

## 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)*

### ***Finding Your Family***

#### **MTGS Annual Seminar**

Saturday Nov. 17th

At the Brentwood Library

See center pages of this issue for details

#### **MTGS January Meeting**

Saturday, Jan. 18<sup>th</sup>

1:00 p.m.

At the Brentwood Library

#### **MTGS March Meeting**

Saturday, Mar. 15<sup>th</sup>

1:00 p.m.

At the Brentwood Library

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 XXXII, Number 2, Fall 2018

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### **Contributors in this issue**

Gale Williams Bamman  
T. Joseph Hardesty  
Debbie McConnel  
Shirley Wilson

### *From the Editor. . .*

It's MTGS Seminar time again! See the center pages for details about the annual meeting featuring four different genealogy experts. The topic is Finding Your Family: DNA, Deeds, Digital Resources and more. Be sure to register in advance, and join us at the Brentwood Library on Saturday November 17<sup>th</sup>.

You may find it strange that one of the articles in this issue is based on records from Louisa County, Virginia. That's not in Middle Tennessee! But this amazing baptismal record is kept at Traveller's Rest Museum in Nashville, and contains hundreds of 18<sup>th</sup> century birth records. These have never seen the light of day before, so it is quite a genealogical find.

Continuing in this issue is Debbie McConnel's article on the slaves who were freed and sent to Africa from Middle Tennessee. Col. Montgomery Bell of Dickson County was one of the main benefactors of the American Colonization Society and the slaves he sent away are listed here, along with others.

Of special interest is an 1863 list of more than 800 Nashville merchants and businessmen who took the Oath of Allegiance to the United States during the war. Most of these names are not found in the City Directories of the day, as none were published during the war.

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

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

# Abandoning the Rebel Cause:

## Nashville Merchants Who Took the Oath of Allegiance to the Union in 1863

Early in the Civil War Forts Donelson and Henry were captured by Federal gunboats, and the Union army came into Nashville with great fanfare. The civilian population, most of whom just a few months earlier had strongly supported the Confederate cause, were caught in the middle. This occurred in February 1862. A year later, many Nashvillians had accepted the fact that they were under Union rule and must make the best of things.

Andrew Johnson, the Military Governor in charge of the occupied city, required all persons 'doing business' in Nashville to declare their loyalty to the Federal government, and invited those who would not do so to leave town. Some registered right away, and others laid low and hoped the wind would change. However in the spring of 1863 he renewed his requirement and began to enforce it vigilantly. Merchants, tradesmen, peddlers and others rushed to the courthouse to register. The following list of registrants was published in the *Nashville Union* on April 30<sup>th</sup>.

One interesting aspect of this list is the huge number of registrants. Obviously, the business of war had created a huge market for goods and services, and Nashville was flooded with newcomers hoping to make a living. While some of those in the list were long-established businessmen, others came just to take advantage of the presence of thousands of soldiers on the government payroll with money to spend.

As an example of an established Nashville merchant who took the oath, we find A.H. Hicks, a dealer in household goods such as china and glass. His advertisement from the 1860-61 Nashville City Directory appears below. His partner, John G. Houston, as listed in the ad, does not appear on the oath-takers list. The 1860 census shows that Alfred H. Hicks was a 48-year-old "Queensware Merchant" with property valued at a whopping \$200,000. Born in North Carolina, Hicks had a wife and children. Also living with them was his partner Houston, a 28-year-old native New Yorker. It is likely that Houston went north when the war began rather than be pushed into the Confederate army.<sup>1</sup>

In contrast, this list is full of names that old-time Nashvillians must have found unfamiliar and unpronounceable: Cookenderfer, Bennizi, Montaldo and Wintouski all sound as though they weren't "from around here." They may have been recent immigrants or former Federal soldiers who hung out their shingle to do business in the booming town of Nashville.

Metro Nashville Archives staff were unable to find the original of this list, which the newspaper says was kept by the City Recorder, Mr. Shane. However, the Archives does hold the City Common Council records and the County Court Minute Books. Both of these sets of records contain state revenue assessments that list 'privilege' licenses for merchants, artisans, blacksmiths, etc., for 1863.

A. H. HICKS,  
JOHN G. HOUSTON.

**HICKS'**  
**CHINA HALL,**  
No. 2 HICKS' BUILDING, PUBLIC SQUARE,  
NASHVILLE, TENN.

A. H. HICKS & Co.,  
Importers of and Dealers in

**CHINA, GLASS,**  
QUEENSWARE, EARTHENWARE,  
HOUSE-KEEPING HARDWARE,  
COAL OIL AND LAMPS,  
**CANDLERS,**  
LANTERNS, HALL LAMPS, ICE PITCHERS,  
Willow and Rattan Ware,  
**WOODEN WARE,**  
JAPANNED TIN WARE,  
POLISHED TIN WARE,  
SILVER PLATED, BRITANIA AND ALBATA WARE,  
CHILDREN'S CARS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, DOCKING HORSES, &c.

<sup>1</sup> 1860 U.S. Federal Population Schedules, Nashville, Ward 2, family 334, p.348B (stamped).

The newspaper writer who transcribed the list probably made numerous transcription errors. In addition, the newsprint is blurred in places and some letters did not print due to a worn typeface. For this reason, please use the list with caution and be aware that the Journal editor's best guess was used in such cases, with question marks inserted where there was considerable doubt. The original order of the list did not appear significant, so this transcription has been alphabetized by surname.

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**NASHVILLE UNION**

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**THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 30 1863**

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**LIST OF MERCHANTS AND OTHERS WHO HAVE TAKEN THE OATH**

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"In the early part of last year, Gov. Johnson made an order requiring all persons procuring license to do business in Nashville, to take an oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. All merchants, traders, and others, including those running drays, express wagons, &c., have been required to obey the order. The following is a list of them, copied from the books of Recorder Shane:"

[?]nes, H.L.	Baker & Hood	Blood, W.	Burge & Todd
Abbot, Geo. B.	Baker, G.	Bloomstein, B.	Burgin, Wm.
Abram, Jos.	Baker, T. & Co.	Bloomstein, Jas.	Burke, J.H.
Abram, Sam	Baldwin, S.	Bloomstein, L.B.	Burke, M.
Abrams & Co.	Ballew, J.M.	Blum, R.D.	Burnell, J.M.
Adam, Lee	Barclay, Thos.	Boehm, Oscar	Burnett & Richards
Adams & Eves	Barday, Thos.	Boehm, W.	Burnham, J.L.
Adams, J.H.	Barker, Melvin	Bonony[?], John	Burnham, J.L.
Alexander, M.L.	Barnes, S.A. & Co.	Borgfeldt, Thompson &	Butterfield, L.
Alledges, Henry	Barniza, L.	Co.	Caffrey, H.
Allen, Arthur	Barry, Alice	Boss, T.W.	Calen & Pitfield
Allen, Charles & Co.	Barry, Mrs. E. & A.	Bouser, F.M.	Calhoun, W.H. & Co.
Allen, D.M.	Barterfield, H.A.	Bouzer, F.M.	Cameron, Knight & Co.
Allen, Jos.	Bassett, H.V.	Bowsted, Thos.	Campbell, Geo.
Alley, Richard	Bateman, H.S.	Boxendall, R.	Campbell, H.
Alley, V.	Bates, B.F.	Boyle, P.	Cannon, M.
Ambrose, J.	Baucom, C.	Bozuske, M.	Cantrell & Clemons
Ambrose, John	Bayne, J.E.	Brady, M.	Capf, E.
Anderson, R.C. & Co.	Beasley, Jos.	Breast, Jas. R.	Card & Anderson
Archey, Sam	Beauman, C.T.	Briggs & Roberts	Cares[?], W.
Archie, Ichabod	Bell, R.F.	Brock, D.S.	Carn, Mrs.
Argall, Edwin	Bellmain, Mrs.	Brody, Simon	Carn, Mrs. C.
Armstrong, J.B.	Benniza, L.	Brooks, W.T.	Carney, John
Arnold, J.M.	Bertrand, J.N.	Brotherton, John	Carney, John
Arskin, W.	Bianchoni, L.	Brown & Co.	Carpenter, Wm.
Arthur, C.H.	Bing, David	Brown, B.F.	Carr, Catherine
Arthur, C.H.	Bishop, John	Brown, G.A.	Carrol & Co.
Ashbrooks, A.A.	Black, W.D.	Brown, J. Tobe	Carwin & Fugasse
Atena & Longenetti	Blair & Snyder	Brunell, Mrs.	Cassitty, C.D.
Atteson, M.	Blair, J.B.	Budeke, J.H. & Co.	Castleman, Louis
Aurboch, S. & Co.	Blair, T.S.	Bulot, A.F.	Cawvini, Secondo
Autenrich, Mary	Blair[?], S.	Bulot, Mrs.	Chandler, Conrad & Co.
Baird, T.L. & Bro.	Blanchoni, Lorenzo	Bulot[?], A.F.	Chapman, John

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Cheek, E.	Cutter, B.R. & Gleaves	Fagan, Sarah	Frye, Todd & Co.
Cheek, W.M.	Dalton, F.A.	Failer, F.A.	Fugassle, J. & Co.
Chennault & Mansfield	Dalton, Wm.	Faiser, F.A.	Fulghum, J.G. & Co.
Chennault, T. & J.	Davenport & Sloan	Fall, Alex	Fuller & Bro.
Childs, E.	Davis & Stone	Fark, T.L.	Fuller, G.F.
Chipchase & Bro.	Davis, Jas.	Farrell, Thos.	Gasoway, C.H. & Co.
Church, W.R. & Co.	Deford, J.W.	Farrenton, Thos.	Gilman, J.D. & Co.
Ciagert & Co.	Demoville & Co.	Faulkner, C.	Glenn, Martin
Circie, Julius	Derby, N.	Fay, Wm.	Gluck, A.
Clark & Gregor	Deubler, Stephen	Fehr, J.C.	Godhelp, J. & Co.
Clark & Gregory	Dickey[?], D.D.	Fibor, John	Goldburg, H.W.
Clark, E.	Dickius, H.A.	Fields, B.F.	Goltz, J.A.
Cohen, Henry	Dix, John H.	Fine & Miller	Goodwin, Martha S.
Cohen, Sam	Dohong, Pat	Finigan, Philip	Gossett, J.W.
Cohier [Collier?], W.C.	Donoho, Patrick	Finn, Robt.	Gowday, Thos.
Cohn, Isaac	Dorr, Pat	Finnigan, W.R.	Grady, John
Cohn, S.M. & Co.	Dortch, J.R.[?]	Fisher, J.G. & Co.	Granaud, M.
Cole, E.W.	Dortch, N.F.	Fisher, J.G. & Co.	Graves, A.
Cole, E.W.	Dougherty, D.	Fisher, Jos. B.	Green & Green
Cole, S.W.	Dougherty, John	Fisk, J.J. & D.L.	Green, Isaac
Collett, J.A.	Douglas, John	Fitzhugh, L.M.	Green, John
Collier, A.J.	Doyle, L.	Flack, Jon	Greenstein, Isaac
Collins, Jesse	Doyle, Mrs. Mary	Flannegin & Bains	Greenstein, Isaac
Combs, J.W.	Drake, D.L.	Flateau [Plateau?], J.	Gregg, Mrs. Geo.
Conner & Dwyer [Dwyer]	Dreschlen, Mary	Flowers, Josh	Gregory, J.H.
Conner, D.	Dresman, H.	Fly & Co.	Griffin, Michael
Conner, Thos.	Duff, John	Foerderer, John	Griffith & Dickens
Constein, H.	Duff, John	Foley, Mike	Griffith & Parsons
Cookenderfer, J.G.	Duffey, Catherine	Folley[?], Mike	Griffith, W.P.
Cooley, S.	Duffield, S.B.	Ford, P.	Grizzard & Jernagin
Corbitt, J.M.	Duker, F.W.	Fort, Geo.	Grubbs, B.F. & Co.
Corbitt, N.P[?]	Dunn & Demumbrane	Fowler & Barnes	Gusman, T.J.
Cowarein[?], C.M.	Dure & Malone	Francis, John	Guttman, S.A.
Craig, W.W.	Dwight, John	Francis, Wm.	Hackney, W.N.
Craig, W.W.	Eakin, W.S.	Francisco, A.J.	Hagan, Hugh
Crane & Withey	Earhart, Mrs. & Hosick	Fredman & Leeberstein	Hager, W.E.
Crawford & Kidd	Earhart, Thos.	Freeman, W.	Hagey, A.G.
Creach, John	Ebberhart, Jacob	Freen, Philip	Hail, C.B.
Creighton, Jos.	Edwards, Jas.	Freidman, B.	Hailey, M.
Creighton, Joseph	Edwards, M.	Freidman, G. & Co.	Hale, M.A.
Crocker & Creighton	Egland[?], G.	French & McCrory	Hall[?], J.T.
Crooker, J.M.	Ehrenberg, H.	French & Reid	Halle, Martha Ann
Crosby[?], Jas. S.	Elan[?], Thos.	French, H.S.	Hamilton, A.
Crunk, T.C.	Eli, W., Dr.	Frey, A.	Hamilton, B.S.
Crunk, T.C.	Ellis, Jacob	Fritz, J.A.	Hanley, John
Cullen, E.M.	Elrod, J.L.	Frow[?], W.H.	Hanmer, H.H.
Cunningham, J. & Co.	Erb, John	Fry, Jos.	Hansen, P.C.
Currin, John	Ewin, Pendleton & Co.	Fry, Jos.	Hard, A.S. & Co.

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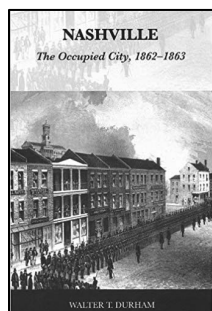
Hargraves, W.M.	Hunter, W.K.	Klooz, Fred	Luski, M.
Harney, Hughes & Co.	Huntington, J.	Kluin[?], E.	Luski, Myer
Harper, Jno. M.	Huston & Tennison	Kramer, J.	Lyon, Alpheus
Harris, H	Hyde, F.	Krech, John	Lyon, C.T.
Harris, Henry	Hyronemus, W.H.	Kuhn, F.	Lyon, John
Hart, J. & T.	Irwin & McCall	Kuhn, V.	Lyon, Wm.
Haslock, H.	Iser, Alex	Kyle & Moore	Lyons & Davis
Hastings, F.B.	Jackson, J.P.	Lalleman, W.	Lyons, B.
Hastings, S.W.	Jackson, J.W.	Lamb, J.W.	Macey & Hamilton
Hausein, T.C.	Jacob, D.	Landsberg, A. & M.	Magunison, Martha L.
Havrety, D.	Jacobs, D.	Lang, A.	Mahoney, T.T.
Haycen, T.B.	Jacoby, Jane	Lankford & Melton	Makin[?], Frank
Hayes, M.	Johnson, B.R. & Co.	Lasseur, E.C.	Maloney, J.T.
Heidenlinker, Theodore	Johnson, Jas.	Last partial columns	Man, Peter
Henderson & Pickett	Johnson, Miles	Latimer & Lloyd	Mannison, Jno.
Henderson, J.S.	Johnson, R.B.	Latimore, J.W.	Manuel, T.E.
Herd, H.L.	Johnston, J.H.	Laughlin, John	Marburg, M.
Herligus, Jacob	Johnston, John	Lea, A.M.	Marcus, L.
Hess, John	Jolly, J.W.	Leake, A.	Marr, Jacob
Hester, John	Jones, A.T.	Leake, Thos.	Marr, W.J.
Hevren, Mary	Jones, G.F.	Leberman, S.	Marshal, E.S.
Hevrin, Mary	Jones, G.F.	Ledbetter, Alex	Martin, C.M.
Hicks, A.H.	Jones, R.H.	Lee, Thos.	Martin, H.S.
Hicks, W.J.	Jones, R.H.	Lehman, R.	Martin, Mary
Hill, C.J.	Jones, S.A.	Leighman & Deschamp	Martin, Rose
Hill, C.J.	Jones, T.C. & Co.	Lemauen, J. & Co.	Mattioci, F.
Hillman Bros.	Jones, T.C. & Co.	Lemond, S & [?]	Mayer & Miller
Hinds[?], Simon	Joyce, A.	Lennard, F.C.	Mayer, A.
Hite, J.C.	Joyce, John	Lepster, M.	Mayer, E & Co.
Hobbs & Peach	Joynt[?] & Treanor	LePyett, John	Mayer, H.
Hodges & Richards	Junguman, Jacob	Levick, S.	McCall, Alex.
Hoerich[?], J.F.	Kaufman, P.G.	Levy, Z.	McCann, John J.
Hollran, John	Kaufman, Peter	Lewis, A. & Co.	McCarthy & Ledlie
Hooper, J.M.	Kearn, Mrs.	Lichten, A. & Bro.	McCartney, Wm.
Hoover, Jervis	Keel & Kerby	Lightenberger, F.	McCaslin, Hattie
Horn & Barneil	Keel, J.F. & Co.	Linck, J.C.	McCormac, M.
Hornbeck & Ashbridge	Keger, M.	Lipeman & Mars[?]	McCormack & Dannah
Hosrich, J.H.	Keider, G.H.	Livingston, Jas.	McCown & Vaughan
Hough, T.J.	Kelly, Wm.	Livingston, Jas.	McCown[?] & Arnold
Howerton, C.L.	Kerscher, Chas.	Lobe & Bros.	McEwen, Pat
Howerton, Mrs. M.	Ketzenberger, L. & Co.	Lockheart, B.F.	McGeaghan, Jas.
Howrey, C.	Kiber, Nancy	Longnell, S.C.	McGill, J.H.
Hudson, John	Kiber, W.M.	Louis, C.R. & Co.	McGilney, N.
Huellebrand, R.	Kidd, Hannah	Love & Phillips	McGinnis, E.A.
Hughes, Felix	Kidd, Mary	Luck, John	McGodrick, Jno.
Hughes, Jas.	Kingkaid, J.F.	Lumsden, J.	McGolrick, John
Huldebrand, H.	Kirkpatrick, L.	Luski & Osment	McGuire, John
Hummer, C.W.	Kirkpatrick, R.M.	Luski, Isaac	McGuire, Phil

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McKenley, W.C.	O'Brien, M.	Poser, S. & Co.	Sawyer, Jas.
McKinney, Henry	O'Donnell, John	Potteno, John	Schleepier[?], M.
McLewan, D.	O'Kane, Mrs. M.	Powell, W.B.	Schleicher, John
McManus, Thos.	O'Leary, B.	Powers, Louis	Schlessinger & Harezak
McMaster, A.	O'Leary, B.	Powers, M.	Schott & Schlisser
McNairy, R.C. & Co.	Olwell, L.	Price, W.J.	Schott, F.
McRay, Alex	Osment, J.L.	Prichett, Sam	Schribner, Thos.
McRea, A.M.	Ottenville, F.	Pritchett, Jas.	Schwartz, P.
McReynolds[?], W.	Overton, F.R.	Puhti[?], B.	Schyer, M.
McShan, Jas.	Owen, Geo. W.	Purcell, Jas.	Scott, Jas.
McTigue, Pat	Owen, J.C.	Pyle, A.W.	Scott, Keen & Co.
McWright, John	Ozanne, U.	Quinn, M.	Scott, Lot
Meek & Bentz	Page & Davis	Rannels, T.F.	Semple, E.H.
Mehrenstein, C. D.	Page, R.G.	Ray[?], John	Shaffer, Geo.
Mercer, B.	Page, R.H.	Read, Andrew	Shaffer, R.H. Jr.
Messman & Schafer	Page, W.E.	Reed, John L.	Sharpe, L.R. & Co.
Metormack[?], M.	Parish, Catherine	Reeder, N.B.	Shropshire, S.
Metz, H. & J.	Parish, Wm.	Reese & Deford	Shyer, M.
Miller, A.	Parker & Hood	Reese, A.	Shyer, Sol
Miller, T.H.	Parker & Hood	Reese, J.M.	Sickles & Co.
Millson & Wand	Parks & Hendly	Reid, J.S.	Siertle, Geo.
Minchin, Mrs. Dr.	Parks, T.H.	Rennicks, J. & Co.	Sigman, S.
Mitchell, John	Parks, T.H.	Reynolds, W.M.	Simmonds, J.B.
Mize, J.N.	Parmele, M.N.	Reynolds[?], W.M.	Simmons, James
Montaldo, Y.	Parrish, J.B.	Riddle, R.	Simons & Sturdevant
Moore, L. & Co.	Parrish, Jolly	Rigsby, Thos. S.	Simons, B.
Moore, Wm.	Patrick, D.G.	Riley, Frank	Simpson, G.B.
Moore, Wm.	Patterson & Greenfield	Roberts, Chas.	Singleton, R.H.
Morgan, R.J.	Patterson & Kibbee	Roberts, Emerson	Skiff, F.D. & Co.
Morganstern, M.	Patterson, J.W.	Rohy, Jos.	Slacker, Sam
Morrison, A. & Ruggles	Pattin, J.H.	Rolston & Loveman	Sleif[?], B.H.
Morrison, J.M.	Payne, James & Co.	Rose, J.A.J.	Slutch & Forbes
Morrow, John	Pearcy, J.R.	Roser, John	Smith & Day
Morton, M.D.	Peebles, W.	Ross, B.J.	Smith, J.H.
Mosley & Wilson	Peeples, Wm.	Ross, G.W.	Smith, J.J.
Muntz, Thos.	Pelot[?], J.B. & Co.	Rumekorf, M. & Co.	Smith, M.H.
Murphey, C.C.	Pendergast, Pat	Rust, J.E.	Smith, R.
Murphy, M.	Pentecost, J.C.	Rutland, A.C.	Smith, Robt.
Myers, H.F.	Peray, J.N.	Ryan, M.	Smith, W.J.
Myers, M.	Perry & Co.	Ryan, Mary	Smith, W.R.
Narbans & Kirscher	Petie, M.	Ryan, Pat	Sneed, J.P.
Neal, Thos. W.	Phelps, T.S. & Co.	Ryman, C.	Sneed, J.P.
Nelson & Pfeifer	Phillips & Arnold	Ryman, F.	Snider, W.D.
Newman, C. & Co.	Phleger, J.D.	Sade, N.J.	Snowden, R.B. & Co.
Newman, Jos. A.	Pinkard, Robt.	Sanders & Bond	Snyder, J.C. & Co.
Noel & Co.	Pinker, Robt.	Sanders, S.D.	Sobel, J.M.
Nugent, J.T.	Plinck, Geo.	Sandford & Co.	Solomon, M.
O'Brien, M.	Pope, John	Sandhouse, A. & Co.	Sparkman, Mrs.

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Sparks, F.	Tarr, S.H.	Vance, W.P.	Wester & Harves
Spears, S.T.	Tartin & Jennings	Vannaski, L.	Wester, L.M.
Speers & Silverberg	Tate, Jas. H.	Vaughan & Henderson	Wherry & Son
Spidell, Thos.	Taylor, Isaac	Vaughan, M.C.	Wherry, J.W.
Spitz, H.	Taylor, J.T.	Vaughan, P.B.	Whirley, Dan
Spotswood, J.M.	Taylor, N.W.	Vaurel[?], C.	White & Cutler
Sprague, E.	Teahey[?], F.W.	Voght, Joseph	White, T.C.
Steif, O.E.	Thacher, H.S.	W.C. Parish	Whoerle, J.
Steiffle & Pfeifter	Thoma & Rowen	Waddell, B.W.	Whorley, L.
Stein, I.P.	Thomas & Hough	Wade & Coyne	Wilson, J.W.
Stenfeld, W.	Thomas & Hough	Waldman, David	Wimer, Sol.
Stenneshager, J.W.	Thomas, W.J.	Waldwan, D. & Co.	Winburn & Co.
Stephens, C.S.	Thompson, John	Walker, Jas.	Winter, J. & Co.
Stephens, M.	Thompson, John	Walker, Peter	Wintouskie, L.
Stephens, M.L.	Thompson, R.	Wall, Jas.	Wise, E.
Stevens, A.J.	Thompson, Robt. & Co.	Wallace & Swan	Wister & Woodlip
Stewart, David	Thompson, W.L.	Wand, Chas.	Wolfe, Wm.
Stewart, G.B.	Thompson, Wm.	Ward & McDermott	Wolfender & Waddell
Stifle, Jacob	Thorner, H.	Ward, Bridget	Wolford & Bostarel
Stonelake, J.O.	Tipton, S.E.	Ward, John	Wood, J.B.
Street, Pamela	Tolete, L.	Ward, Maxy	Woodfin[?], A.
Stretch & Forbes	Torian, A.G.	Warne, Jesse	Woods & Shie[?]
Strouse, S.	Totton, W.W.	Warne, W.M.	Woods, John
Sturdevant, J.M.	Truesdell, W.W.	Warne, Wm.	Wright, G.A.
Sullivan, M.	Trunk, Lewis	Warner, C.H.	Wright, Miss M.
Sullivan, Pat	Turner, Jas. & W.	Waterfield & Walker	Wright, W.T.
Swann, J.D.	Turner, Thos.	Weakley, W.T.	Yocks, F.
Sweeney, G.W.	Tynes, A.J.	Weitmuller, Robt.	York, John
Sweeney, P.F.	Tynes, Ellen Mrs.	Welch, Jerry	Zachery, B.F. & J.J.
Swoope & Co.	Tynes, Mrs. Ellen	Wells, Thos.	Zachery, Melvin
Tamble, P.	Tyrie, P.	Welsh & Douglas	Zanone, Jos.
Tanksley, J.A.	Ulman, Jacob	Wessell, G.H.	Zanons, Jos.
Tanksley, John	Ungerman, Frank	West, W.J.	



## Recommended Reading

To learn more about Nashville under military rule during the Civil War, see Walter Durham's two volume set *Nashville the Occupied City, 1862-1863* and *Reluctant Partners, Nashville and the Union, 1863-1865*. Both volumes were originally published by the Tenn. Historical Society in the 1980s, and reprinted by University of Tenn. Press in 2008.

# Seek and Ye Shall Find: Tracking down genealogical treasures in a book.

by T. Joseph Hardesty, MLS, PLCGS,

An often-asked question of genealogy librarians goes something like this...., “*I just searched your library catalog and found that you have the book I’m looking for, but I can’t come there to research it on my own. Also, I can’t find it for sale anywhere at my favorite online book retailer. How can I get my hands on this book?*”

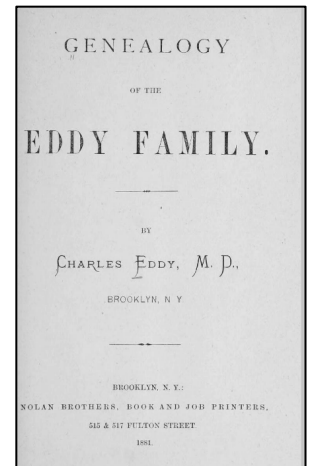
There are several ways to approach this common research problem:

1. If you have a *specific question* leading to a specific answer regarding a book, simply ask the reference librarian. Sometimes it’s as simple as that. Read on, however, if the question is more complicated...
2. What’s the publication date of the book? Many books published prior to 1923 are often available in full-text at sites like [www.archive.org](http://www.archive.org) or [www.books.google.com](http://www.books.google.com). Simply type in the book title, cross your fingers and click “search”. *Genealogy of the Eddy Family* by Charles Eddy, M.D. (1881), is one such genealogically rich full-text example. You can download the “book” to your PC *AND* keyword search the download by using the Ctrl-F function on your keyboard!

“Well Joe, I went to the sites you suggested, but I can’t find the title in full-text. What should I do now?”

Here’s what I’d do next:

3. Contact your local public library and ask the reference librarian two questions: (1) Do you have *HeritageQuest Online*? (2) How can I access *HeritageQuest* from home? Fortunately, most public libraries have HQ and provide free access to it via your public library’s webpage. When successfully logged-in, *HeritageQuest* will look like the image below and will provide you access to over 28,000 family and local history books – all in full-text!

The image is a screenshot of the HeritageQuest website. The header says 'HeritageQuest' and 'Family History Books and Directories'. Below that, it says 'Find information on your ancestors and where they lived'. There are three tabs: 'PEOPLE', 'PUBLICATIONS' (which is selected), and 'CITY DIRECTORIES'. On the left, there is a 'Search Books' form with fields for 'Title', 'Author', 'Publication Year' (with 'Year' and 'to' dropdowns), 'Subject', and 'Location'. There are 'SUBMIT' and 'RESET' buttons. On the right, there is a 'Book Results' table with two columns: 'Title' and 'Author'. The table lists several books, including 'Links' of Knill: a genealogy by Knill, Thomas A., 'Sconset cottage life: a summer on Nantucket Island' by Northrup, A. Judd, 'Sylhet' Thackeray by Bradley-Birt, F. B., '100 years in Montague County, Texas', '100 years of education, 1847-1947', '100 years of the Reading High School Alumni Association, 1867-1967' by Kinsey, Ralph Wilhelm, '100 years on the North Shrewsbury', '100-110th anniversary, Calvary Episcopal Church, Flemington, New Jersey, the anniversary years, 1949', '1000 Island House, season of '86: Alexandria Bay, River St. Lawrence', '100th anniversary of Methodism in Dover, N.J., 1838-1938', and '100th anniversary of the Farmers' Trust Company' by Stokes, Edward D.

Notice the red box placed around “Publications”. I recommend you select this option and browse the titles available, or type in the title for which you are searching. Not sure of the title? You have a Subject option too (e.g. Connecticut - - genealogy or South Carolina - - revolution\*, etc.). Rather than searching for any book about *Connecticut*, I add two hyphens to limit my search to books pertaining to *genealogy* in Connecticut. Using an asterisk as a wild card permits me to locate books about the revolution or revolutionary war in South Carolina.

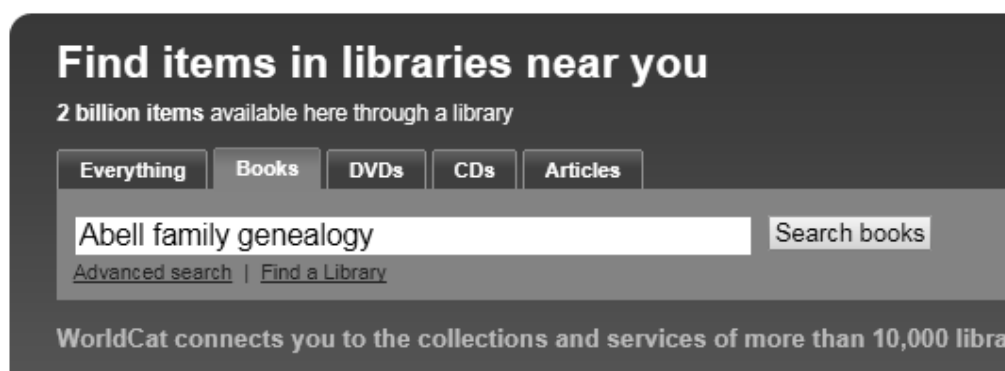
Once you find a book that interests you, *HeritageQuest* will allow you to print or

download only specific pages of the text. Still, it's a great resource when it's 10 at night and you just brewed a nice hot cup of tea!

*"But Joe, I still can't find the book I'm looking for! I have a copy of the title page so I know I've seen the thing! This is driving me crazy! What can I do now?"*

4. Well, now it's time to pull out the big guns and visit <https://www.worldcat.org/>

Administered by the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), WorldCat is a World-wide network of library Catalogs. Think of it as the mother of all library catalogs and a long-distance genealogist's best friend. Like all library catalogs, you can type in the title of the book you're searching for (see example below) *or* do an advanced search.



If you can't find your book already in full-text online, then *WorldCat* will help you find a library or archive nearest your zip code that may have the physical book.

*"Well Joe, WorldCat found the book I'm looking for, but it's nowhere near me. Now what?"*

Don't despair! A good family history researcher never gives up! At this point, I suggest you again contact the reference department of your local public library and ask two questions: (1) Do you provide Interlibrary Loan services and (2) How do I submit a request for a book found on the *WorldCat* database? It may take several weeks for a copy of the book to arrive in your local library and you may expect a postage or handling charge. Then again, if you have a *specific question* that may be answered in that book you can always pick up the phone and call the reference desk of *that* library and inquire about the text. Sometimes it's as simple as that.



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# Bigamy!

## Did William Bashaw Have One Wife or Two?

### Marriage and the Law in Tennessee



This series examines the laws and court cases which shaped marriage law and practice in Tennessee. It reveals not only what the law said, but the stories of the people whose lives went awry in some way, landing them in court. Where the cases cited involved Middle Tennessee families, those stories are told here as well. For more information, see the introduction to the first article in the series, which appeared in volume XXXI, number 3, Winter 2018.

#### Introduction

Bigamy is an ugly word and one we fortunately don't hear very often. But in the days before divorce was common, and communication was less easy, both men and women sometimes deserted a spouse and entered into another marriage illegally. The word 'bigamy' has its roots in Latin - *bi* meaning two, and in Greek - *gamos* meaning marriage. Bigamy was a civil crime, or a crime against the "state" so it wasn't necessary for a wronged spouse to file a complaint in order to start a trial, but that's generally how such cases began.

In 1820 the Tennessee General Assembly passed a law specifying the punishment for persons found guilty of bigamy. The first offence was a felony, and the second offence warranted the death penalty. The law allowed a person whose spouse had been absent for seven years and not heard from to remarry without fear of prosecution for bigamy. It is not clear why the legislature chose to address the issue in 1820, but certainly Andrew Jackson's political enemies were always eager to remind people of Rachel Donelson's error in marrying him without having first been properly divorced.

The state Supreme Court was called upon to rule in a bigamy case in 1829: *Bashaw v. State*.<sup>1</sup> Benjamin Bashaw of Davidson County was prosecuted for bigamy and found guilty by the Davidson County Circuit Court. The Sheriff was directed to brand Bashaw "in the inside of the left hand with the letter **M**." This being his first offence Bashaw was fortunately not subject to the death penalty, but branding was an appropriate punishment for a felony at the time. Bashaw appealed the Circuit Court's decision and the case was reviewed by the Tennessee Supreme Court in 1829.

In 1797 Benjamin Bashaw and Sally Cole were married in Davidson County by Isaac Walton, a Justice of the Peace for Sumner County.<sup>2</sup> They lived as man and wife and had children, but in 1805 they separated. At the time of the suit Sally was cohabitating with a Mr. Nowell and "is called by his name." Benjamin married again, in 1827, to Sally

<sup>1</sup> *Bashaw v. State*, Tenn. Supreme Court Reports, 1 Yerg. 177-189.

<sup>2</sup> This marriage is not recorded in either Davidson or Sumner county.

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Williamson. The question before the court was whether Benjamin's first marriage was valid; if it was, Benjamin was guilty of bigamy as charged.

**CHAP. 12 An Act to restrain and punish the crime of Bigamy- [Passed July 20, 1820.]**

**For as much as divers evil disposed and lascivious persons being married, run out of one county into another or into places where they are not known, and there become to be married, having another husband or wife living to the great displeasure of God, and utter undoing of divers honest men's children and others ; for remedy whereof,**

**1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That if any person or persons within this state being married or which hereafter shall marry, do at any time, after the passage of this act, marry any person or persons, the former husband or wife being alive ; that then every such offence shall be felony, and the person and persons so offending, shall be punished as in other cases of felony ; and for the second offence shall suffer death without benefit of clergy, and the party and parties or either of them, so offending shall receive such and the like proceeding, trial and execution, in such county where the offence may have been committed.**

**Acts Passed at the Second Session of the 13th Tennessee General Assembly  
G Wilson, Printer  
Nashville, Tennessee, 1820**

The first point of dispute was whether Isaac Walton had the authority to perform a marriage in Davidson County. His appointment as Justice of the Peace was by and for Sumner County. The Supreme Court justices differed on this point, but the majority held that the marriage was void because Walton acted outside his jurisdiction.

The second question was whether the marriage was valid regardless of Walton's error, under the English Common Law. In common law, a couple who had declared themselves to be married to their neighbors, and who had lived as man and wife, were be considered legally married.

The Supreme Court carefully reviewed the North Carolina and Tennessee statutes pertaining to marriage, going all the way back to 1741. The Bashaw case was often cited in later disputes because of the scholarly study of marriage laws presented in the decision by Justice Whyte. The court ruled that the various laws passed by the states had gradually chipped away at the old common law definition of marriage, to the point that the common law was no longer considered valid on that point.

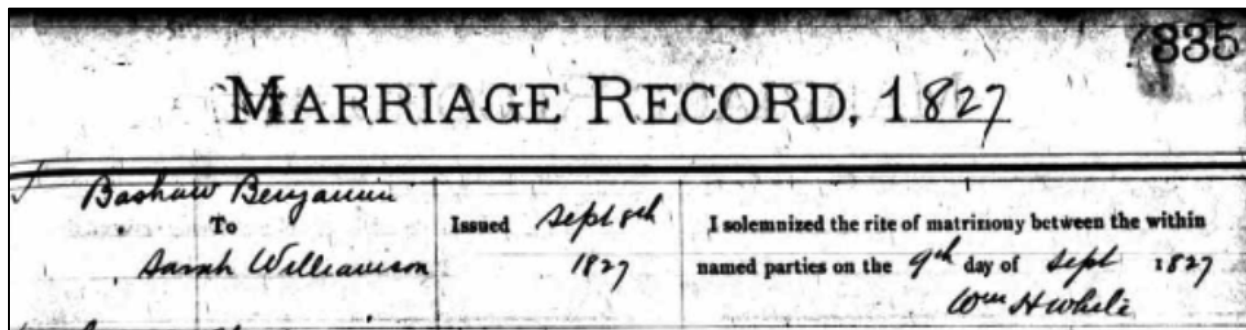
Because Bashaw's first marriage was not technically legal, he was found not guilty of bigamy.

Unfortunately the case file at the State Archives for *Bashaw v. State* does not include witness testimony.<sup>3</sup> We can tell from the bill of costs that the following witnesses were called by the State to testify against Bashaw: Wm. H. White; Elmore Walker; John Cole; Wm. Cole and Peter M. White. Witnesses for Basham's defense were Enoch Cunningham

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<sup>3</sup> *Bashaw v. State*, Tenn. Supreme Court Case Files, Record Group 191, Middle Tenn. box 370. Tenn. State Library & Archives.

and Thomas Cartwright; his security was Ephraim Foster. All the witnesses were reimbursed for ferriage fees, indicating they lived across the river from the courthouse in Nashville. William Cole was paid for 28 miles of travel.



Record of Benjamin Bashaw's second, and somewhat dubious, marriage to Sally Williamson.  
Davidson County Marriage book \_\_, p. 335.

Bigamy was again a topic in the Supreme Court chambers in 1859, when the case of Henry Finney vs. the State was brought to court. Finney had been convicted of bigamy by a Wayne County court, and was also found guilty of a second charge of unlawful cohabitation (since he was living with a 'wife' to whom he was not legally married). The case went to the Supreme Court on appeal over some technicalities. Finney complained that neither of his marriages had occurred in Wayne County, but the Supreme Court said this was not relevant. Finney also complained that his second wife should not have been able to give testimony against him, but this defense, too, was not accepted by the court. Finney's conviction on both counts was upheld.

There is no case file for Finney's suit in the State Archives, and the published report does not name his wives. However, there is a marriage record for Henry Finney and Melinda Ann Tubbs in Stewart County in 1859.<sup>4</sup>

State laws about punishment had relaxed considerably since Benjamin Basham's day, and Henry Finney was subject to a prison term ranging from two to 21 years. The 1860 census shows H. Finney age 21, laborer, convicted of bigamy, in the State Penitentiary.

Another conviction for bigamy reviewed by the Supreme Court is also of interest. This one occurred in Montgomery County where in 1867 the Circuit Court convicted Solomon McReynolds, a free man of color, and sentenced him to two years in the penitentiary for bigamy.<sup>5</sup>

McReynolds had been a slave before the war, belonging to Wilson O. McReynolds. In 1856 he and Eliza Elder, also a slave, were married by Fred Martin, who is identified in the court report as a "colored preacher." The marriage was consented to by the owners of the slaves. Solomon and Eliza lived together as man and wife through the Civil War and until 1867, having one child. But in 1867 he went to the Montgomery County courthouse and obtained a marriage license to marry Betsy Edrington (also a free woman of color). This second marriage was performed, and eventually Solomon was arrested.

Justice James O. Shackelford wrote the opinion in this case. He began by saying:

This is a novel case, and presents an interesting question, and is one of great importance, involving the domestic relations of that class of persons who have been recently released from the condition of slaves and

<sup>4</sup> There is also a record for Henry Finney's marriage to Evaline Spears in 1853 in Lawrence County, but this is too early if his age was 21 in 1860. Marriage records from *Tennessee Marriage Records 1780-2002*, online at *Ancestry.com*.

<sup>5</sup> *McReynolds v. State*, Tennessee Supreme Court Reports, 45 Tenn. 18 (1867).

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given the rights and privileges of free persons.

Shackleford went on to point out that slave marriages were not recognized by law and they had no civil rights. “Unconditional submission to the will of the master was the duty of the slave,” but they were permitted to select spouses and often recognized as husband and wife by their masters. The judge then made a statement that reflects the thoughtless prejudice of his time:

They were generally happy and contented in the humble condition; the cares of the future did not press upon them; their wants were supplied by their owners and their children provided for.

The judge totally disregarded the miserable condition of many enslaved persons, and evidently had no feeling for the desire for freedom that every human has. This may be explained in part by realizing the Shackleford himself had been a slave owner before the war. The 1860 census shows him as the owner of \$5,000 in personal property, including a family of five slaves.<sup>6</sup> The opinion continues:

But the institution has ceased, with all of its complications, and they are now given the rights and privileges of citizens. It has devolved upon the Courts the duty of declaring the rules of law applicable to them in their domestic relations growing out of their changed condition.

The court reasoned that since civil law did not apply to slave marriages, the common law must be considered. (Notwithstanding that slaves had no protections under common law, either.) Under common law, persons who lived together and had the reputation of being man and wife were considered married. By that logic, Solomon and Eliza were officially married.

Furthermore, the opinion states that since Solomon continued in his relationship with Eliza after their emancipation and did not go to court to dissolve the marriage, he was indeed still married at the time he took out his license to marry Betsy.

One gets the impression that, whatever the reasoning, there was no way Solomon was going to avoid civil punishment from the authorities. There is a case file at the State Archives with more information about this suit, which will be of interest to researchers wanting to explore this family or this topic further.



### **Jewish Wedding**

James Patterson was married to Balbina Crowstine by Squire Mathews at the Jewish Synagogue on Market Street last Sunday. They came from the Fatherland about three months since. After the conclusion of the ceremony three hundred guests accompanied the couple to the residence of the bride's father and partook of a rich and bountiful marriage feast.

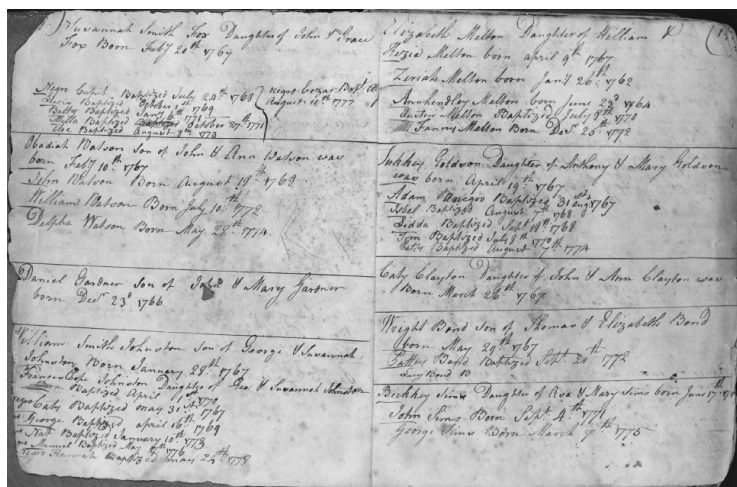
*Nashville Republican Banner*  
June 18, 1867

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<sup>6</sup> 1860 U.S. Census of Slave Inhabitants, Montgomery Co., Tenn., p. 542A (stamped), J.O. Shackleford “owner.” Also 1860 U.S. census, Montgomery Co., Tenn., p. 363A (stamped), family 110, Jas. O. Shackleford household: James O age 50, born Tenn., Lawyer, with evidently a wife, six children and two law clerks. Digital images, *Ancestry.com*.

# Baptismal Record of Fredericksville Parish, Louisa County, Virginia, 1752-1779

Several years ago a generous member of the National Society of Colonial Dames of Tennessee purchased a parish register at auction. Recorded therein was the 1766 baptismal record of John Overton, father of Tennessee jurisprudence. The Colonial Dames in Tennessee are headquartered at Traveller's Rest, Overton's historic home, and to that museum the parish register was donated. Recently, museum staff asked the Tennessee State Library & Archives to do some conservation work on the very fragile and damaged book, and a digital copy was made.



Although the front pages are missing and the book has no title or identification, it is clearly a record of baptisms all written in one clear hand. The organization seems random, neither chronological nor alphabetical, but the entries for each family are grouped together. Enslaved people are listed along with the white people of their household.

Much has been written about John Overton, and it was known that Louisa County, Virginia, was his birthplace. In an effort to understand the history of this register, published records of that county at the Library & Archives were consulted. These include a history published in 1936 by Malcolm Harris and transcriptions of early deeds, wills and marriages. But nowhere, in print or on the internet, could a copy of this baptismal record be found. Evidently it is a long-lost treasure.

Malcolm Harris included in his history a list of the names of persons who paid tithes in Fredericksville Parish in 1777. A quick search indicated that many of the names on that list also appeared in this Travellers Rest baptismal record, including Edward Ambler, Moses Gentry, Waddy Thompson and Philip Timberlake.<sup>1</sup>

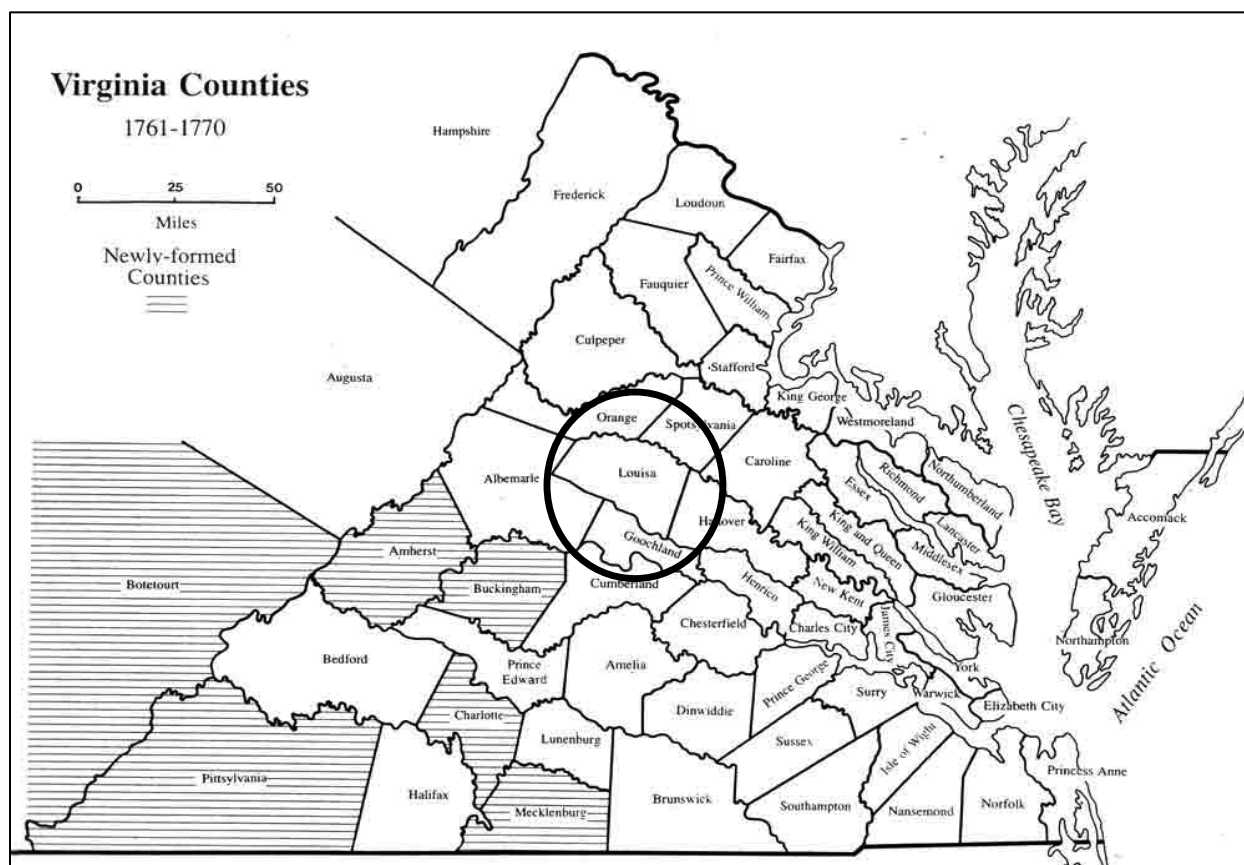
Harris provides a clue as to the origin of the baptismal record. He cites as his source for the 1777 list of tithes the "Overton Manuscripts: Papers of Samuel Overton, Jr., of Brookeville, Louisa County 1750-1810." Elsewhere he describes the location of Brookeville, the Overton ancestral home:

Across the railroad is the site of old Brookeville, settled by the Overtons and later left to Sally Overton Claybrooke by her father, Capt. James Overton. It was from this place that the Overton papers, which prompted this effort at history, came. They had been accumulated by Samuel Overton, attorney, and it is a wonder they were not destroyed by the Yankees, for the house was visited by them three times, and once was made headquarters by Merritt.<sup>2</sup>

This cache of Overton papers at Brookeville must also have once contained the manuscript collection found

<sup>1</sup> Malcolm H. Harris, *History of Louisa County Virginia* (Richmond: Dietz Press, 1963; reprint of 1936 original), p.168.

<sup>2</sup> Harris, p. 130.



today at the Tennessee State Library & Archives and known as the “Claybrooke and Overton Papers.”<sup>3</sup> Although the Claybrooke-Overton collection does not include the 1777 tithe list and has only a few items dating from the colonial period, it deals with the same family in Virginia and reflects their move to Tennessee.

Although there were a number of Presbyterian churches in Colonial Virginia, and a sprinkling of brave Baptist congregations frowned upon by the authorities, it is clear that the Fredericksville Parish was part of the official Church of England in the Anglican or Episcopal tradition. The collection of tithes was a right given only to the official church. After the revolution, greater religious freedom led some of the families listed in the Fredericksville Parish tithe list and baptismal record to become prominent Presbyterians and Baptists.<sup>4</sup>

The baptismal record contains 649 entries, the majority of which were children born in bondage. The baptism of enslaved people was not routinely done in America before or after the Revolution. Many owners felt that baptism implied equality under God and were discomfited by the evident hypocrisy of holding fellow Christians in bondage. However in Fredericksville Parish there was obviously a strong belief in the baptism of slaves, shown by the 432 baptisms recorded during this 25-year period. By contrast, only 217 baptisms of white children are listed.

Some confusion may arise from the way in which the slave names are recorded along with the white family members. Generally, white children are listed with their surname, and slaves are not. In a few situations this is not entirely clear.

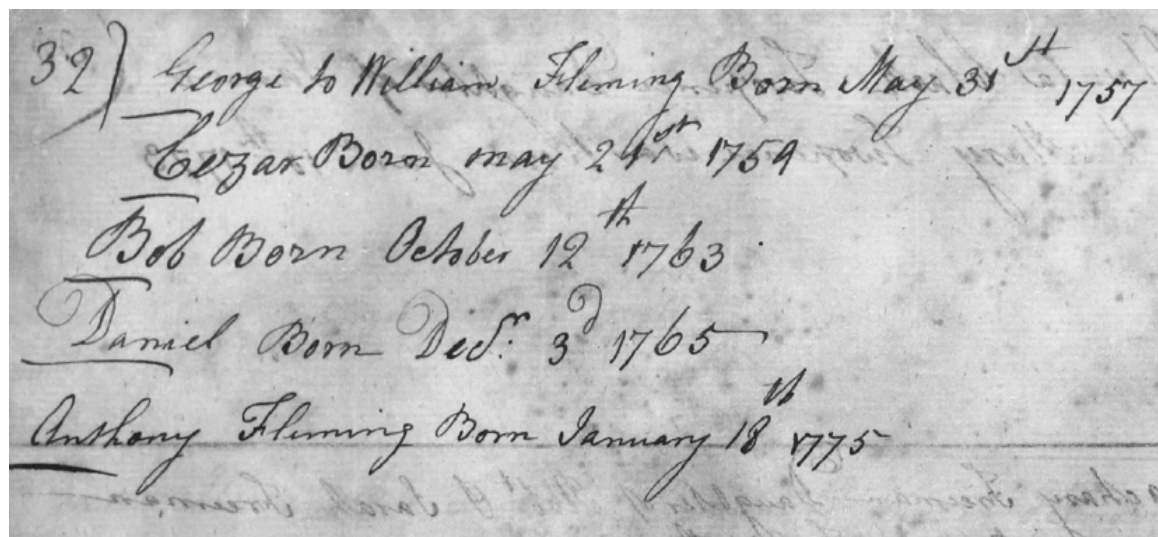
<sup>3</sup> “Claybrooke and Overton Family Papers 1747-1894,” Tennessee State Library & Archives, finding aid online at <https://sos.tn.gov/products/tsla/claybrooke-and-overton-papers-1747-1894>

<sup>4</sup> Harris’ history of the county shows several founding families of both Presbyterian and Baptist churches in the later 1700s with the same surnames as those formerly part of th Episcopal parish.

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Researchers are urged to get a copy of the original record to insure a correct interpretation.<sup>5</sup>

This entry for the Fleming family is a good example:



“George to William Fleming” indicates that George was a slave belonging to William Fleming. In this clerk’s shorthand, Cezar, Bob and Daniel were also George Fleming’s slaves. Anthony Fleming, however, listed with a surname, may be either the son of George Fleming or his slave. Since no mother is listed for Anthony, and his entry is missing the usual “son of”, it is likely that Anthony was an enslaved person.

Pages 37 to 71 of the original record are almost entirely comprised of slave baptisms. In many cases the clerk used abbreviated working such as “Caty to Jeremiah Glen” to indicate that the slave child Caty was owned by Jeremiah Glen. Some slave names are preceded by the word ‘negro’ but not all. It is not clear whether the clerk intended to indicate something specific about the racial makeup of people identified as Negro, or whether he merely used it intermittently. Given what we know about white masters begetting children on enslaved women, it’s possible the clerk was using some sort of shorthand to indicate children of mixed-race parentage.

The clerk seemed to use the terms ‘born’ and ‘baptized’ almost interchangeably. Most white children are listed as ‘born’ on a certain date, and most black ones are listed as ‘baptized’ on the date, but this is not consistently done. The way this terminology was employed seems to indicate that all of the baptisms were for infants.

The Christianizing of people brought forcibly from Africa to the colonies was ostensibly one of the goals of the European monarchs. As early as 1660, the instructions given by Charles II of England to the Council for Foreign Plantations included this statement:

And you are to consider how such of the Natives or such as are purchased by you from other parts to be servants or slaves may be best invited to the Christian Faith, and be made capable of being baptized thereunto, it being to the honor of our Crowne and of the Protestant Religion that all persons in any of our Dominions should be taught the knowledge of God, and be made acquainted with the misteries of Salvation.<sup>6</sup>

As early as 1660, instructions were given by the king to the Council for Foreign Plantations, one of which was,

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<sup>5</sup> The baptismal record will be posted the State Library & Archives website as part of TeVA, the Tennessee Virtual Archive.

<sup>6</sup> Jernegan, Marcus W. “Slavery and Conversion in the American Colonies,” *The American Historical Review*, vol. 21, no. 3 (Apr. 1916), pp. 508.

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And you are to consider how such of the Natives or such as are purchased by you from other parts to be servants or slaves may be best invited to the Christian Faith, and be made capable of being baptized thereunto, it being to the honor of our Crowne and of the Protestant Religion that all persons in any of our Dominions should be taught the knowledge of God, and be made acquainted with the misteries of Salvation.

The missionary society of the Church of England was founded in 1701 as "The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts " From 1702 through the Revolutionary War it sent to the American colonies numerous missionaries, catechists, and schoolmasters with instructions to promote the conversion of negro slaves.<sup>7</sup>

Scriptural teaching about the equality of Christian believers and their duties to others notwithstanding,

The Church of England did not raise the question of the right of its members to hold slaves, denied that there was any inconsistency between Christianity and slavery, and made no effort to emancipate negroes because of religious scruples. Indeed the Bishop of London declared in 1727, that a person's Christianity did not make "the least Alteration in Civil Property; that the Freedom which Christianity gives, is a freedom from the Bondage of Sin and Satan, and from the Dominion of those Lusts and Passions and inordinate Desires; but as to their outward condition they remained as before even after baptism".<sup>8</sup>

To protect the investment of slave owners, six colonies passed laws ensuring that enslaved persons who became Christians would remain in bondage. Such a law was passed in Virginia in 1667, declaring that those born into slavery were not made free when baptized. However, in 1670 Virginia law also declared that any person imported into the colony who was already a Christian could not be held in slavery. That step toward humanitarianism was however soon revoked, through repeal of the act in 1682.<sup>9</sup>

There were some brave voices raised in opposition to Christians holding other Christians in bondage. In 1680 Virginia rector Morgan Godwyn published *The Negro's and Indian's Advocate*. He severely criticized the masters of slaves in the plantations, and in the dedication implored the Archbishop of Canterbury to provide relief "for those Myriads of hungry and distressed Souls abroad . . . our Peoples Slaves and Vassals, but from whom also the Bread of Life is most sacrilegiously detained." Godwyn hit the nail on the head when he pointed out that the primary problem for white owners was an economic one. Even allowing enslaved Christians time off to go to church on Sunday was economically imprudent, much less granting freedom to slaves who became Christians.<sup>10</sup>

Swedish naturalist Peter Kalm visited the colonies in 1748 and observed that masters feared to allow their negroes to become members of a Christian church because they would grow proud upon "seeing themselves upon a level with their masters in religious matters."<sup>11</sup>

Despite the reluctance of many white people to welcome African slaves into the church, the Church of England made great efforts towards the conversion of slaves. Clergymen were urged to persuade masters to allow their slaves to attend church, be baptized, and admitted as communicants. Infant baptisms such as those recorded in this baptismal register are, of course, not evidence that these enslaved persons were permitted to attend church and receive the sacraments once they were old enough to provide valuable labor.

At least some of the nonconformist Presbyterian congregations also actively sought to bring in enslaved persons. The letters of Presbyterian minister Samuel Davies of Virginia show this activity. "Davies reports in 1750 that there were as many as a thousand negroes in Virginia converted and baptized, about one hundred belonging to Presbyterians. In

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<sup>7</sup> Jernegan, p.510.

<sup>8</sup> Jernegan, p.511.

<sup>9</sup> Jernegan, p.506.

<sup>10</sup> Jernegan, p.509.

<sup>11</sup> Benson, Adolph. *Peter Kalm's Travels in North America: The English Version of 1770* (Wilson-Erickson Inc., 1937).

this same letter he writes that he himself had baptized forty in a year and a half, and had admitted seven or eight to full communion. In 1756 he said 'the Protestant dissenters lie under an odium in this colony-yet the Negroes in these parts are freely allowed to attend upon my ministry,' but he laments upon 'the almost universal neglect of the many thousand of poor slaves ... who generally continue Heathens in a Christian Country'."<sup>12</sup>

Even with all that social, political and religious background, the Fredericksville Parish baptismal record is a treasure of genealogical information. Like the Overtons, many of the families listed here later found their way into Middle Tennessee. An exact transcription of the book is presented below.

*First partial page*

William Quo  
was born

Catharine  
born  
Susann  
Negro M?  
Negro Sim  
Negro Moses  
Negro Letty Bapti  
Negro Edenbor  
Negro Aaron

John [F?] Edward  
Garland born  
Barbara  
Negro Isaa  
Peter Bap

*Second partial page*

James  
766

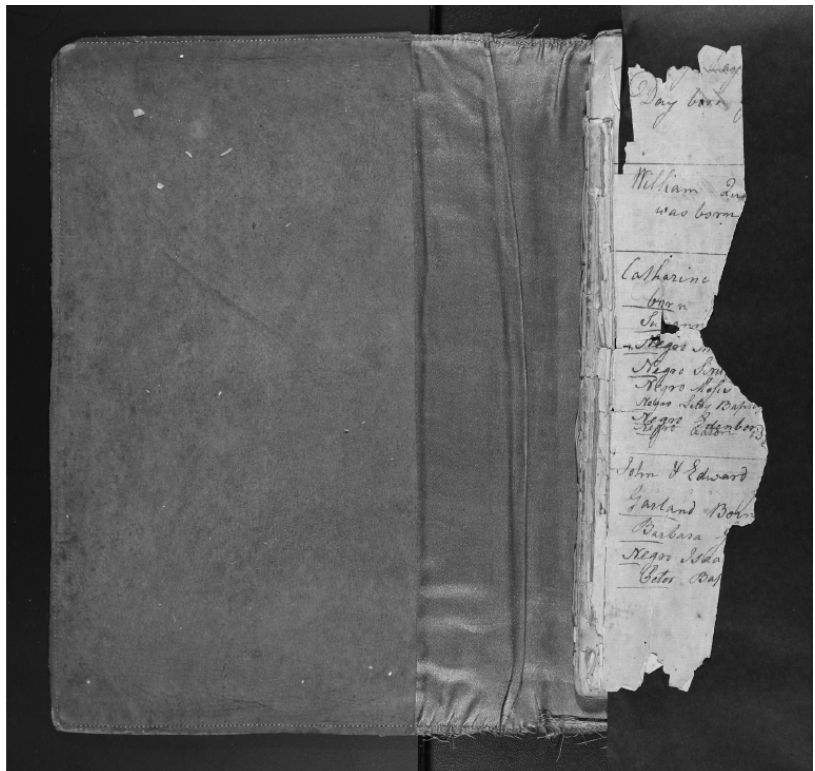
McGehee

Catterson  
66  
69  
772

Frances Sears

*Unnumbered Page A*

Sarah Freeman Daughter of John & Archelane  
Freem[an] born Sept. 11<sup>th</sup> 1764  
John Freeman born Decr. 15<sup>th</sup> 1765  
Sarah Freeman Born Novr. 22<sup>nd</sup> 1768



**The binding of the Baptismal Register is in bad shape, and the first two pages are torn.**

John Overton son of James & Mary Overton was  
born April 9<sup>th</sup> 1766  
Negro Clarace Baptized Sept. 18<sup>th</sup> 1774  
Negro Peggy Baptized Augt. 10<sup>th</sup> 1777

Samuel Nuckolls Son of James & Elizabeth Nuckolls  
was born Fby 25<sup>th</sup> 1766  
Negro Peter Baptized June 15<sup>th</sup> 1766  
Philie[?] Baptized May 29<sup>th</sup> 1768  
Jenny Baptized July 23<sup>rd</sup> 1769  
Ned Baptized June 23<sup>rd</sup> 1771  
Harry Baptized April 4 1773

<sup>12</sup> Jernegan, p.523.

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Mary Thomson daughter of Robert &  
Elizabeth Thomson born April 11<sup>th</sup> 1766

*Unnumbered Page B*

Ber[?] [page torn] Archer Daughter of Wm. & Mary  
Archer born May 13<sup>th</sup> 1766  
Meriday Archer Born Jany. 15<sup>th</sup> 1771

[torn] jamin Gresham son of Joseph & Mary  
Gresham born August 8<sup>th</sup> 1756  
Alexander Gresham Born May 17, 1759  
Robert Gresham Born March 20<sup>th</sup> 1762  
James Collins Gresham Born Sept. 17<sup>th</sup> 1768  
John Gresham Born Octo. 15<sup>th</sup> 1765  
Anna Gresham Born August 17<sup>th</sup> 1771

William Harris son of John & Lucy Harris Born Nov.  
4<sup>th</sup> 176[?]  
Mary Harris Born Octo. 10<sup>th</sup> 1768  
Gideon Harris Born June 13<sup>th</sup> 1773

Mary Tylor Daughter of Henry & Elizabeth Tylor  
was born Novr. 25<sup>th</sup> 1766  
John Tylor Born July 6<sup>th</sup> 1769

*Unnumbered Page C*

Barbara Overton Harris Daughter of Archelane &  
Fanny Harris born Decr. 21<sup>st</sup> 1766  
Fanny Harris Born Decr. 26, 1768  
Robert Harris Born February 13<sup>th</sup> 1775  
John Byars  
Negro Spencer Baptized Sept. 18<sup>th</sup> 1774

Betty Gentry Daughter of Martin & Mary Gentry  
Born Decr. 27<sup>th</sup> 1766  
Bartlett Gentry Born March 16<sup>th</sup> 1770  
Cattey [Pattey?] Gentry Born May 22<sup>d</sup> 1772  
Josiah Gentry Born June 6<sup>th</sup> 1768  
Rich<sup>d</sup> Gentry Born March 19<sup>th</sup> 1774

Molly Estes Daughter of John & Usula [Ursula?]  
Estes Born Feby 3<sup>d</sup> 1767  
Abam [Abram?] Estes Born Jany 21<sup>st</sup> 1769  
Sarah Estes Daughter of D<sup>o</sup> Baptized June 9  
177[torn]

*Unnumbered Page D*

Susannah Smith Fox Daughter of John & Grace Fox  
Born Feby 20<sup>th</sup> 1767  
Negro Cupit Baptized July 24<sup>th</sup> 1768

Lewis Baptized October 1<sup>st</sup> 1769  
Betty Baptized Jany 6<sup>th</sup> 1771  
Milla Baptized October 27 1771  
Cloe Baptized August 8<sup>th</sup> 1773  
Negro Cezar Bpt. August 10<sup>th</sup> 1777

Obadiah Watson son of John & Ann Watson was  
born Feby 10<sup>th</sup> 1767  
John Watson Born August 19<sup>th</sup> 1768  
William Watson Born July 10<sup>th</sup> 1772  
Delpha Watson Born May 28<sup>th</sup> 1774

Daniel Gardner son of John & Mary Gardner born  
Decr 23 1766

William Smith Johnston son of George & Susannah  
Johnston Born January 28<sup>th</sup> 1767  
Frances Cope Johnston Daughter of Geo. &  
Susannah Johnston Baptized April 1<sup>st</sup> 1770  
Negro Caty Baptized May 31<sup>st</sup> 1767  
Negro George Baptized April 16<sup>th</sup> 1769  
[torn]ro Nat Baptized January 10<sup>th</sup> 1773  
[torn]gro Manuel Baptized May 17<sup>th</sup> 1776  
Negro Hannah Baptized May 24<sup>th</sup> 1778

*Unnumbered Page E*

Elizabeth Melton Daughter of William & Kezia  
Melton born April 9<sup>th</sup> 1767  
Zeriah Melton born Jany 26 1762  
Ann Hendley Melton born June 23<sup>d</sup> 1764  
Austin Melton Baptized July 8<sup>th</sup> 1770  
Fanny Melton Born Decr 25<sup>th</sup> 1772

Sukkey Goldson Daughter of Anthony & Mary  
Goldson was born April 19<sup>th</sup> 1767  
Adam negro Baptized 21<sup>st</sup> Aug. 1767  
Isbel Baptized August 7<sup>th</sup> 1768  
Lidda Baptized Sept. 18<sup>th</sup> 1768  
Tom Baptized July 8<sup>th</sup> 1770  
Catty [Patty?] Baptized August 7<sup>th</sup> 1774

Caty Clayton Daughter of John & Ann Clayton was  
Born March 26<sup>th</sup> 1767

Wright Bond son of Thomas & Elizabeth Bond born  
May 29<sup>th</sup> 1767  
Cattey [Pattey?] Bond Baptized Sept. 20<sup>th</sup> 1772  
Lucy Bond B [entry unfinished]

Beckkey Sims Daughter of Asa & Mary Sims born  
June 17<sup>th</sup> 176[torn]

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John Sims Born Sept. 4<sup>th</sup> 1771  
George Sims Born Marcy 7<sup>th</sup> 1775

*Original Page 20*

Jonathan Dickason Son of Robert & Elizabeth  
Dickason was Born Nov<sup>r</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 1767  
James Dickason Born June 17<sup>th</sup> 1769  
Cosby Dickason Born January 12<sup>th</sup> 1771  
Joel Dickason Born July 25<sup>th</sup> 1772  
Hezekiah Dickason Born Dec<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1773  
Charles Dickason Bapt. July 20<sup>th</sup> 1775  
Negro George Born July 24<sup>th</sup> 1773

Mary Boxley Daughter of Joseph & Catharine  
Boxley was born July 9<sup>th</sup> 1767  
Joseph Boxley Born July 28<sup>th</sup> 1769

Charles Tate Son of James & Rebekah Tate was born  
Jan<sup>y</sup> 31<sup>st</sup> 1768

William Hudson Tate Born Sep<sup>t</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1769

Nancy Penix Daughter of John & Mary Penix was  
Born April 22<sup>d</sup> 1768  
Garland Penix Born August 29<sup>th</sup> 1770  
Wm. [Trice?] Penix Born Jany 17<sup>th</sup> 1773  
Kitty Penix Born Feb<sup>y</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1776

*Page 9, Original Page 21*

Robert Poindexter Son of Thomas & Lucy Poindexter  
was Born Feb<sup>y</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1768  
Elizabeth Jones Poindexter Born Sept. 9<sup>th</sup> 1770  
Negro Peter Baptized June 29<sup>th</sup> 1766  
Harry & [Giles?] Baptized July 24<sup>th</sup> 1768  
Jerry Baptized June 23<sup>d</sup> 1771

Alexander Henderson Son of John & Hannah  
Henderson was born March 16<sup>th</sup> 1768

Nancy Thomason Daughter of Gentry & Peggy  
Thomason was born April 24<sup>th</sup> 1768  
Elizabeth Thomason Born January 4<sup>th</sup> 1771  
John Thomason Baptized May 2<sup>nd</sup> 1773

William Lipscomb McGehee Son of James & Liddia  
McGehee was Born April 30<sup>th</sup> 1768  
James McGehee Born November 22<sup>d</sup> 1772

*Original Page 22*

Frankey Key Daughter of Martin & Ann Key was  
born May 3<sup>d</sup> 1768  
Negro Moses Baptized August 7<sup>th</sup> 1768

Anna Sandige Daughter of David & Anna Sandige  
was born May 26<sup>th</sup> 1768

Elizabeth Garland Goodwin Daughter of Robert &  
Jane Goodwin was born May 31<sup>st</sup> 1768  
Hugh Goodwin Born Feby 27<sup>th</sup> 1770  
Mary Goodwin Born Sept. 28<sup>th</sup> 1772  
Negro Delph was born March 10<sup>th</sup> 1769  
Peter Born August 14<sup>th</sup> 1771

Lucy Lipscomb Daughter of Francis & Mary Ann  
Lipscomb was Born August 25<sup>th</sup> 1768  
John Lipscomb Born April 30<sup>th</sup> 1771  
James Lipscomb Born November 29<sup>th</sup> 1775  
Negro Stephen Baptized January 26<sup>th</sup> 1777  
Elizabeth Lipscomb Born January 31<sup>st</sup> 1778

*Original Page 23*

George Green son of Thomas & Mary Green was  
Born August 30<sup>th</sup> 1768

William Trimmer Son of William & Lucy Trimmer  
was Born August 30<sup>th</sup> 1768

Julana Melton Daughter of James & Susannah  
Melton was Born Nov<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> 1768

William Mayfield Tate Son of Zimri & Martha Tate  
was Born Nov<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1768

Mary Harper Daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Harper  
was Born February 27<sup>th</sup> 1769  
Jane Harper Born Jany 7<sup>th</sup> 1773  
Elizabeth Harper Born January 4<sup>th</sup> 1775

*Original Page 24*

William Armstrong son of John & Sarah Armstrong  
was Born Dec<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1768  
John Armstrong Baptized Sept. 20<sup>th</sup> 1772  
Caty Poindexter Armstrong Baptized Sep<sup>t</sup> [no day  
given] 1773

Francis Epperson son of John & Elizabeth Epperson  
was Born March 31<sup>st</sup> 1769

Garland McKalester Son of Peter & Mary  
McKalester was Born June 3<sup>d</sup> 1769

Meriwether Johnson Son of William & Ann Johnson  
was Born July 24<sup>th</sup> 1769

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Negro Mima & Nelly Baptized May 15<sup>th</sup> 1768  
[David?] & Nancy Baptized Nov<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1769

Mary Foster Daughter of Edmond & Sarah Foster  
was Born August 22<sup>d</sup> 1769  
Edmond Foster Born May 25<sup>th</sup> 1772  
Rich<sup>d</sup> Foster Born August 25<sup>th</sup> 1764  
William Foster Born May 26<sup>th</sup> 1774  
Joshua Foster Born Sept. 17<sup>th</sup> 1776

*Original Page 25*

Sarah Serjeant Daughter of William & Lurana  
Serjeant was Born August 21<sup>st</sup> 1769  
Natha<sup>l</sup> Serjeant Born August 9<sup>th</sup> 1771

Lucy Thomason Daughter of Samuel & Ann  
Thomason Born Sept. 20<sup>th</sup> 1769

Wm. Lipscomb Hester Son of Henry & Iney[?]  
Hester Born Feby 3<sup>d</sup> 1770  
Francis Hester Born June 7<sup>th</sup> 1771

Martha Jones Phillips Daughter of Rich<sup>d</sup> & Ann  
Phillips was Baptized April 1<sup>st</sup> 1770  
Catharine Smith Phillips Daughter of Rich<sup>d</sup> & Ann  
Phillips Born April 20<sup>th</sup> 1771  
Ann Archer Phillips Born June 16<sup>th</sup> 1773  
Negro – Jesse Baptized August 26<sup>th</sup> 1770  
Negro Milla Baptized April 9<sup>th</sup> 1775  
Elizabeth Norment Phillips Barn March 7<sup>th</sup> 1775  
Negro Davy Baptized August 10<sup>th</sup> 1777

*Original Page 26*

David Armstrong Son of Thomas & Ann Armstrong  
was born March 23<sup>d</sup> 1770  
Elizabeth Armstrong Baptized Jany 29<sup>th</sup> 1775  
David Armstrong was born 10<sup>th</sup> June 1777

Elizabeth Warren Daughter of Bartholomew & Sarah  
Warren was Born Sept. 15<sup>th</sup> 1769  
Milla Warren Born May 3<sup>d</sup> 1771  
Ann Warren Born July 21<sup>st</sup> 1773

Joseph Swift Son of Rich<sup>d</sup> & [blank] Swift was  
Baptized July 8<sup>th</sup> 1770  
Negro Rob<sup>t</sup> Baptized June 1<sup>st</sup> 1766  
Negro John Baptized May 15<sup>th</sup> 1768  
Martin Baptized June 11[?] 1769  
Sarah Baptized July 23 1769  
Jacob Baptized October 1<sup>st</sup> 1769

Mary Thomson Daughter of Waddy & Mary  
Thomson was Baptized July 22<sup>d</sup> 1770  
Susannah Thompson Baptized August 9<sup>th</sup> 1772  
Negro Tommy Baptized June 13<sup>th</sup> 1773  
Elizabeth Baptized August 8<sup>th</sup> 1773

*Original Page 27*

Elizabeth Jackson Cristmas Daughter of John & Ann  
Cristmas was Born June 28<sup>th</sup> 1770

Garrett Longmire Son of George & Frankey  
Longmire was Born July 14<sup>th</sup> 1770  
Negro Alse Born April 11<sup>th</sup> 1771

Molley Whitlock Daughter of William & Miller  
Whitlock was Born August 21<sup>st</sup> 1770/  
William Whitlock Born April 6<sup>th</sup> 1775  
Thomas Whitlock Born June 23<sup>d</sup> 1777

Elizabeth Steward Daughter of John & [blank]  
Steward was Born August 29<sup>th</sup> 1770  
Negro Cloe Baptized August 9<sup>th</sup> 1772

Ann Booker Cosby Daughter of Zacheus &  
Mourning Cosby was Born Oct<sup>r</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1770  
Elizabeth Jackson Cosby Baptized Sept. 24<sup>th</sup> 1775

*Original Page 28*

Mispiny Watkins Daughter of Isam & Elizabeth  
Watkins was born Sept. 28<sup>th</sup> 1770  
Negro Lucy Baptized August 8<sup>th</sup> 1773  
Nancy Watkins Born February 26<sup>th</sup> 1775

Samuel Waddy Son of John & Jean Waddy was Born  
May 2<sup>d</sup> 1771  
Sarah Waddy Born October 3<sup>d</sup> 1773

Christian Smith Daughter of William & Elizabeth  
Smith was Baptized June 9<sup>th</sup> 1771  
Bartlett negro man Baptized August 20<sup>th</sup> 1769  
Stephen Baptized May 13<sup>th</sup> 1770  
Abram Baptized July 22<sup>d</sup> 1770  
Silva Baptized January 10<sup>th</sup> 1773  
Matt Baptized July 3<sup>d</sup> 1774  
~~Tom Baptized October 30<sup>th</sup> 1774~~ [crossed out]  
George Smith was Baptized May 17<sup>th</sup> 1776  
Negro Ross Baptized May 18<sup>th</sup> 1777

Hugh Hogan Son of Zachary & Susannah Hogan was  
Born August 9<sup>th</sup> 1771

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*Original Page 29*

Temperance Baker Daughter of William & Mary  
Baker Born Jan'y 5<sup>th</sup> 1771  
Norvil [Newel or Nevil?] Baker Born September 16<sup>th</sup>  
1775

John Smith Son of Bernard & Jenny Smith was Born  
Sept. 23<sup>d</sup> 1771

Eloner Brooks Gentry Daughter of Nathan & Mary  
Ann Gentry was Born October 6<sup>th</sup> 1771  
Rebekah Gentry Born August 4<sup>th</sup> 1775

John Allin Son of Clifton & Susannah Allin was born  
Decr. 19<sup>th</sup> 1771

*Original Page 30*

Richard Jones son of John & Susannah Jones was  
Born Feby 9<sup>th</sup> 1772

Ann Anderson Daughter of Bartlett & Frances  
Anderson was Born Feby 6<sup>th</sup> 1772  
John Anderson Born Sept. 14<sup>th</sup> 1773  
Negro Juda Baptized May 31<sup>st</sup> 1772  
Charles Anderson Born April 30<sup>th</sup> 1775

Thomas Harris son of Micajah & Anna Harris was  
Baptized August 9<sup>th</sup> 1772

Anna Smith Daughter of John & Elizabeth Smith was  
Born Feby 10<sup>th</sup> 1772  
Negro Jack Baptized September 6<sup>th</sup> 1772  
Polley Smith B[entry incomplete]

*Original Page 31*

Charles Jouett Son of John & Mourning Jouett was  
Baptized Sept 20<sup>th</sup> 1772

Negro Rebekah Baptized July 23<sup>d</sup> 1769

William Snelson Mitchel Son of John & Ann Mitchel  
was born Sept. 4<sup>th</sup> 1772  
Elizabeth Mitchel Born Sept. 22<sup>d</sup> 1774  
John Mitchel Born October 17<sup>th</sup> 1776

Francis Hester Son of James & Mary Hester was  
Born October 26<sup>th</sup> 1772  
Oney Hester Baptized May 29<sup>th</sup> 1774

Catharine Wastly Daughter of Robert & Rebekah  
Wastly was baptized April 4<sup>th</sup> 1773

*Original Page 32 2*

Rebekah Bullock Daughter of John & [blank] was  
Baptized April 4<sup>th</sup> 1773  
Negro Jack Baptized June 30<sup>th</sup> 1776  
Negro Dicy Baptized Nov<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1776  
Negro Sam Baptized May 24<sup>th</sup> 1778

William Hendrick Son of William & Ann Hendrick  
was born Jan'y 25<sup>th</sup> 1773  
James Hendrick Born May 4<sup>th</sup> 1775  
Hance Hendrick was born May 26<sup>th</sup> 1777

John Thomason Hill Son of David & Ann Hill was  
Born Feby 28<sup>th</sup> 1773

Moses Gentry son of Moses & [blank] Gentry was  
born January 27<sup>th</sup> 1773  
Clayborn Gentry Born January 23<sup>d</sup> 1775  
Negro Susannah Baptized Feby 26<sup>th</sup> 1775  
Tom Baptized June 11<sup>th</sup> 1769  
Joe Baptized October 24<sup>th</sup> 1773  
Negro Reuben Baptized May 5<sup>th</sup> 1776

*To Be Continued*

**List of Surnames Appearing in the Baptismal Register**

<u>Ailstock</u>	Bullock	Epperson	Hall	<u>Kellice</u>	Nuckolls	Smith	Venable
<u>Allin</u>	<u>Byars</u>	Estes	<u>Harger</u>	Key	Overton	<u>Snelson</u>	<u>Waddy</u>
Alvis	Chamberlain	Farmer	Harper	<u>Lannard</u>	<u>Paulett</u>	Steward	Walden
Ambler	Clark	Fleming	Harris	Lea	Pears	Sutton	<u>Waldrope</u>
Anderson	Clayton	Foster	Henderson	<u>Letchworth</u>	<u>Penix</u>	Swift	<u>Walson</u>
Anthony	Cole	Fox	Hendrick	Lipscomb	Pettit	Syme	Warren
Archer	Coleman	Freeman	Hester	Mallory	Phillips	Tate	<u>Wastly</u>
Armistead	Cosby	Gardner	<u>Higgason</u>	McCoy	Poindexter	Thacker	Watkins
Armstrong	Cower	Gentry	Hill	McGehee	Price	Thomason	Watson
Baker	<u>Cristmas</u>	Gibson	Hogan	<u>McKalester</u>	Rice	Thompson	White
Barrett	Crutchfield	Glen	Hughson	<u>Meckie</u>	<u>Sandige</u>	Thomson	Whitlock
<u>Beedles</u>	Davie	Goldson	Jackson	Melton	Saunders	Timberlake	Williams
Bibb	Davis	Goodwin	Johnson	Meriwether	Sears	Tomson	Winston
Bird	Dickason	Gower	Johnston	Mitchel	Serjeant	Trimmer	Wood
Bond	Dixon	Green	Jones	Moore	Shelton	<u>Twopence</u>	Yancey
<u>Boxley</u>	Edwards	Gresham	<u>Jouett</u>	<u>Nubey</u>	Sims	Tylor	



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

Present

**The 30th Annual Genealogical Seminar**

**Saturday, November 17, 2018**

**9:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m.**

**(Doors open at 8:15 for registration)**

**The Brentwood Library, Brentwood, TN**

## **Finding Your Family: DNA, Deeds, Digital Resources and More**

This seminar will explore a variety of records and resources that can document our ancestors and preserve their memories. DNA can help us find family. Deeds can help us document where our family lived. Digital tools can help us to organize our research and preserve it for generations to come. Museums can be a 'hidden' resource of records about our family. Join us to learn how to use these tools and resources to extend and preserve your family's history.

### ***The Sessions***

#### **Knowing How We REALLY Inherit DNA Helps Us Breach Genealogical Brick Walls**

Men have 4 kinds of DNA and women have 3 of them. Each kind of DNA follows a different inheritance pattern. Understanding these patterns is key to successfully using your DNA and the DNA of your close relatives to breach genealogical brick walls when other kinds of information sources have not been successful.

#### **But They Didn't Own Any Land! What's in Deed Books besides Deeds?**

Deed books are a rich source of different kinds of records. They can lead you not just to an ancestor's land, but also to his kinfolk, his occupation, or even where he came from. Some beginning researchers aren't aware of why or how they should search these records and, as a result, miss many helpful sources.

#### **Let's Get Digital: Mastering Online Book Repositories and Managing Digital Photos**

Understanding how to leverage and manage digital resources is tantamount for today's genealogist and family history researcher. Online collections of books, such as those from The Internet Archive, Google Books, and the Hathi Trust Digital Library, offer a plethora of organized information for you to cull. Structured organization and robust management are also key for your digital photo collection so that you can maximize your own personal treasure trove of photographic family history. This session will cover both types of digital content and offer tips, strategies, and techniques that you can immediately begin using for your genealogy and family history research.

#### **Museums Have Records, Too! Locating Your Ancestors Behind Closed Doors**

Genealogists are always looking for places where records are located. More and more, these records are being found in places that are not your typical archives, library or genealogical society. One of these places is a museum. Many museums have back rooms filled with genealogical and historical records just waiting for the genealogist to discover them!

## Our Speakers

*This year we are very fortunate to be able to feature some of our "own." Each speaker belongs to one or more of our sponsoring organizations. All are recognized authorities in genealogy circles.*



Dr. David Dowell has 2 degrees in history and 2 in library science. Prior to his retirement he was an academic library administrator for 35 years and was a USAF criminal investigator for 4 years. He has been researching family history for half a century. His most recent books are *NextGen Genealogy: The DNA Connection* and *Crash Course in Genealogy*. Previously he taught "Genealogy Research" and "Ethics in the Information Age" at Cuesta College and chaired the Genealogy Committee and the Ethics Committee of the American Library Association. His "Dr D Digs Up Ancestors" at <http://blog.ddowell.com> is listed among the "10 Top Genetic Genealogy Blogs" by *Who Are You Made Of*. He coordinates three DNA research projects and is a past Board member of the Middle Tennessee Genealogy Society.

Although Martha Gerdeman's roots are in Ohio, she has lived in Tennessee for 50 years. Having researched her own family for more than 30 years, she has also done Tennessee research for more than 15 years. She has attended the National Institute for Genealogical Research (now GenFed), as well as several courses at the Institute for Genealogy & Historical Research (IGHR) and the Genealogical Research Institute of Pittsburgh (GRIP), where she recently attended the Practical Genetic Genealogy course.



Taneya Y. Koonce, MLS, MPH is an information science professional with 18 years of experience in information management & organization. She regularly applies her professional experience in the identification, selection, evaluation, & critical analysis of information to her genealogy hobby pursuits. Ms. Koonce has an avid interest in technology, historical newspaper research, organizational principles, genetic genealogy, and is an active blogger & participant in the online genealogy community. Ms. Koonce volunteers extensively with the national USGenWeb Project serving in both leadership and county coordinator roles. She is a member of the Nashville Chapter of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society and is a Board Director for the Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society.

Melissa Barker is a Certified Archives Manager currently working as the Houston County, Tennessee Archivist. She is also a Professional Genealogist and lectures, teaches and writes about the genealogy research process, researching in archives and records preservation. She conducts virtual webinar presentations all across the United States for genealogical and historical societies. She writes a popular blog entitled *A Genealogist in the Archives*. She is the Reviews Editor for the Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) magazine *FORUM*. She writes a bi-weekly advice column entitled *The Archive Lady* that can be viewed at *Abundant Genealogy*. She writes a monthly column entitled *The Archive Lady's Corner* in the *In-Depth Genealogist* magazine. Her professional genealogy expertise is in Tennessee records and she takes research clients. She has been researching her own family history for the past 28 years.



# Register Today!

MTGS/THS/BHC Genealogical Seminar, November 17, 2018

Complete the form below and mail it with your check or money order

Please make check payable to **MTGS**

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

Space is limited, so please pay attention to the deadline. Either register online by November 10<sup>th</sup> or mail this registration form to the address shown at right. Do not mail in the form if you choose to register online.

**Mail form and check to:**

**Jim Long, Registrar  
1853 Madison St. Unit 11  
Clarksville, TN 37043-5997**

**e-mail: registrar@mtgs.org**

**Phone: 615-609-0030**

REGISTRATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY NOVEMBER 10, 2018

(Please print)

*Registrations received after deadline of November 10th will be returned and you must register as a "walk-in" on the day of the seminar.*

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Name on Badge (if different) \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail \_\_\_\_\_

Registration Fee: MTGS Member \$40 \_\_\_\_\_ THS Member \$40 \_\_\_\_\_ Non-Member \$45 \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

NOTE: Walk-ins welcome if space is available (no guarantee of lunch)

# Sanitary Conditions of Homes on Mill Creek, 1908

Shortly after the turn of the century, the attention of the Tennessee State Board of Health was focused on the growing problem of typhoid fever. In 1907 alone, there had been 537 cases of typhoid in Nashville, proving fatal in 83 cases. Over the ten years prior, the rate of typhoid had grown by over 100%.<sup>1</sup>

Although scientists had been studying typhoid and its causes for several decades, there was no cure for Nashvillians who came down with the disease. Often lasting for months, it was characterized by high fever, weakness, abdominal pain and headaches. Contaminated wells were recognized as a cause of typhoid as early as 1880., but when the 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue reservoir serving Nashville's city water supply was thought to be the source of the problem, the public was understandably alarmed. City, county and state water officials tried to alleviate concerns, and eventually Louis Leroy, the State Bacteriologist, conducted a detailed study.

Louis Leroy (1874-1944) was a Massachusetts native. He came to Nashville about 1899 and served as both State Bacteriologist and Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology at Vanderbilt University.<sup>2</sup>

Leroy determined that the problem was not with the reservoir itself, but with the supply of water from the Cumberland River which was pumped into the reservoir. Taking samples from the river at various places, he found that bacteria reached an unhealthy rate at the point where Mill Creek dumped into the Cumberland. This is at the eastern edge of Donelson today, across the river from Shelby Bottoms and not far downstream from the Opryland Hotel.



**WATER SUPPLY  
VERY FAR FROM  
BEING PURE ONE**  
**Presence of Organic Mat-  
ter Discovered In  
Analysis**

*Nashville Tennessean, July 29, 1907*

As Leroy pointed out, Mill Creek runs for about 15 miles, along which "many thousands of inhabitants live and discharge their sewerage. Besides this, a number of institutions, among them the Nashville Sanitarium and the State Insane Hospital, add their quota to the pollution." The creek rises from the hills between Nolensville and Smyrna and meanders often unnoticed today through eastern Brentwood, Antioch and east Nashville neighborhoods including Glenclyff and Donelson on its way to the Cumberland.

<sup>1</sup> "Report of Louis Leroy, M.D. on Nashville Water Supply," *Biennial Report of the State Board of Health of Tennessee from January 1907, to January 1909* (Nashville: Foster, Webb & Parkes, 1909), pp. 147-163.

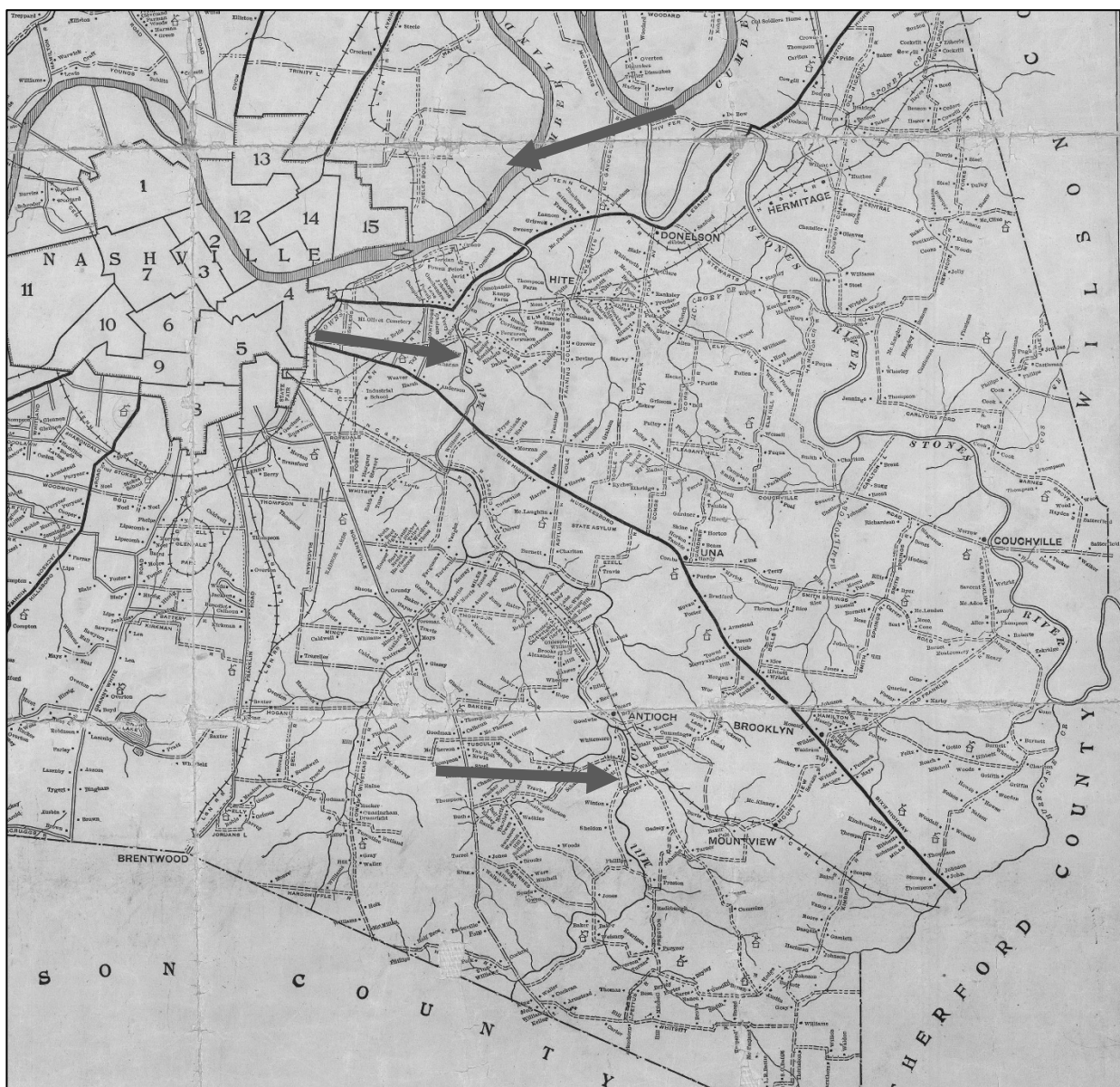
<sup>2</sup> "Louis Leroy Biographical File," *VUMC Historical Images and Biographies* ([www.library.vanderbilt.edu/biomedical/sc\\_diglib/archColl/1148.html](http://www.library.vanderbilt.edu/biomedical/sc_diglib/archColl/1148.html)).

# CITY WATER SUPPLY IS CAUSE OF FEVER

Nashville *Tennessean*, July 29, 1907

Leroy decided to conduct a detailed study of the homes along Mill Creek from its mouth down to Glenclyff (near where the creek crosses Thompson Lane today). He recorded the number of residents and large animals on each place, and indicated what type of outhouse and water supply each family had. His lists, published as part of his report to the State Legislature, provide interesting insight to the rural nature of this area at that time, and the evident poverty of many of those families.

Leroy recommended relocating the intake pipe in the river which brought water to the reservoir. He determined that moving the intake about 15 miles above the city would bring much cleaner water into Nashville. Soon after the publication of Leroy's report, scientists learned to add chlorine to the water supply to combat bacteria. After World War I, a vaccine for typhoid became widely available. But for our ancestors who lived prior to these developments, every glass of water posed a potential threat.



Map of Davidson County about 1920, with arrows showing the path of Mill Creek  
(Historical Map Collection, Tenn. State Library & Archives, <http://teva.contentdm.oclc.org>)

THE ENCLOSED REPORTS GIVE AN ACCOUNT OF ALL THE PEOPLE LIVING ON THE MURFREESBORO PIKE. BEGINNING AT THE NASHVILLE SANATORIUM AND  
ENDING AT GLENN CLIFF, MAKING ALL DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE LIABLE TO MILL CREEK.

Number and side	Name	Had Fever or Bowel Trouble?	Closets	Water	Stock	People on Place
1 right	Nashville Sanatorium*		Waterworks*	Cistern and spring	4 horses, 6 cows	45
2 left	Baird, W.B.		Plain, no pit	Spring	3 horses, 2 cows	10
3 right	Byrd, J.A.		"	Cistern	2 horses, 1 cow	3
4 right	Caldwell, J.D. and J. Kelley**	Fever, bowel trouble	"	Well	1 cow	5
5 right	Gaut, J.M.	Typhoid fever	Waterworks***	Cistern and spring	5 horses, 5 cows	12
6 right	Harmon, C.W.		Plain, no pit	Cistern	21 horses, 1 cow	10
7 left	Darrigan, G.W.		"	Well and spring	7 horses, 3 cows	13
8 right	Fields, J.H. (dairy)	Fever, bowel trouble	"	Well and spring	11 horses, 54 cows	15
9 left	Hagen, H.T. (dairy)		"	Spring	3 horses, 14 cows, bull	3
10 left	Batey, W.M. (col.)		"	Spring	None	10
11 left	Button, B.P. (col.)		"	Spring	1 hog	4
12 left	Woodrooff, J.H.		"	Spring	1 horse	6
13 left	Thoni, John Jr.		"	Cistern, Sulphur spring	2 mules, 1 cow	5
14 left	Vick, W.M.		"	Well	1 horse, 1 cow	4
15 left	Caillouitte, O.P.		"	Spring	1 horse	1
16 left	Pool, Sandy (col.)		"	Spring	1 horse	1
17 left	Harrison, G.A.		"	Spring	3 horses, 2 hogs	4

\*Sewer empties back of sanatorium behind hill. Waterworks goes direct into sewer. Dr. W.A. George, manager of Sanatorium.

\*\* In rear of Byrd's place

\*\*\* Waterworks goes direct into sewer.

FROM THE MURFREESBORO PIKE TO THE CUMBERLAND RIVER, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF MILL CREEK, THENCE FROM THE CUMBERLAND RIVER TO THE  
MURFREESBORO PIKE, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF MILL CREEK, TAKING IN THE HOUSES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CREEK.

Number and side	Name	Had Fever or Bowel Trouble?	Closets	Water	Stock	People on Place
1 south	Sanders, W.K.					
2 south	McRedmond, J.		Plain, no pit	Cistern and spring	2 horses, 2 cows	5
3 north	Saunders, S.H.		"	Well	2 horses, 5 cows	7
4 north	Seibert, W.		"	Well	2 horses, 2 cows	6
5 north	Smith, Lawson (col.)		"	Spring	1 horse	2
6 north	Rothrock, E.H.		"	Spring	1 horse, 1 cow	4
7 north	Holt, N.J.		"	Spring	3 horses, 4 cows	3
			"	Cistern and spring	4 horses, 19 cows	8

Number and side	Name	Had Fever or Bowel Trouble?	Closets	Water	Stock	People on Place
8 north	Campbell, Carrie (Miss)		"	Spring	2 mules, 1 horse, 1 cow	5
9 north	Woodward, B.C.		"	Spring	1 horse, 3 cows	2
10 north	Perry, J.M.		"	Well	2 horses, 12 cows	3
11 north	Sims, M.J.		"	Well	1 horse, 2 cows	3
1 south	Sanders, W.K.		Plain, no pit	Cistern and spring	2 horses, 2 cows	5
2 south	McRedmond, J.		"	Well	2 horses, 5 cows	7
3 north	Saunders, S.H.		"	Well	2 horses, 2 cows	6
4 north	Seibert, W.		"	Spring	1 horse	2
5 north	Smith, Lawson (col.)		"	Spring	1 horse, 1 cow	4
6 north	Rothrock, E.H.			Spring	3 horses, 4 cows	3
7 north	Holt, N.J.		"	Cistern and spring	4 horses, 19 cows	8
8 north	Campbell, Carrie (Miss)		"	Spring	2 mules, 1 horse, 1 cow	5
9 north	Woodward, B.C.		"	Spring	1 horse, 3 cows	2
10 north	Perry, J.M.		"	Well	2 horses, 12 cows	3
11 north	Sims, M.J.		"	Well	1 horse, 2 cows	3
12 north	Carver, H.B.		"	Well	2 horses, 1 cow, 2 hogs	2
12 north	Anderson, S.E. (Mrs.)		"	Cistern	1 horse, 8 cows	2
13 north	Allen, H.F.	Slow fever	"	Well and spring	2 horses, 4 cows	5
14 north	Jenkins, J.F.	Bowel trouble	"	Well	3 horses	5
16 north	Omohundro, M.P.		"	Well	8 horses, 2 cows	5
17 north	Spurr, M.A.		"	Cistern	2 horses, 5 cows	6
18 north	Stone, L.R.		"	Well	6 horses, 1 cow	5
19 north	Bacigolupia, P.B.	Scarlet fever	"	Spring	4 horses, 7 cows	14
20 north	Malone, H.P.		"	Well	3 horses, 1 cow	13
21 south	McIntire, Thomas		"	Spring	1 horse, 1 cow, 3 mules	11
22 south	Haden, J.H.		"	Cistern	6 horses, 5 cows	8
23 north	Powell, John M.		"	Cistern	1 horse, 5 cows	3
24 north	Hewgley, W.P.		"	Spring	1 horse, 8 mules	12
25 north	Fanning, W.A.	Slow fever	"	Well and spring	2 horses, 4 cows	4
26 south	Hunt, John		"	Spring	None	5
27 south	Wyles, Jim		"	Cistern	2 horses, 4 cows	12
28 south	Hite, W.E.		"	Spring	12 horses, 3 cows	7
29 south	Morris, Ike (col.)		None	Spring	1 cow	5
30 south	Keeling, George		Plain, no pit	Spring	2 hogs	4
31 south	Battle, Thomas (col.)		"	Well	1 horse, 1 cow, 3 hogs	5

32 north	Keeling, Manda (col.)		"	Spring	2 hogs	7
33 north	Lusk, William		"	Spring	1 horse	6
34 north	Yancy, Tom (col.)	Slow fever	"	Spring	2 cows	3
35 north	Buchanan, A. (col.)		"	Well	1 horse	6
36 north	Newbein, J.L.		"	Spring	1 horse	9

**REPORT OF PLACES ON MILL CREEK IN DAVIDSON COUNTY, SHOWING ALL FAMILIES, BEGINNING AT THE POINT LEFT OFF IN THE LAST REPORT, AND  
EXTENDING TO A POINT ON MILL CREEK NEAR ANTIOCH**

Name	Color	Number in family	Had Fever or Bowel Trouble?	Stock	Water	Out Houses	Side of Creek
Ragan, J.E.	White	8		2 cows, 3 horses	Well	Closet, pit	Left
Rader, G.R.	White	6	Malarial fever in 1908	9 cows, 4 horses	"	Closet, open	Left
Ezell, F.L.	White	6		1 horse, 1 cow	"	Closet, pit	Left
Hill, M.T.	White	7	Chills and fever in 1908		"	Closet, open	Left
Sheffield, C.P.	White	8		1 cow	"	Closet, open	Left
Jackson, T.M.	White	2	Malarial fever in 1908	1 horse, 4 cows	"	Closet, open	Left
Thomas, J.P.	White	6	Malarial fever in 1908	2 horses, 3 cows	Cistern	Closet, pit	Left
Hill, John	White	10	Malarial fever in 1908	1 horse, 2 cows	Well	Closet, open	Left
Gary, J.I.	White	7	Malarial fever in 1908	3 horses, 2 cows	"	Closet, open	Left
Hamilton, B.F.	White	2	Bowel trouble in 1908	1 cow, 3 horses	"	No closet	Left
Banks, Peter	Colored	8		None	"	Closet, open	Left
Davis, J.F.	White	4		None	"	Closet, open	Right
Bugg, J.G.	White	8	Malarial fever in 1908	4 cows, 1 horse	Spring	Closet, open	Right
Williams, D.S. (Dairy)	White	30 on place	Fever & bowel trouble 1908	249 cows, 22 horses	Works, sewer	Clos. Sewer	Right
Hill, Jane	Colored	7		None	Well	Closet, open	Right
McGhee, George	Colored	8	Malaria fever, bowel trouble 1908	None	Spring	No closet	Right
Turbeville, B.	White	3	Malarial fever in 1908	1 mule, 4 horses	Cistern	Closet, pit	---
Waggoner, John	Colored	6		2 cows, 1 mule	Well	No closet	Left
Curry, H.O.	White	5		2 cows, 1 mule	Cistern	Closet, pit	Left
Floyd, J.P.	White	5	Typhoid fever 1908	2 mules, 11 horses, 12 cows	Well	Closet, pit	Left
Jones, Frank	White	9	Typhoid fever 1908	15 cows, 11 horses	Well	Closet, pit	Left
Dunn, Joe	White	6		1 cow	Well	Closet, pit	Left
Prichett, George	Whitw	6		2 horses	Cistern	Closet, pit	Left

Name	Color	Number in family	Had Fever or Bowel Trouble?	Stock	Water	Out Houses	Side of Creek
Suggs, John	White	4		1 cow, 1 horse	Spring	Closet, pit	Left
Barnes, J.R.	White	10		1 horse, 5 cows	Well	Closet, pit	Left
Barnett, H.C.	White	4		3 cows	Well	Closet, open	Left
Cook, Jack	Colored	8	Malaria, typhoid fever, bowel trouble 1908	1 hog	Spring	Closet, pit	Left
Sanders, B.J.	White	[blank]		4 cows, 3 horses	Well	Closet, pit	Right
Nenon, A.Z.	White	[blank]		3 horses, 2 cows	Cistern, spring	"	"
McPherson, Bob	White	[blank]		2 cows, 1 horse	Well	Closet, open	"
Owen, John H.	Colored	3		None	Well	"	"
Turbeville, Jim	White	10		4 horses, 2 cows	Spring	Closet, pit	"
Pentecost, T.J.	White	5		2 cows, 2 horses	Well, spring	"	"
Ferguson, N.E.	White	6		None	Spring	Closet, open	"
Mays, S.F.	White	7		5 cows, 8 horses	Spring	Closet, pit	"
Frierson, W.W.	White	5		2 mules, 1 horse, 18 cows	Well	Closet, open	"
Travis, JA.	White	5		2 horses, 3 cows	Well	"	Left
Travis, Everett	White	5		2 horses	Well	"	"
Prunose, A.F.	White	4		None	Well	"	"
Buchanan, Geo.	Colored	6		2 horses, 1 mule	S.A.I.	"	"
Cook, Nancy	Colored	11		None	Well	"	"
Temper, W.L.	White	5		1 horse	Well	"	Right
Montgomery, W.S.	White	5		None	Well	"	"
McWhorter, R.W.	White	2		1 horse, 1 cow, 2 hogs	Well	"	"
Norton, Tom	White	12		12 cows, 2 horses, 1 hog	Well	"	"
Davison, A.R.	White	4		1 horse, 1 cow	Well	"	"
Kerry, Jim	White	2		4 hogs	Well	"	Left
Williams, W.A.	White	7		3 horses	Well	"	"
Jackson, W.M.	White	7		1 horse, 1 cow	Well	"	"
Searls, George	White	6		2 horses, 1 cow	Well	"	"
Bowden, W.P.	White	3		1 horse, 1 cow	Well	"	"
Ezell, T. (stock farm)	White	3		135 cows, 70 horses, 30 goats	[blank]	Closet, pit	"
Walden, Pason	White	2		None	Well	Closet, open	Right

Name	Color	Number in family	Had Fever or Bowel Trouble?	Stock	Water	Out Houses	Side of Creek
Jackson, James	White	7		6 cows, 2 horses, 1 mule	Well	Closet, pit	"
Thompson, Sam	Colored	[blank]	Fever in family 1908	None	Well	None	"
Thompson, Susie	Colored	5		None	[blank]	None	"
Williams, J.W.	White	2		8 cows, 3 horses, 2 mules	Well	Closet, open	"
Hill, John	White	10		2 cows, 2 horses	Well	"	"
Tucker, J.T.	White	6		1 cow	Well	"	"
Wheeler, G.W.	White	2		1 cow, 1 horse	Well	Closet, open	Right
James, J.L.	White	3		1 horse	Well	"	Right
Lane, C.B.	White	6	C.B. Lane died typhoid fever Nov. 1908	3 horses, 1 cow		"	Right
McWhorter, A.M.	White	5		4 cows, 2 horses, 4 hogs	Well	"	Right
Davis, Percy	Colored	2		None	Well	"	Left
Seat, Sam	White	4		3 horses	Well	None	Left
Ralston, Allen	Colored	Single	Bowel trouble in 1908	1 horse	Well	None	Left
Williams, T.J.	White	7		20 cows, 7 horses, 30 sheep, 6 hogs	Well	Closet, open	Left
Wilkerson, H.T.	White	5		9 cows, 2 horses, 3 hogs	Well	"	Left
Sweeney, George	White	5		1 cow, 1 hog	Well	Closet, pit	Right
Burnett, H.C.	White	8		1 cow, 1 horse, 3 hogs	Well	Closet, open	Right
Rains, B.H.	White	6		4 horses, 2 cows, 8 hogs	Well	"	Right
Watson, L.W.	White	6		12 cows, 5 horses	Well	Closet, pit	Right
Jackson, T.M.	White	2		6 cows	Well	Closet, open	Right
Evans, J.M.	White	5		None	Well	"	Right
Hill, Tim	White	4		1 cow	Well	"	Right
Hill, Mary	White	1		None	Well	"	Right
Jackson, S.T.	White	8		1 cow, 2 horses, 9 hogs	Well	"	Right
Gay, J.I.	White	6		5 horses, 4 cows, 1 hog	Well	"	Right
Thomas, J.P.	White	6		2 horses	Well	"	Right
Hill, Wat	White	7		3 cows, 2 hogs	Well	None	Right

# Tennessee Slaves Freed and Sent to Liberia (part 2)

by Debbie McConnel<sup>1</sup>

This listing is a continuation of an article which appeared in the Summer 2018 issue of the *Journal* (vol. 32, #1). For a full introduction to the topic, please see that article. The excerpt below explains the research methodology employed to gather the following data.

In an effort to identify Tennesseans who emigrated to Liberia, a dissertation by Selena R. Sanderfer of Vanderbilt University titled *For Land and Liberty: Black Territorial Separatism in the South* proved very helpful.<sup>2</sup> Ms. Sanderfer created charts showing the dates of departure, the number of emigrants, their state of origin, and the name of the ship they used in transit to Liberia. For this work she consulted the annual volumes of the *African Repository and Colonial Journal*.

Using this information I searched issues of the *Journal* which are now available online to find more information about the passengers. For the purposes of this article only entries for emigrants from Middle Tennessee counties were abstracted. The information available varied from year to year and even from one ship to another, but almost all include the emigrant's name, age, county of residence, slave owner and the ship on which they departed. Some show additional information.

## Rev. Thomas Douglas

Methodist minister Thomas L. Douglas of Williamson County made provisions in his will for the eventual freedom of his slaves and their transport to Liberia.<sup>3</sup> Written in 1843, the will begins with this humble statement:

I belong to Almighty God. In early life I was dedicated, and I devoted myself to his service, and the service of his church, and although I have fallen far short of doing the work assigned me as zealously and faithfully as I ought, I indulge a strong confidence in the mercy of God through the merits of my Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, that when my warfare is accomplished on earth, I shall have rest in heaven.

The good Reverend bequeathed his entire estate to his beloved wife, Frances Douglas, and cancelled the debts owed him by his sister Jane B. McCanless. His nephew Joseph E. Douglass was to receive a plantation and the temporary use of certain slaves. His most remarkable bequest follows:

4<sup>th</sup>. It is my will and desire that all my negroes shall be liberated and if possible sent to Liberia by the Colonization Society, so soon as convenient after the death of my wife.

He named the following slaves who were to remain with Frances: Cupit; Dinah; Peter, Aaron; Elvins; Manuel; Elijah; Ailsey; Lucinda; Lucinda's children Jordan, Aaron, Mary and Lucy. Two slaves, Davy and Robin, were to work for nephew Joseph Douglas until emancipated.

The will was presented for probate at the May term of court in 1843. Frances Douglas died in 1852 and her executors were prompt in following out the provisions of Rev. Douglas' will. In December of 1853 the former

<sup>1</sup> Debbie McConnel is a former staff member of the Tenn. State Library & Archives, and a frequent contributor to the *Journal*.

<sup>2</sup> Selena Standerfer "For Land and Liberty: Black Territorial Separatism in the South," (Dissertation, Vanderbilt University, 2010), (<https://etd.library.vanderbilt.edu/available/etd-07282010-142400/>).

<sup>3</sup> Williamson County, Tenn., Divorce, Probate and Other Records 1800-1899, as digitized in the collection *Tennessee Divorce and Other Records 1800-1965*, online at *Ancestry.com*. *Findagrave.com* indicates that Rev. Thomas Logan Douglass (1781-1843) is buried in Rest Haven Cemetery in Williamson County, with his wife Frances McGee Douglass (1795-1852). A historical plaque at the cemetery indicates Douglass was a Methodist minister (shown on *Findagrave.com*).

Douglas slaves boarded the bark *General Pierce* destined for the port town of Sinou. Seven of them were those named in the will, and four were children born after Thomas Douglas' death. They are as follows:<sup>4</sup>

*It is my will and desire that all my negroes shall be liberated, and if possible sent to Liberia by the Colonization Society, as soon as convenient after the death of my wife, and until then I give*

From the 1843 will of Rev. Thomas Douglas, Williamson County

	Name	Age	Comment	Slave
1	Davy	54		*
2	Elvin	38		*
3	Manuel	34		*
4	Elijah	30		*
5	Lucinda	31		*
6	Mary	13		*
7	Dinah	9		*
8	Flem	7		*
9	King Manuel	3		*
10	Frances	2		*
11	Joseph	1		*
12	Lydia	30	Elvin's wife	*

### Montgomery Bell

A major slave holder in Middle Tennessee was Col. Montgomery Bell (1769-1855). He was a native of Pennsylvania with a remarkable head for business. Although he came from a family of modest means, he developed the iron industry in Dickson County and made a fortune. In the 1850 census he was listed as having 310 slaves. As Bell aged he became more philanthropic and decided to free some of his slaves and send them to Liberia. Like Kennedy, he wanted his former slaves to leave from Savannah. The following is a list of his freed slaves, identified as coming from Davidson County. They sailed in December of 1853 to Sinou aboard the *General Pierce*:<sup>5</sup>

	Name	Age	Relationship	Slave
1	Thomas Scott	54		*
2	Louisa Scott	50	Wife	*

<sup>4</sup> *African Repository and Colonial Journal*, vol. XXX, no. 2, p.58.

<sup>5</sup> *African Repository and Colonial Journal*, vol. XXX, no. 7, p.218-219.

Excerpts from the *Tennessee Encyclopedia* entry for  
**Montgomery Bell**

The labor for Bell's iron works came from two sources. He hired white immigrants from North Carolina and Virginia, and he used slave labor. At one point he owned more than three hundred slaves and hired more in busy seasons from among slave owners in the neighborhood.

Bell built his last furnace near present-day Dickson in 1845 and named it "Worley Furnace" after one of his trusted slaves.

Bell was well into his seventies by the 1840s, and his iron manufacturing activities declined substantially after that. Already he had moved to Nashville, where he enjoyed horse racing and other sports. Increasingly, he considered the future welfare of his slaves. Representatives of the state chapter of the American Colonization Society convinced him that colonization in Liberia would ensure their safety and happiness, and he sent several groups to Monrovia in the early 1850s. The transfer of one group of thirty-eight cost him three thousand dollars for transportation and several thousand dollars more in tools and supplies sent with the slaves for their use upon arrival

<https://tennesseeencyclopedia.net>

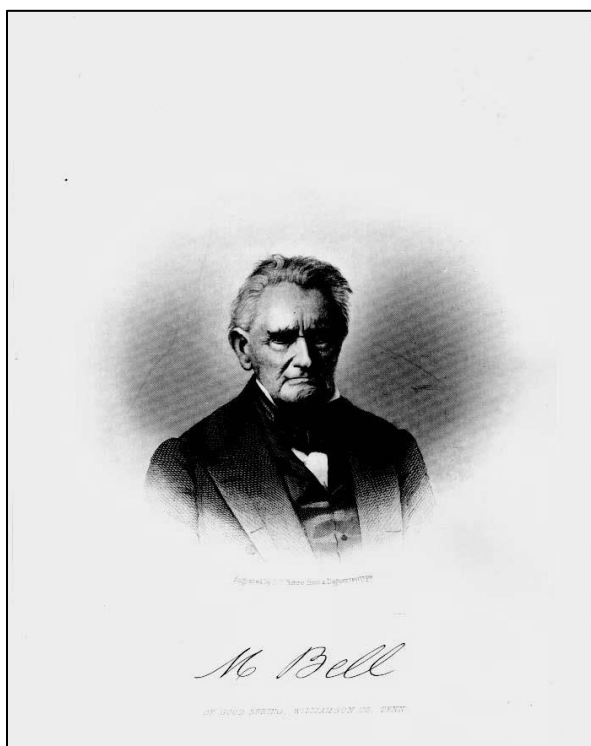
3	Jacob Hinds	40	Husband	*
4	Louisa Hinds	30	Wife	*
5	Asbury Hinds	12	Child	*
6	Robert Hinds	10	Child	*
7	Barbara A. Hinds	8	Child	*
8	Latitia Hinds	4	Child	*
9	Louisa Hinds	2	Child	*
10	Mary Hinds	1	Child	*
11	John Love	28		*
12	Betsey Love	28	Wife	*
13	Betsey Love	9	Child	*
14	Emily Love	6 mo	Child	*
15	Martha Scott	24		*
16	Mary Scott	28		*
17	Mary Ann Scott	5	Child	*
18	Thomas Scott	28		*
19	James Scott	19		*
20	Samuel Scott	17		*
21	Wesley Scott	15		*
22	Patterson Scott	12		*
23	Docea Scott	4	Child	*
24	Harriet A. Scott	21		*
25	Fanny Scott	6 mo	Child	*

26	Melissa Hinds	34		*
27	Polly Ann Hinds	13	Child	*
28	Sarah Jane Hinds	11	Child	*
29	Charles Hinds	9	Child	*
30	James W. Hinds	6	Child	*
31	Melissa Hinds	4	Child	*
32	Delia Hinds	2	Child	*

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33	Lucy Bell	45	*
34	Lucy Brooks	8	*
35	Robert Brooks	10	*
36	Minerva Whittington	22	*
37	Mary Ann Nicholson	16	*
38	Benjamin Whittington	30	*

In 1854 Col. Montgomery Bell sent another group of 28 of his freed slaves from Williamson County. On May 27<sup>th</sup> they boarded the bark *Sophia Walker* setting sail to Bassa County in Liberia.<sup>6</sup>



**Col. Montgomery Bell**

	Name	Age	Slave
1	Hiram Hall	50	*
2	Nelly Hall	50	*
3	Malissa Hall	13	*
4	Henry	9	*
5	Daniel Gray	23	*
6	Elizabeth Gray	22	*
7	Lucinda Gray	3	*
8	Celey Gray	5	*
9	Anthony Upshur	50	*
10	Sally Upshur	40	*
11	Isaac Upshur	10	*
12	Sarah Jane Upshur	7	*
13	Robert Upshur	5	*
14	Joseph Upshur	4	*
15	Malissa Upshur	2	*
16	William Whitfield	27	*
17	Malinda Whitfield	22	*
18	William H. Whitfield	4	*
19	Sarah D. Whitfield	2	*
20	Jane Scott	30	*
21	Thomas Scott	30	*

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<sup>6</sup> *African Repository and Colonial Journal*, vol. XXX, no. 7, p.218-219.

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22	Malinda J. Scott	12	*
23	Lavisa Scott	10	*
24	Fannette Scott	7	*
25	John M. Scott	5	*
26	James W. Scott	3	*
27	Martha Jane Scott	2	*
28	Montgomery Scott	4 mo.	*

On June 10, 1854 Col. Bell sent another group of 21 emigrants to Liberia on board the bark Harp. It is noted that a young child died on the way to Savannah but it does not say if the child's name is included in the following list.<sup>7</sup> The last iron furnace that Bell established was named Worley, after one of his slaves who was a valuable ironworker. This may have been Elijah Worley listed below.

	Name	Age	Slave
1	Elijah Worley	35	*
2	Fanny Worley	40	*
3	Lavisa Worley	12	*
4	Polly Worley	10	*
5	James Worley	2	*
6	Martha Worley	4 mo.	*
7	Reddin Jordon	40	*
8	Matilda Jordon	27	*
9	James Jordon	20	*
10	Nelly Jordon	10	*
11	Polly Jordon	8	*
12	Washington Jordon	5	*
13	Safrona Jordon	3	*
14	Nancy Scott	20	*
15	Laura Ann Scott	20	*
16	Jane Butler	23	*
17	Kissey Jane Butler	7	
18	Thomas W. Butler	8 mo.	*

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<sup>7</sup> *African Repository and Colonial Journal*, vol. XXX, no. 8, p

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19	Rebecca	16	*
20	Nelly	14	*

In May of 1855 Montgomery Bell also sent one former slave, 27 year old Montgomery Bell Scott of Davidson County on the bark *Cora*.

### William McKnight

In his will William McKnight of Rutherford County freed 9 slaves and provisioned them to emigrate to Cape Palmas, Liberia. McKnight was a farmer born in North Carolina about 1793. Compared to Montgomery Bell, he was a rather poor man, having in 1850 only \$2,500 worth of real estate. The 1850 census show that McKnight was the owner of 11 slaves, but only 9 appear on the passenger list.<sup>8</sup> They departed from the United States from the Savannah River on 5 January 1855 aboard the *General Pierce*.<sup>9</sup>

	Name	Relation	Age	Slave
1	Daniel T. McKnight		40	Purchased by wife
2	Caroline McKnight	Wife	37	
3	Julia Ann McKnight	Dtr	16	
4	Martha A. McKnight	Dtr	13	
5	Sarah E. McKnight	Dtr	11	
6	Mary F. McKnight	Dtr	8	
7	William G. McKnight	Son	6	
8	Virginia E. McKnight	Son	3	
9	Moses E. McKnight	Son	1	

### Samuel Elam

**Another case of** slaves being freed by will upon the death of the owner was Samuel Elam of Stewart County. The 1850 census shows Elam as a Virginia-born farmer aged 68 years, with \$7,000 in real estate.<sup>10</sup> In his household were John and Ann Elam, aged 36 and 21, and four small children. Upon his death 8 of his slaves were to be emancipated and sent to Liberia. On May 5, 1855 they departed for Cape Palmas, Liberia on the bark *Cora*.<sup>11</sup> They are listed below.

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<sup>8</sup> 1850 U.S. census, Rutherford Co., Tenn., Trimble's Dist., p. 260A (stamped), family 154, William McKnight household; McKnight was age 57 and lived with Oney McKnight age 47 and Elizabeth Drew age 54. Also 1850 U.S. census, Rutherford Co., slave schedule, p.433 (written), William McKnight owner. Digital images, *Ancestry.com*.

<sup>9</sup> *African Repository and Colonial Journal*, vol. XXXI, no. 4, p.124

<sup>10</sup> 1850 U.S. census, Stewart Co., Tenn., p.417B (stamped), family 498.

<sup>11</sup> *African Repository and Colonial Journal*, vol. XXXI, no. 7, p.220.

	Name	Age	Slave			Name	Age	Slave
1	Giles Elam	43	*		5	Is__ella Elam	5	*
2	Caroline Elam	24	*		6	Giles A. Elam	1 ½	*
3	Mary Jane Elam	9	*		7	Charles W. Elam	23	*
4	Jackson W. Elam	7	*		8	David J. Elam	21	*

The page below is from Stewart County's probate records. It shows that Elam's executors (John M. Elam and W.J.G. Baynham) hired out the "negroes directed to be emancipated" for two years; the estate earned \$1,050 by their labor. The last line reads "By amt of Colonization Society Receipt of \$706.03," indicating that this amount was paid to the Society for the expenses of transporting and resettling the freedmen in Liberia. <sup>12</sup>

*Additional Settlement with The Executors of  
Samuel Elam deceased*  
John M. Elam & W. J. G. Baynham Executors  
of Samuel Elam deceased came before me on the 5<sup>th</sup>  
day of February 1855 and made an Additional  
Settlement as Executors (to wit)  
To and due the Estate of Said dec'd on the 6<sup>th</sup>  
day of July 1854 on last Settlement with them \$590.60  
Not for by Henry & Shackelford aty for \$150.00  
- 2 - - James Reed Brown aty at \$4.00  
- 3 - - John S. Bryan's Ref. 4.00  
- - - - - blank for this Settlement 2.00  
- - - - - Recording the same 1.00  
- 4 - John M. Elam Receipt \$200.00 \$403.50  
\$187.10  
To him of negroes directed to be emancipated  
by the last will and Testament of Samuel Elam  
decd at the expiration of two years and  
ordered to be charged to the Executors  
at the July Term of this County Court 1855 \$903.00  
amount due \$16.00  
Jan'y 20<sup>th</sup> 1855 To hire of Negroes after the expiration  
of two years 147.00  
By amt of Colonization Society Receipt \$706.03  
\$1,050.00  
1050.00

*To Be Continued*

<sup>12</sup> Stewart County, Tenn., *Bonds and Settlements*, vol. H (1854-1858, p.81, Samuel Elam settlement, Feb. Term 1855. Digital image from Tennessee Probate Court Books, 1795-1927, [FamilySearch.org](http://FamilySearch.org).

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

## Wilson County

*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.

## Wilson County

**Grantham, N.:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; age at first attack, 30; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.250; see Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.8] **Pop.Sch.:** N. Grantham, age 39, white, wife, in household of Wm. Grantham.

**Davis, J. N.:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; form of disease not known, age at first attack, 25; inmate, Nashville, Tenn., 20 [not further explained]. [s.d.3,e.d.250; see Pop.Sch.p.32,ln.29] **Pop.Sch.:** J. N. Grantham, white, 55, brother, in household of W. C. Davis.

**Oadum, Ellen:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; medium head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.250; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.34]

**Vantress, William:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 55; cataracts, totally blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.255; see Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.41] **Pop.Sch.:** age 55, white, male, head of household.

**Bass, Sarah:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 65; cataracts; totally blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.255; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.45] **Pop.Sch.:** age 74, white, wife, in household of Sion Bass.

**Wormack, William W.:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 2; semi-blind; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.255; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.42] **Pop.Sch.:** age 19, white, son, in household of William Wamack [sic].

**Crudup, Elizabeth:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; pay patient, in institution; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 39; confined at night; inmate, Tennessee Asylum; admitted 28 [not further explained]. [s.d.3,e.d.267; see Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.25-B] **Pop.Sch.:** age 60, white, wife, in household of John Crudup.

**Hamilton, Fredona:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 21; inmate at Old Nashville Asylum, 6 months. [s.d.3,e.d.267; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.18] **Pop.Sch.:** age 53, white, wife, in household of Samuel Hamilton.

**Baker, Dallas:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; semi-

mute. [s.d.3,e.d.267; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.16] **Pop.Sch.:** age 30, black, male, in household of A. A. Steele.

**Hessey, Emily:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 70; cause not known; totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.267; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.8] **Pop.Sch.:** age 76, black, female, servant, in household of Martha A. Reed.

**Brett, Green B.:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; cause unknown; natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.266; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.3]

**Stewart, Uriah:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; cause not known. [s.d.3,e.d.266; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.7]

**Hedgepeth, John:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.265; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.40]

**Cavin, Thomas:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.265; see Pop.Sch.p.17,ln.40]

**Williams, Sally:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.265; see Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.48] **Pop.Sch.:** age 75, white, wife, in household of Seth Williams.

**Gates, L.:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.265; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.26] **Pop.Sch.:** age 60, white, sister-in-law, in household of W. C. Rice.

**Parker, Betty:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.265; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.25] **Pop.Sch.:** age 84, white, wife, in household of Dick Parker.

**Porter, Peggy:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.265; see Pop.Sch.p.20,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** age 69, white, mother, in household of Polly Ann Perry.

**Davis, James:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. Poor Asylum. **Also:** Insane Schedule; not self-supporting; dementia; total number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 46; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.264; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.19] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, white, male, in poor house.

**Woodliff, John:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. Poor Asylum; **Also:** Insane Schedule; form, dementia; duration of present attack, 10

days; age at first attack, 24; confined at night; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.264; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.20] **Pop.Sch.:** age 32, white, male, in poor house.

**Randolph, Mary:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. Poor Asylum. **Also:** Insane Schedule; dementia; duration of present attack, 30 years; age at first attack, 20; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.264; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.23] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, white, female, in poor house.

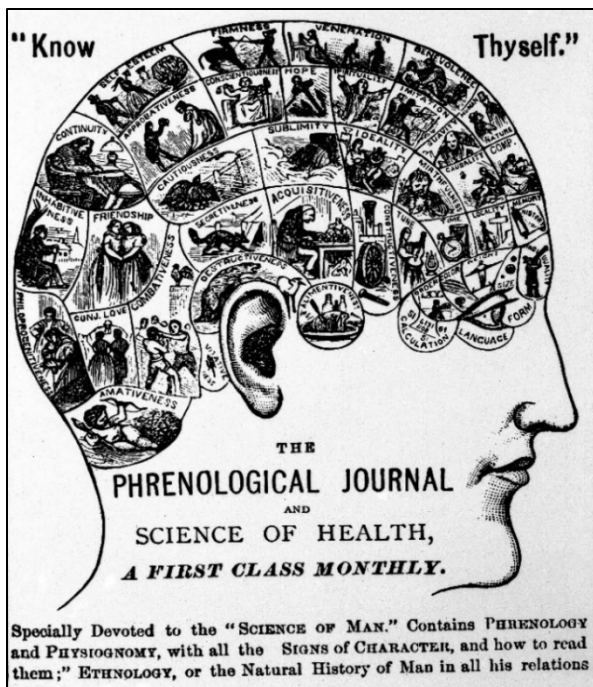
**Johnson, Sally:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. Poor Asylum. **Also:** Insane Schedule; dementia; duration of present attack, 6 months; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.264; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.25] **Pop.Sch.:** age 55, white, female, in poor house.

**Thomas, Lin:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. Poor Asylum. **Also:** Insane Schedule; form of disease, sound [*sic*]; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.264; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.26] **Pop.Sch.:** age 35, white, female, in poor house.

**White, Hulda:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. Poor Asylum. **Also:** Insane Schedule; dementia; duration of present attack, 5 years; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.264; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.27] **Pop.Sch.:** age 45, mulatto, female, in poor house.

**Baird, Tal[?]:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. Poor Asylum. **Also:** Insane Schedule; form, syphilis; duration of present attack, 1 year; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 19; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.264; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.30] **Pop.Sch.:** Tal[?] Baird, age 18 [*sic*], black, male, in poor house.

**Guthery, Hannah:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. Poor Asylum. **Also:** Insane Schedule; insane on religion; duration of present attack, 4 [not further explained]; number of attacks, 1; age at 1<sup>st</sup>



attack, 22; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.264; see Pop.Sch. p.15,ln.31] **Pop.Sch.:** age 30, black, female, in poor house.

**Clay, Henry:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. Poor Asylum. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.264; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.16]

**Pop.Sch.:** age 35, mulatto, male, in poor house.

**McMurry, Page:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. Poor

Asylum. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.264; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** age 40, black, male, in poor house.

**Taylor, Jo:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. Poor Asylum. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.264; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.18] **Pop.Sch.:** age 32, white, male, in poor house.

**Horn, Nancy:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. Poor Asylum. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.264; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.24] **Pop.Sch.:** age 45, white, female, in poor house.

**Harrison, Harriett:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. Poor Asylum. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co., in poor house; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.264; see Pop.Sch. p.15,ln.28] **Pop.Sch.:** age 40, black, female.

**Sullivan, W. H. H.:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.264; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.21]. **Pop.Sch.:** age 30, son, in household of E. P. Sullivan.



**Blind students learning to read Braille**  
**Canadian National Institute for the Blind**  
 ([www.cnib.ca/en/about/history](http://www.cnib.ca/en/about/history))

**Richmond, Martha:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. Poor Asylum. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; small head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.264; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.29] **Pop.Sch.:** age 35, black, female, in poor house.

**Laurence, Thomas:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. Poor Asylum. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; never an inmate of an institution. **Also:** Homeless Children Schedule. [s.d.3,e.d.264; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.22] **Pop.Sch.:** age 3, white, male, in poor house.

**Clark, Willie:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. Poor Asylum. **Also:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.264; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.21] **Pop.Sch.:** age 17, white, male, in poor house.

**Sullivan, M. L.:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.264; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.19] **Pop.Sch.:** M. L. Sullivan, age 42, white, daughter, in household of E. P. Sullivan.

**Sullivan, M. L.:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.264; see Pop.Sch.p.4,ln.20] **Pop.Sch.:** M. L. Sullivan, age 34, white, female, [also listed as daughter], in household of E. P. Sullivan.

**Birchett, W. M.:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; pay patient; duration of present attack, 8 years; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 40; confined at night; requires an attendant; in State Asylum, 8 years. [s.d.3,e.d.263; see Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.50] **Pop.Sch.:** age 48, white, male, head of household.

**Derickson, Abner:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; form, periodical; confined; in jail. [s.d.3,e.d.263; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.39] **Pop.Sch.:** age 55, black, male, head of household.

**Reed, Margaret:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.263; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.5] **Pop.Sch.:** age 60, white, sister, in household of T. J. Reed.

**Lyons, Robert:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; large head. [s.d.3,e.d.263; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.13]

**Fields, S.:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; also deaf. [s.d.3,e.d.263; see Pop.Sch.p.8,ln.48]

**Castleman, M. A.:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.263; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.11]

**Lain, Abna[?]:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 4; supposed cause, epilepsy; natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.263; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.15] **Pop.Sch.:** Abna[?] Lain, age 16, white, son, in household of J. H. Lain.

**Lain, M. L.:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 2; supposed cause, burn scare; small head. **Also:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule. [s.d.3,e.d.263; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.16]

**Hickman, Geo.:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; large head. [s.d.3,e.d.263; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.27]

**Hill, Charlotte:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 78; totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.263; see Pop.Sch.p.1,ln.10] **Pop.Sch.:** age 80, black, mother-in-law, in household of M. D. Johnson.

**Steed, S. F.:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 82; cause, old age. [s.d.3,e.d.263; see Pop.Sch.p.7,ln.41] **Pop.Sch.:** age 84, white, father, in household of W. N. Steed.

**Sadler, Frank:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 47; cause, sore eyes; totally blind. [s.d.3,e.d.263; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.50] **Pop.Sch.:** age 67, white, brother, in household of Anderson Sadler.

**Poter, Thomas:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; dementia; duration of present attack, 3 years; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 67; "has to be watched to keep him from wandering off from home"; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.262; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.3] **Pop.Sch.:** Thomas Poter, age 70, white, male, head of household.

**Allison, S. A.:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.262; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.1] **Pop.Sch.:** age 28, white, wife, in household of J. P. Allison.

**Rucker, L. B.:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.262; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.2] **Pop.Sch.:** age 39, white, male, in household of S. B. Rucker.

**Powell, Amanda:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.262; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.43] **Pop.Sch.:** age 25, black, female, head of household.

**Clurk, M. G.:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.262; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.29]

**Burke, Charley:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.262; see Pop.Sch.p.25,ln.24]

**Christian, M. F.:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; inmate, Austin, Texas, 8 years; discharged 1865[?]. [s.d.3,e.d.262; see Pop.Sch.p.2,ln.43]

**Cason, T. M.:** Deaf-Mutes Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth. [s.d.3,e.d.262; see Pop.Sch.p.11,ln.36]

**Aubbrey, Nolen:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; supported at cost of county; disability, old age. [s.d.3,e.d.262; see Pop.Sch.p.20,ln.6] **Pop.Sch.:** Nolen Aubbrey, age 81, male, head of household.

**Aubbrey, Judith:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; supported at cost of county;



disability, old age. [s.d.3,e.d.262; see Pop.Sch.p.20,ln.7] **Pop.Sch.:** Judith Aubbrey, age 89, white, wife, in household of Nolen Aubbrey.

**Aubbrey, T. J.:** Pauper and Indigent Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; supported at cost of county; disability, lame. [s.d.3,e.d.262; see Pop.Sch.p.20,ln.8] **Pop.Sch.:** T. J. Aubbrey, age 50, white, daughter, in household of Nolen Aubbrey.

**Williams, M. L. :** Insane Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; form, dementia; duration of present attack, 8 months; number of attacks, 2; age at first attack, 23; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.261; see Pop.Sch.p.26,ln.2] **Pop.Sch.:** age 31, white, wife, in household of J. A. Williams, Jr.

**Lester, Jack:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; small head. [s.d.3,e.d.261; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.29]

**Lane, Joseph:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; small head. [s.d.3,e.d.261; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.37]

**Robertson, B.W.:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; small head. [s.d.3,e.d.261; see Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.22]

**Bass, P. K.:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; natural head. [s.d.3,e.d.261; see Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.50]

**Cummings, S. D. A.[?]:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at birth; small head. [s.d.3,e.d.261; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.49]

**Hawkins, B. F. M.:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.261; see Pop.Sch.p.6,ln.50]

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**Mathew, M.A.:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.260; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.43] **Pop.Sch.:** age 59, white, wife, in household of L. R. Mathew.

**Owen, Louisa Mrs.:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; duration of present attack, 5 years; number of attacks, 4; age at first attack, 30; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.260; see Pop.Sch.p.18,ln.4] **Pop.Sch.:** L. B. Owen, age 58, white, wife, in household of C. S. Owen.

**Donnell, D.C.:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.260; see Pop.Sch.p.24,ln.42]

**Gun[?], Henry:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at birth; natural head; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.260; see Pop.Sch.p.22,ln.48]

**Mathis, Bennie:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 5; never an inmate of an institution. **Also:** Idiots Schedule.[s.d.3,e.d.260; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.33] **Pop.Sch.:** age 5, white, son, in household of J. R. Mathis.

**Mathis, Bettie:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.260; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.34] **Pop.Sch.:** age, 3, white, daughter, in household of J. R. Mathis.

**Mathis, Sally:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.260; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.31] **Pop.Sch.:** age 38, white, wife, in household of J. R. Mathis.

**Grandstaff, Arsula:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; duration of present attack, 11[?] years; number of attacks, 2; age at first attack, 19; inmate, Tenn. Insane Asylum, 2 years; discharged, 187\_[illegible]. [s.d.3,e.d.259; see Pop.Sch.p.30,ln.31] **Pop.Sch.:** age 49, white, wife, in household of J. R. Grandstaff.

**Patterson, Robert:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.259; see Pop.Sch.p.12,ln.21]

**Cunningham, James:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; not self-supporting; afflicted at age 57; semi-blind. [s.d.3,e.d.259; see Pop.Sch.p.16, ln.46] **Pop.Sch.:** age 80, white, head of household.

**Alexander, S. H.:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 18; supposed cause, hereditary; semi-blind. [s.d.3,e.d.259; see

Pop.Sch.p.26,ln.23] **Pop.Sch.:** age 49, white, male, head of household.

**Alexander, A. F.:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 18; supposed cause, near-sighted, too close attention to books; semi-blind. [s.d.3,e.d.259; see Pop.Sch. p.26,ln.34] **Pop.Sch.:** A. F. Alexander, age 41, white, son, in household of Mary Alexander.

**Alexander, J. M.:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; self-supporting, afflicted at age 20; near-sighted, too close attention to books; semi-blind. [s.d.3,e.d.259; see Pop.Sch.p.326,ln.35] **Pop.Sch.:** age 38, white, son, in household of Mary Alexander.

**Hearn, M. J. W.:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at age 63; supposed cause, measles and neuralgia. [s.d.3,e.d.259; see Pop.Sch.p.29, ln.5] **Pop.Sch.:** age 63, white, wife, in household of J. S. Hearn.

**Witherspoon, Mary E. T.:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; form, mania; duration of present attack, 1 year, 3 months; number of attacks, 1; age at first attack, 29; inmate, Tennessee Asylum, 3 mos.[?illegible]. [s.d.3,e.d.258; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.36] **Pop.Sch.:** age 30, white, wife, in household of Cicero Witherspoon.

**Chumbly, Pleasant:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; partly self-supporting, afflicted at birth; form, oscillation; semi-blind. [s.d.3,e.d.258; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.10] **Pop.Sch.:** age 14, white, son, in household of John Chumbly.

**Chumbly, James:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; afflicted at birth; form, oscillation; semi-blind. [s.d.3,e.d.258; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.13] **Pop.Sch.:** age 7, white, son, in household of John Chumbly.

**Chumbly, Allie:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; afflicted at birth; form, oscillation; semi-blind. [s.d.3,e.d.258; see Pop.Sch.p.5,ln.14] **Pop.Sch.:** age 5, white, daughter, in household of John Chumbly.

**Chumbly, Virginia:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; partly self-supporting; afflicted at age 12; semi-blind. [s.d.3,e.d.258; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.15] **Pop.Sch.:** age 17, white, daughter, in household of Daniel Chumbly.

**Chumbly, Nubern:** Blind Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; not self-supporting; self-supporting; afflicted at age

9; cause, broken skull. [s.d.3,e.d.258; see Pop.Sch.p.9,ln.17] **Pop.Sch.:** age 11, white, son, in household of Daniel Chumbly.

**Colts, Josephine:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.257; see Pop.Sch.p.3,ln.1] **Pop.Sch.:** Josephine Colts, age 17, black, daughter, in household of Stephen Colts.

**Brooks, Mandy:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.257; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.49] **Pop.Sch.:** age 40, black, female, head of household.

**Martin, Leonard:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.257; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.26]

**Martin, Lemuel:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.257; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.27]

**Martin, Hiram[?]:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.257; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.28]

**Turner, Eliza:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.257; see Pop.Sch.p.15,ln.4]

**Cavender, James:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.257; see Pop.Sch.p.29,ln.39]

**Tolbert, John:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.257; see Pop.Sch.p.34,ln.9]

**Martin, Catherine:** Idiots Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co. [s.d.3,e.d.257; see Pop.Sch.p.27,ln.29]

**Melton, W.:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; form, epileptic; duration of present attack, 12 hours; age at first attack, 47; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.256; see Pop.Sch.p.10,ln.32] **Pop.Sch.:** age 50, white, male, head of household.

**Ray, Frances:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; melancholia; duration of present attack, 10 years; age at first attack, 23; is confined; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.256; see Pop.Sch.p.13,ln.46] **Pop.Sch.:** age 33, white, daughter, in household of Elizabeth Ray.

**Owen, W. C.:** Insane Schedule; enumerated Wilson Co.; form, monomania; age at first attack, 34; never an inmate of an institution. [s.d.3,e.d.256; see Pop.Sch.p.14,ln.48] **Pop.Sch.:** age 54, white, male, head of household.

*To Be Continued*

## Nashville Newspapers 1812-2002 now Searchable Online State Library & Archives Provides Access through TEL



The Tennessee Electronic Library (TEL), a set of resources made available free to all Tennessee residents, now includes the *Nashville Tennessean* database. This opens up millions of pages of Tennessee history for research directly from your home. Like the U.S. census records already available on TEL, this new database will provide free easy access for genealogists and local historians.

Despite the title, this resource covers several newspapers published in Nashville during the period. It begins with the *Nashville Whig* (1812-1826), followed by the *Nashville Republican* and *Republican Banner* (1827-1875) and the *Daily American* and *Nashville American* (1875-1910). The *Tennessean* is included from 1907 when it began publication, through 2002. TEL also provides a separate database for articles from the *Tennessean* from 2002 to the present.

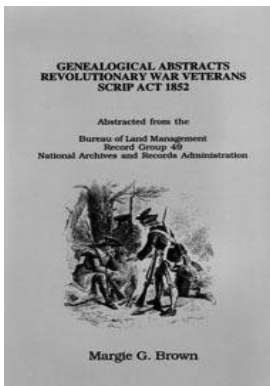
To access the historical newspapers, visit [intel.info](http://intel.info) on the internet. Click on Genealogy and select the *Tennessean*. Searches can be limited to a specific period of time and Boolean searching is available. Because digital scanning does not always read newspaper text correctly, not every word is correctly indexed.

## Book Reviews *by Shirley Wilson*



### OLDIES BUT GOODIES

Now and then, one runs across a book that is so good that it is difficult to understand why no one seems to know about it. Below is one such case.



**Genealogical Abstracts Revolutionary War Veterans Scrip Act 1852** by Margie G. Brown, hard/soft cover, 1990. Available at Amazon.com. Subtitle: Abstracted from the Bureau of Land Management Record Group 49 National Archives.

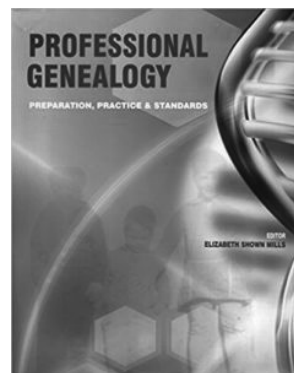
When Virginia yielded her lands in Kentucky to the federal government in 1781, it was with the provision that if her lands proved insufficient to cover her previously granted bounties, then lands would be made available between the Scioto and Miami Rivers to honor them. In 1852, an Act was passed by Congress to take care of all previously awarded, but unsatisfied Military Land Warrants.

These records are a genealogical treasure chest for those with Virginia roots. The best way to describe them is to provide information on one typical example.

George Stubblefield was an ensign in the Virginia Continental Line. His records included data from Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri plus an Ohio Supreme Court case. Proof is shown that George (who died unmarried in 1783) was the son of Colonel George Stubblefield and his first wife Susannah Winslow of Orange and Frederick counties in Virginia. George had seven children by Susannah and three more by his second wife, but he willed his son's bounty land to the children and grandchildren of his first wife, all of whom are named with their wives and documentation on dates of marriages, births and deaths. Descendants were in all of the above states plus Indiana, Tennessee and Georgia.

The originals of the abstracted documents are to be found at the National Archives in Record Group 49.

Both the Tennessee State Library and the Sumner County Archives have copies. Do not miss a chance to look for your ancestors in this one.



**Professional Genealogy** by Elizabeth Shown Mills, editor, hard cover, 2018, 678 pp., index. \$59.95 plus postage from Genealogical Publishing Company, [www.genealogical.com](http://www.genealogical.com)

Subtitled Preparation, Practice & Standards, this comprehensive compilation contains six chapters

covering a multitude of topics. They are:

- Professional Preparation
- Ethics and Legalities
- Career Management
- Professional Research Skills
- Writing, Editing and Publishing
- Educational Services

In addition, there is a segment on forensics and another on DNA. A listing of the authors of the various chapters provides qualifications and biographical information. Another helpful list of Abbreviations and Acronyms is found toward the rear of the book

Those persons new to the field of professional genealogy and those contemplating such a career will find this book immensely helpful. A discussion of copyright law and how it impacts genealogists and their clients should be of interest to anyone working in this field.