State of Tennessee
Department of State
Tennessee State Library and Archives

MCGAVOCK-LINDSLEY-GRUNDY GENEALOGICAL COLLECTION, 1790-2011

COLLECTION SUMMARY

Creator:
Rose, Stanley Frazer

Inclusive Dates:

1790-2011, bulk 1900-1982

Scope & Content:

Collection consists of genealogical research relating to the McGavock, Lindsley, and Grundy families, as well as their related branches. This collection primarily contains photocopied family research such as articles, newspaper clippings, photographs, correspondence, deeds, and other family related studies. Included for every family are detailed family trees, family booklets, and bibliographies compiled by the creator.

The collection published volume titled *Life Has been Very Kind to Me* by Margaret Lindsley Warden. It was transferred to the Library collections and given the call number F444.N25 W37.

Original order was maintained. The compiler also created the folder titles.

Physical Description/Extent:
3.5 cubic feet

Accession/Record Group Number:
2016-028

Language:
English

Permanent Location:
XV-H-1-2

Repository:
Tennessee State Library and Archives, 403 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee, 37243-0312

Administrative/Biographical History

Stanley Frazer Rose is the third great grandson of Rev. Philip Lindsley (1786-1855)). He received his law degree and master's degree in management from Vanderbilt University.

Organization/Arrangement of Materials

Collection is loosely organized and retains the order in which it was received.

Conditions of Access and Use

Restrictions on Access:
No restrictions

Restrictions on Use and Reproduction:
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Index Terms

Personal/Family Names:

Burkham family
Caldwell family
Campbell family
Cloyd family
Crockett family
Crockett, Anthony, 1707-1770
Crockett, Joseph, 1739-1829
Crockett, Walter, 1732-1811
Daughtery family
Frazer family
Frazer, Sadie Warner, 1885-1974
Grundy family
Hay family
Kent family
Lindsley, Adrian Van Sinderen, 1814-1885
Lindsley family
Lindsley, John Berrien, 1822-1897
Lindsley, Philip, 1786-1855
Lindsley, Nathaniel Lawrence, 1816-1868
Lindsley, Sarah McGavock, 1830-1903
McGavock, David, 1763-1838
McGavock, David H., 1826-1896
McGavock family
McGavock, Felix Grundy, 1832-1897
McGavock, Francis, 1794-1866
McGavock, Henry, 1806-1872
McGavock, Hugh, 1761-1844
McGavock, Jacob, 1790-1878
McGavock, James, 1728-1812
McGavock, Louisa Grundy, 1798-1878
McGavock, Lysander, 1800-1855
McGavock, Mary Manoah Bostick, 1837-1862
McGavock, Randal William, 1826-1863
Rodgers family
Stewart family
Warden, Margaret Lindsley, 1904-2007

Corporate Names/Organizations/Government Bodies:

Society of the Cincinnati
Carnton Mansion (Franklin, Tenn.) -- 19th century -- Sources
Cliff Lawn (Nashville, Tenn.) -- 19th century -- Sources
Midway Plantation (Brentwood, Tenn.) -- 19th century -- Sources
Two Rivers Mansion (Nashville, Tenn.) - - 19th century -- Sources

Geographic Names:

Davidson County (Tenn.) -- History -- 19th century – Sources
Tennessee -- Genealogy -- 19th century -- Sources
Virginia -- Genealogy -- 19th century -- Sources
Virginia -- History -- 19th century -- Sources
Williamson County (Tenn.) -- History -- 19th century -- Sources
Kentucky -- Genealogy -- 19th century -- Sources

Document Types:

Articles
Bibliographies
Copy prints
Correspondence
County government records
Genealogies (histories)
Genealogical tables
Memoirs
Photographs
Wills

Acquisition and Appraisal

Provenance and Acquisition:

This collection was donated by Stanley Frazer Rose of Naples, Florida, in May 2016.

Processing and Administrative Information

Preferred Citation:

McGavock-Lindsley-Grundy Genealogical Collection 1791-2016, Tennessee State Library and Archives

Processing Information:

Processing was completed by Kimberly Mills Wires in July 2017. Duplicates were removed and any items not pertaining to the collection were transferred or removed.

Related Archival Materials:

Sadie Warner Frazer Papers, 1894-1974, Tennessee State Library and Archives

Sadie Warner Frazer Papers, Addition, 1941-1986, Tennessee State Library and Archives

Lindsley Family Papers, 1820-1930, Tennessee State Library and Archives

John Berrien Lindsley Papers, 1822-1897, Tennessee State Library and Archives

Lindsley Family Genealogical Collection, 1784-2016, Tennessee State Library and Archives

Lindsley-McGavock-Warner Genealogical Papers, 1804-1994, Tennessee State Library and Archives

Felix Grundy Papers, 1820-1840, Tennessee State Library and Archives

McGavock-Hayes Family Papers, 1848-1888, Tennessee State Library and Archives

Randal William McGavock Papers, 1848-1898

DETAILED COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

CONTAINER LIST

Contents/Item Title	Date	Box	Folder
McGavock, Campbell, Hay, Cloyd, Crockett, Stewart, & Kent Families -- Family Tree, Family Booklet, & Bibliography		1	1
Hugh McGavock -- Society of the Cincinnati		1	2
David McGavock -- Francis McGavock (Cliff Lawn), David H. McGavock (Two Rivers), Lysander McGavock (Midway)		1	3
Randal McGavock (Carnton)		1	4
Randal McGavock (Carnton)		1	5
James McGavock -- Cloyd, Campbell, & Hay Families		1	6
James McGavock -- Cloyd, Campbell, & Hay Families		1	7
James McGavock -- Cloyd, Campbell, & Hay Families		2	1
Kent, Crockett (Society of the Cincinnati), & Stewart Families		2	2
Kent, Crockett (Society of the Cincinnati), & Stewart Families		2	3
Kent, Crockett (Society of the Cincinnati), & Stewart Families		2	4
Lindsley Family Trees, Family Booklets, & Bibliography		2	5
Philip Lindsley		2	6
Philip Lindsley		2	7
Philip Lindsley		3	1
Philip Lindsley		3	2
Philip Lindsley -- Photos & Possessions		3	3
John Berrien Lindsley		3	4
John Berrien Lindsley		3	5
John Berrien Lindsley		3	6
Philip Lindsley Descendants -- Adrian Van Sinderen Lindsley, Maggie Lindsley, & Nathaniel Lawrence Lindsley		4	1
John Berrien Lindsley's wife & friends -- Sara McGavock Lindsley, William Walker, & George Peabody		4	2
Margaret Lindsley Warden's Memoirs		4	3

Grundy, Burkham, Caldwell, Daughtery, Rodgers Family Trees, Family Booklets, & Bibliography		4	4
Grundy & Burkham Families		4	5
Grundy & Burkham Families		4	6
Grundy Family		5	1
Grundy Family		5	2
Grundy Family		5	3
Grundy Family		5	4
Caldwell, Daughtery, & Rodgers Families		5	5
Caldwell, Daughtery, & Rodgers Families		5	6
Caldwell, Daughtery, & Rodgers Families		6	1
Caldwell, Daughtery, & Rodgers Families		6	2
Jacob McGavock, Randal W. McGavock (1826-1863), Family Trees & Family Booklets		6	3
Randal W. McGavock (1826-1863)		6	4
Randal W. McGavock (1826-1863)		6	5
Jacob McGavock, Felix Grundy McGavock, Mary Manoah Bostick McGavock, & Judge Henry McGavock		6	6
Jacob McGavock, Felix Grundy McGavock, Mary Manoah Bostick McGavock, & Judge Henry McGavock		7	1
McGavock's Books & Memoirs		7	2
McGavock's Books & Memoirs		7	3

Sadie Warner Frazer's

Maternal Southern Ancestors

Lindsley Southern Ancestors

Philip Lindsley

John Berrien Lindsley

This information is provided for educational

and genealogical purposes only.

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose
2016

Sadie Warner Frazer's

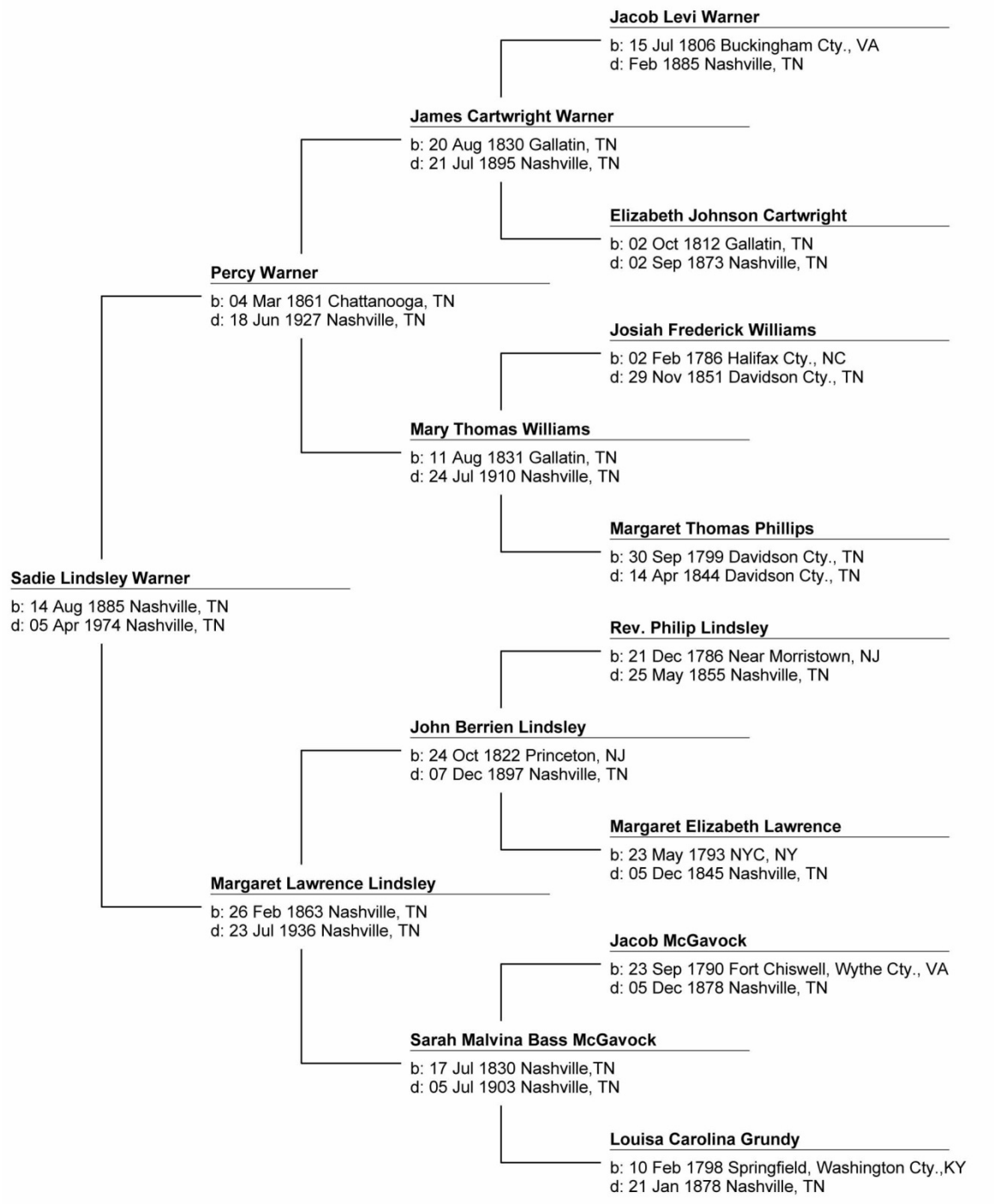
Maternal *Southern*Ancestors

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. **Lindsley** Southern Ancestors
2. **McGavock**, Campbell, Cloyd, Crockett, Kent
3. **McGavock:** Jacob and Louisa Grundy McGavock and Randal W. McGavock
4. **Grundy**, Burkham, Caldwell, Daughtery, Phillips, Rodgers

Military and Hereditary Societies in each booklet

Bibliography and Research in each booklet



Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal and Maternal Ancestors

Philip Lindsley

Note: The descendant lists and dates are for reference only. Exact dates are in the genealogy database.

Descendants of Isaac Lindsley

1 Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
.. +Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... 2 [1] Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
..... 3 Adrian Van Sinderen Lindsley 1814 - 1885
..... +Eliza Trimble 1819 - 1893
..... 4 Margaret Lawrence Lindsley 1838 - 1922
..... +Col. Ramsey - 1876
..... 3 Nathaniel Lawrence Lindsley 1816 - 1868
..... +Julia Stevens - 1883
..... 3 Name Unknown Lindsley 1818 - 1818
..... 3 Margaret Lawrence Lindsley 1819 -
..... +Samuel Crockett
..... 3 John Berrien Lindsley 1822 - 1897
..... +Sarah Malvina Bass McGavock 1830 - 1903
..... 4 Louise Grundy Lindsley 1858 - 1944
..... 4 Dr. Jacob McGavock Lindsley 1860 - 1925
..... +Katherine Kline 1866 - 1951
..... 4 Mary McGavock Lindsley 1861 - 1939
..... +Robert C. Kent
..... 4 Margaret Lawrence Lindsley 1863 - 1936
..... +Percy Warner 1861 - 1927
..... 4 Annie Dickinson Lindsley 1864 - 1958
..... +Dr. Carl Warden 1869 - 1918
..... 4 Randal McGavock Lindsley 1870 - 1870
..... 3 Eliza Berrien Lindsley 1825 -
..... +Rev. James Hoyte
..... 3 Philip Lindsley 1835 - 1844
..... *2nd Wife of [1] Rev. Philip Lindsley:
..... +Mary Ann Silliman

Percy Warner's wife was Margaret Lindsley. Margaret Lindsley's father was John Berrien Lindsley, and her grandfather was Philip Lindsley. Both men, originally from the North, figured prominently in the 19th century educational and cultural history of Nashville.

Philip Lindsley Life Events

Compiled by Margaret Lindsley Warden.

Best biographical source: "A Supplementary Biographical Sketch of the Author," *The Works of Philip Lindsley, D.D. Vol. III: Miscellaneous Discourses and Essays*. Edited by Le Roy Jones Halsey, D.D. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1866.

1786, December 21	Born near Morristown, New Jersey, at Basking Ridge. His parents were Isaac Lindsley and Phoebe Condit.[1] [See Lindsley, Condit, etc., Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors].
1799	Boarded at the Academy of the Rev. Robert Finley, Basking Ridge. He was very attached to his mother so his time at boarding school when he was young was very difficult for him. He said his mother was "incomparably my ablest teacher."
1802, November	At age 16, he entered the junior class of the College of New Jersey (later Princeton University.)
1804, September	Graduated from the College of New Jersey. Became an assistant teacher at Mr. Stevenson's Academy and then at Mr. Finley's Academy.
1807	Candidate for Presbyterian ministry.
1808-1810	Latin and Greek tutor in the college at Princeton.
1810	Licensed to preach by Presbytery of New Brunswick, New Jersey.
1810-1812	Continued his theological studies and preached while at Newtown, Long Island, where he declined overtures for settlement. Excursion into Virginia, and afterwards to England.
1812-1813	Senior tutor in the college at Princeton. Professor of Languages and Secretary of Board of Trustees, Librarian, and

[1] indicates that a document or photograph related to this topic is included in this booklet.

Inspector of the College at Princeton.

1813, October 14 Married Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence, only child of the Hon. Nathaniel Lawrence, Attorney General of the State of New York. Perhaps he had met her while he was at Newtown, Long Island. [See Lawrence, Alden, etc., Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors]

1817 Twice refused the presidency at Transylvania University, Kentucky. Ordained by Presbytery. Elected Vice President of the College of New Jersey.

1821 Professor of Languages and Belle Lettres, College of New Jersey (Princeton).

1822 Elected Acting President, College of New Jersey (Princeton). He declined presidency.

Ca. July 1823 Vice-President, College of New Jersey (Princeton).
.

1823 Chosen president of Cumberland College, Nashville Tennessee, College of New Jersey, and Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, and Dickinson College. He declined all.
Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him by Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

1824[2] Accepted the presidency of Cumberland College. He wrote the trustees: "Having been repeatedly invited to the most respectable institutions in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, I begin to think, contrary to all my former views and predilections that Providence has destined me for the West.... I have given preference in my own mind to Nashville over every other place beyond the mountains which has been proposed to me."

In 1785 Davidson Academy was established. It was reincorporated as Davidson College in 1806 and renamed Cumberland College in 1809.

Moved with his wife and four young children to Nashville; Margaret Lawrence Lindsley was pregnant with their daughter, Eliza Berrien, who was born March 23, 1825. The trip by carriage took 70 days (from the end of October to December 24th). Wagons carried their furniture.

1825, January 12 Inaugurated President of the University of Nashville with great ceremony. He wrote his inaugural address in Latin and English. Upon the request of the trustees, he gave the address in English. He wrote, "This was probably the first *English* Inaugural on similar occasions. There have been none in *Latin* since."
Andrew Jackson was a trustee for thirty-two years, starting with Cumberland College. Felix Grundy [See Grundy, Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Southern Ancestors] was a trustee for thirty-one years.

[2] Population of Nashville: 1820- 3,410; 1830- 5,566; 1840- 6,929; 1850- 10,165; 1860- 16,988.

1825, May 4	When General Lafayette visited Nashville, Philip Lindsley accompanied him in the open carriage in the grand procession into Nashville. The carriage was drawn by six blooded grays and thirteen lovely maidens, representing the thirteen freed colonies, accompanied the procession. Before his departure, General Lafayette called on Mrs. Andrew Jackson, Rev. Dr. Philip Lindsley and others.
1825-1826	President of the Bible Society of Davidson County, auxiliary to the American Bible Society (founded in 1816).
1826	Cumberland College became the University of Nashville by an act of the State Legislature. Seventy to eighty students enrolled.
1826-1850	His baccalaureate addresses were delivered to large audiences at the University of Nashville, and then printed in pamphlet form and distributed through the mails. He was a renowned orator.
	He brought excellent professors from all over the country.
1826-1850	Proponent of higher education for those who were not members of the upper class. Proponent of teacher training and increased salaries for teachers.
1829-1839	Offered the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Virginia; Dickinson College; twice at the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; president of the College of Louisiana at Jackson; president of the South Alabama College at Marion; and for the third time president of Transylvania University.
1829-ca 1853	A founder and president of The Tennessee Colonization Society [See below].
1832	Under a pseudonym (An Old Field Pedagogue), he wrote articles in the Nashville newspapers. He complained about chewing and spitting of tobacco, especially in church. He wrote: "We have no good fruits, no melons — no good sweet potatoes; no good wheat — beef — mutton — fish, fowl or venison — no good garden vegetables — no good butter.... nothing but cotton, tobacco, corn, whiskey and negroes, and they are not worth the growing. Everything degenerates in Tennessee. Doctors are made by guess, lawyers by magic, parsons by inspiration, legislators by grog, merchants by mammon, farmers by necessity, and editors and schoolmasters by St. Nicholas."
1833, 1844,1846	Delivered a discourse at the installation of the Rev. John T. Edgar as the minister of the Presbyterian Church in Nashville. In an 1845 entry in his diary he wrote that Rev. Edgar had known him and his wife "at Princeton, N.J from the day of our arrival at that town, soon after our marriage. [He had then just entered the Theological Seminary; I was Professor of Languages at the College, Nov. 1813]."
	1844- Laid the cornerstone of the new Presbyterian Church building.

1846- Dedicated the church on its completion.

1834 Selected by the mayor and alderman of Nashville to deliver an oration commemorating the death of General Lafayette.

1834 Elected moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States at Philadelphia.

1837 President of the State (Tennessee) Temperance Society.

1837 Elected member of the Northern Society of Antiquarians at Copenhagen, Denmark.

1840 In a speech, he stated that Nashville should encourage the ideals of Classical Greek education, such as Philosophy and Latin, and be known as the "Athens of the West." The Parthenon was built in Nashville for the 1897 Centennial Celebration as Nashville was then known as "the Athens of the South."

1844, September 10 Son, Philip Lindsley Jr., died. From his diary: "Died 10 minutes before 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening September 10th 1844. Philip Lindsley Jr. our youngest child aged nine years, two months and 14 days. He'd been confined wholly to his bed since the 17th of August-and very ill for several weeks previous with the whooping cough. He suffered much and never complained. He was the 'loved one' of the family.... Docile, obedient, meek, gentle, mild, unobtrusive, modest, ingenious, truthful, affectionate, without guile, and ever ready to share his treasures with his companions, or to bestow them upon the needy. Beautiful, and lovely - with a lofty forehead - bright, dark, speaking eye - most expressive countenance, always joyous but never boisterous. Dark chestnut hair - and a head the very *beau- ideal* of Phrenologists. He was a most promising boy. His intellectual developments appeared almost angelic!"

1845, December 5 Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence Lindsley died. From his diary: September 5th, Mrs. L. very unwell. Critical period of life. Mind affected by physical irregularities and obstructions. She seems affected in the same manner as in 1828 to close of 1833. December 3. On the evening of November 26 she became decidedly worse and is reduced to a mere shadow. Her physician has thought it probable that she might be removed at any hour. Still she continues to this day though helpless as an infant. December 5th , Friday morning- quarter past six o'clock, died my beloved wife after a long and painful illness of three months. Aged 52 years, 6 months and 13 days."

1849 Married Mary Ann Ayers, widow of Elias Ayers, the founder of New Albany Theological Seminary, Indiana. Her father was William Silliman of Fairfield, Connecticut.

1826-1850 As of 1848 at the University of Nashville, there were 398 (410 as of 1850) regular graduates who received diplomas; 1,500 received instruction without graduating.

1848-1849 Cholera epidemic. Literary Department closed in 1850. Board decided to

	close the university until the new campus at another location was ready.
1850, October	Resigned presidency of University of Nashville.
1850-until his death	Elected Professor of Ecclesiastic Polity And Biblical Archeology, New Albany Theological Seminary, New Albany, Indiana (Presbyterian).
1854	His beloved mother, Phoebe Condit Lindsley died at age 85 in New Jersey. He had visited her often throughout the years.
1855	Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Nashville. He gave a lengthy speech at its General Assembly on May 24.
1855, May 25	Died. The morning he left Indiana, he remarked: "I think it probable I shall never return. I may die before I reach Nashville." On May 23, at the home of his daughter, Eliza Berrien Lindsley Hoyte in Nashville, he was at breakfast surrounded by his children. Philip Lindsley commented that it was unwise for aged persons to travel away from home. A guest asked pleasantly, "Is not your advice inconsistent with your own lonely journey to this place?" He replied, "No, I am here also at home — as well die here as anywhere." (Or, "there is no better time for me to die than now, or more suitable place than here). A few minutes later, he was struck with apoplexy and passed into unconsciousness. Funeral services were at the First Presbyterian Church, and he was buried in the Nashville City Cemetery.
1859-1866	*The Complete Works of Philip Lindsley Vol. 1-3*, edited by Leroy Jones Halsey, published (Biography, Educational Discourses, Religious Discourses, and Miscellaneous Lectures and Essays). Many of his sermons, speech, and pamphlets are available online.
1882, May 31	Re-interred in the Lindsley section, Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville.

Some of the Sermons, Lectures, and Books by Philip Lindsley

1859	*The Works of Philip Lindsley D.D., Late President of the University of Nashville* Philadelphia, J.B. Lippincott & Co.; Nashville, W.T. Berry & Co., 1859
1859	Educational discourses. Author: Philip Lindsley; Leroy J Halsey Philadelphia, J.B. Lippincott & Co.; Nashville, W.T. Berry & Co., 1859. Series: In his Works., Vol. 1
1866	The works of Philip Lindsley, D.D., formerly vice-president and president elect of the College of New Jersey, Princeton; and late president of the University of Nashville, Tennessee. Author: Philip Lindsley; Le Roy Jones Halsey. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1866. 3 volumes
1821-1837	Letters. At Princeton University Library.
1818	A learned and honest clergy essential to the political and moral welfare of the community no less than to the spiritual and eternal welfare of individuals. A plea for the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N.J.; a discourse delivered before the Presbytery of New Brunswick at their meeting in Trenton, October 6, 1818. Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Presbytery of New Brunswick. Trenton: Printed by George Sherman, 1821.
1818	A plea for the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N.J. : a discourse delivered before the Presbytery of New-Brunswick at their meeting in Trenton, October 6, 1818 Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Presbytery of New Brunswick. Trenton, Printed by G. Sherman, 1821.
1818	A learned and honest clergy essential to the political and moral welfare of the community no less than to the spiritual and eternal welfare of individuals. A plea for the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N.J.; a discourse delivered before the Presbytery of New Brunswick at their meeting in Trenton, October 6, 1818. Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Presbytery of New Brunswick. Trenton : Printed by George Sherman, 1821.
1821	Early piety recommended : in a sermon, delivered in the college-chapel, Princeton, N.J. May 27, 1821, College of New Jersey. Trenton : Printed by George Sherman., 1821.
1821	The duty of observing the Sabbath; explained and enforced in a sermon, addressed more particularly to the young. College of New Jersey (Princeton, N.J.) Trenton, George Sherman, 1821.
1822	Improvement of time : Two discourses, delivered in the chapel of the College of New-Jersey; December, 1822.College of New Jersey (Princeton, N.J.) Trenton : George Sherman, 1823.
1824	A sermon, delivered in the chapel of the College of New Jersey, August 15, 1824. Princeton University. Princeton, N.J. Printed and published by D.A. Borrenstein; also for sale by A. Finley, Philadelphia; Edward J. Coale, Baltimore; John P. Haven, New-York; and by D. Fenton, Trenton, N.J. 1824.
1825	An address delivered in Nashville, January 12, 1825, at the inauguration of the President of Cumberland College. Nashville : Joseph Norvel, 1825.
1826	A Plea for the cause of education [and Agriculture] in Tennessee : an address delivered to the young gentlemen admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in Cumberland College at the Anniversary Commencement, October 4, 1826.Nashville : Banner Press, 1826.
1827, 1829, 1831,1832, 1837	Baccalaureate addresses, pronounced on the anniversary commencement of the University of Nashville.
1832	An Address delivered at Nashville ... Feb. 22, 1832 at the request of the citizens of Nashville and its vicinity on the occasion of the centennial birthday of G. Washington. Nashville, 1832.
1832	The cause of farmers and the University in Tennessee : two discourses Nashville : Hunt, Tardiff and Co., 1832.
1833	A discourse delivered at the installation of the Rev. John T. Edgar, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Nashville, December 25th, 1833. Nashville : W. Hasell Hunt, 1834.
1837	A lecture on popular education. Nashville, S. Nye & Co., printers, 1837.

1848	Speech about colleges, delivered in Nashville, on Commencement Day, October 4, 1848 Nashville : [University of Nashville], 1848.
1850	Chosen as President of University of Louisiana. It was doubted he would accept position.

Philip Lindsley and the University of Nashville

See "A Supplementary Biographical Sketch of the Author," *The Works of Philip Lindsley, D.D. Vol. III: Miscellaneous Discourses and Essays*. Edited by Le Roy Jones Halsey, D.D. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1866.

1826-1850

- November 27, 1826, Cumberland College name changed to University of Nashville.
- Library: He brought 1500 volumes from New Jersey to add to the library of 100 volumes.
- Laboratory: He brought $6000 of equipment from Europe.
- He taught classes in belle lettres, political, moral, and mental philosophy with one assistant and two tutors.
- Later the faculty increased to four professors and three tutors.
- In 1834 he was offered the presidency of University of Pennsylvania and University of Louisiana. A newspaper article of February 4, 1834 expressed support of his presidency:

  > Dr. Lindsley.--We have not heard yet whether Dr. Lindsley, of the Nashville University, has accepted either of the appointments lately conferred upon him by the Pennsylvania and Louisiana Universities.
  >
  > If he has not done so, but determines to stand by the Nashville University a while longer, we give him our sincerest thanks, and he deserves the admiration of Tennessee. It would be a shame to the West, that such a man as this, should be called from among us back to the North, or down to the South, because the field here for the employment of his intellectual labors, is not commensurate with the wide expanse of his literary honors, his talents and his erudition.
  >
  > Tennessee, roused thyself — sustain and exalt the Nashville University — let the State give a public support — let the men of the State send their sons to their own College — make the magnitude of the Nashville University equal to the high literary excellence of Philip Lindsley, and keep him among us.

- By 1837, there were twelve departments.
- As of 1848, there were 398 (410 as of 1850) regular graduates who received diplomas; 1,500 received instruction without graduating.
- By 1850, endowment reached $140,000. 1843-1849 classes were larger than earlier classes.
- Plans were made for a campus at new location with plans for a medical and law schools.
- Fundraising difficulties
  - The college was non-sectarian. However he was a Presbyterian minister in Tennessee that was predominately Baptist or Methodist.
  - He was from the North in a Southern State that supported slavery.
  - The rich families continued to send their sons to college in the northeast.

- In March 1850, he announced his resignation. Three professors published a letter to him in the *Republican Banner* that reads in part:

> Having been intimately associated with you, as members of the faculty, some of us for many years; and entertaining a high sense of your learning, ability and worth, we can appreciate the great loss the University will sustain, in both reputation and prosperity, by your resignation.
>
> What may be the causes that have given rise to the intention intimated in your late card, is of course, best known to yourself. While we lament the existence of such causes, we would earnestly hope that, if in your judgment, justice to yourself will permit it, you will disregard them, and consent to continue your connection with the University.

- In October 1850, he resigned the presidency
- 1850-1890s [See John Berrien Lindsley below]

Leroy J. Halsey in his *A Sketch of the Life and Educational Labors of Philip Lindsley*, 1859:

> In the eloquent appeals which he was constantly making in behalf of [the University of Nashville], Dr. Lindsley... knew precisely what he was about from the beginning.... In carrying forward so great a work, he had expected at one time to secure both the public aid of the state and the private co-operation and munificence of the citizens of Nashville.... But finding, after a few years' trial, that he could neither depend on state aid nor secure from individual munificence such endowment as his scheme demanded, he then set to work manfully to make of his university as good an institution as the limited means at his disposal... would admit....
>
> It was a favorite opinion with Dr. Lindsley, or rather a great general idea for which he battled bravely through all his presidency at Nashville, that I education, while it should be *most distinctly religious and Christian, need not be sectarian or even denominational*... but worthy of the confidence and patronage of all evangelical denominations — being at the same time open and free to all others, whether in the church or out of it....
>
> But it was all in vain. The denominational currents were too strong for him. From having no college in Tennessee, colleges got to be the order of the day. His very success at Nashville emboldened many to go and do likewise: colleges sprang up in all quarters faster than they were needed.... "When this college was revived and reorganize at the close of 1824, there were no similar institutions, in actual operation, within two hundred miles of Nashville [said Dr. Lindsley in 1848]. Now there are some thirty or more within that distance... and *nine* within fifty miles of our city. These all claim to be our superiors, and to be equal at least to old Harvard and Yale."
>
> The writer... can bear witness that he has visited no point in all this vast region where the influence of Philip Lindsley has not been felt.... But perhaps the most striking illustration of his influence as an educator is seen at Nashville itself …. [T]here is no city west of the mountains which seems to us so justly entitled to be called the Athens of the West, as Nashville. And for that distinction we think there is no man to whom Nashville is so much indebted as Dr. Lindsley. If any man ever made his mark, deep and ineffaceable, upon a place and people, he made it at Nashville....

Philip Lindsley and Slavery

On December 21, 1829 the Tennessee Colonization Society was formed in Nashville with Philip Lindsley as its first president; it had 16 members. The National Colonization Society was established in 1816; the Tennessee society was an auxiliary society. By 1830 there were 4,555 free Blacks in Tennessee.

In 1833, Philip Lindsley was one of the 160 signatories of a petition presented to the Tennessee State Legislature. The petition asked the Legislature to consider and adopt the best means of colonizing free colored people in Liberia.

From Philip Lindsley's diary:

Cost of negroes purchased since my arrival in Tennessee or rather between 1826 & 1838.

1. John, young negro about 18 or 20 years old. Exchanged in 1827 for an [sic] negro named Dick, who died September 14, 1833. Price of John… $425.
2. Milly-Bought in 1827. Died of cholera. May 30, 1833... Price $400.
3. Jack-bought in… $440.
4. Malvina-Bought in 1836... $850.
5. Holmon, died 1839
   Man & Wife. [And]
6. Delphy, Bought in 1838… Price $1000 [for both].
   Total $3115

Sold Jack 1837 for …..$900

D^{o} [Ditto] Malvina (D^{o}) [Ditto] for $800

D^{o} [Ditto] Delphy (1840) for $200

Total $1900

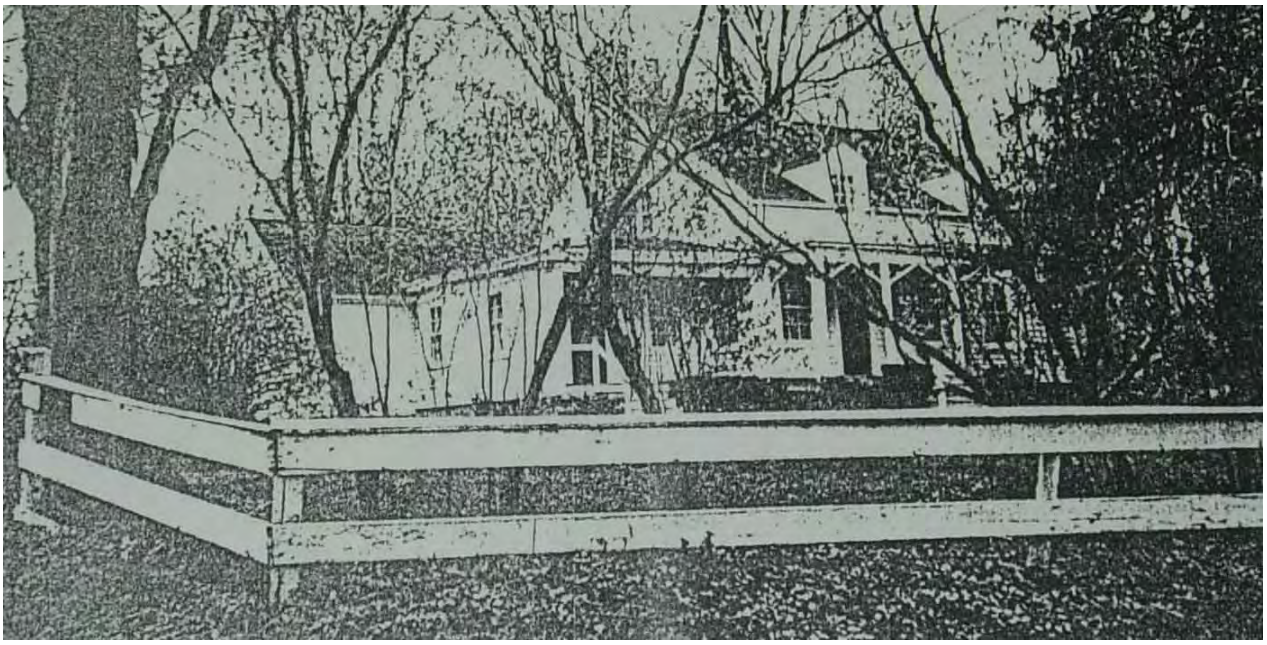
All gone in October, 1840.

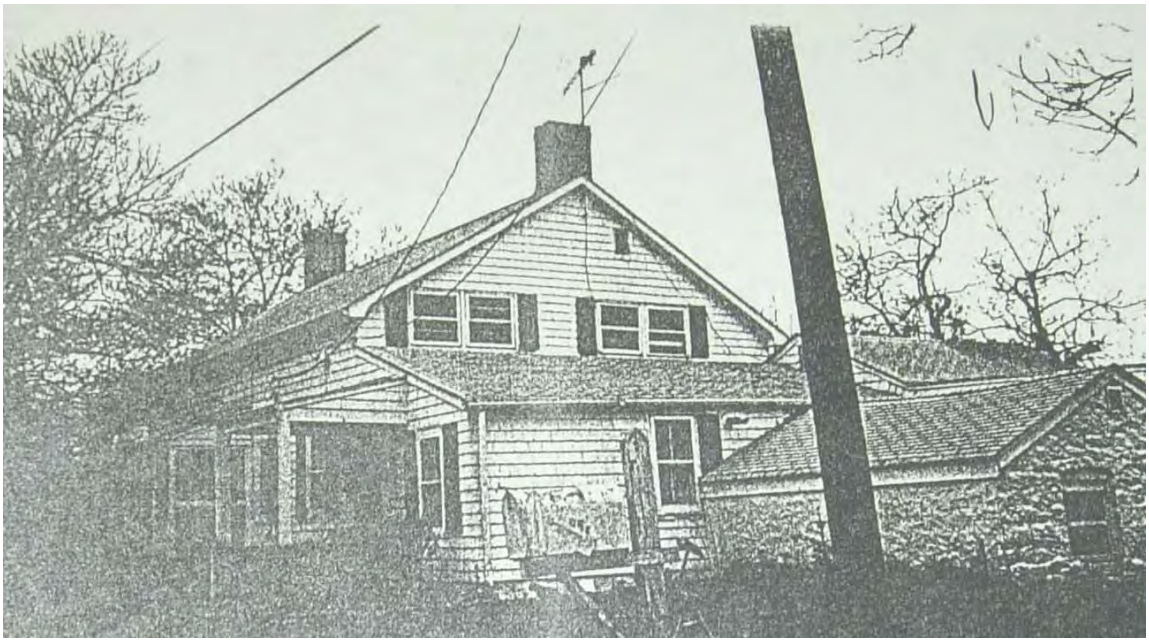
N.B.: The negroes aforesaid were purchased at their own most earnest entreaty. Whose [sic] were sold because we could not live we could not live [sic repetition] with them. October 1840. We are now precisely as we were on our arrival in Tennessee. The experiment of <u>owning negroes</u> is on no account very promising. They have occasioned an infinite deal of trouble – besides the enormous expense. During all the period of <u>owning servants</u> we were obliged often to hire others - [We always indeed had one white woman and one black Do: besides those, owned as above, and besides the ordinary hired Negroes]. Better to hire than to buy.

1846 Thursday, September 17. Our good & faithful servant, Hannah, died last night-or rather very early this morning. She has lived with us ever since our marriage. She was so much attached to her mistress [Margaret Lindsley who had died in December, 1845] that she could not be prevailed on to accept freedom & remain in New Jersey. Age between 50 and 60, 57 to 58. Sermon and other services by Rev. Jeremiah Bowman, a negro Presbyterian minister.

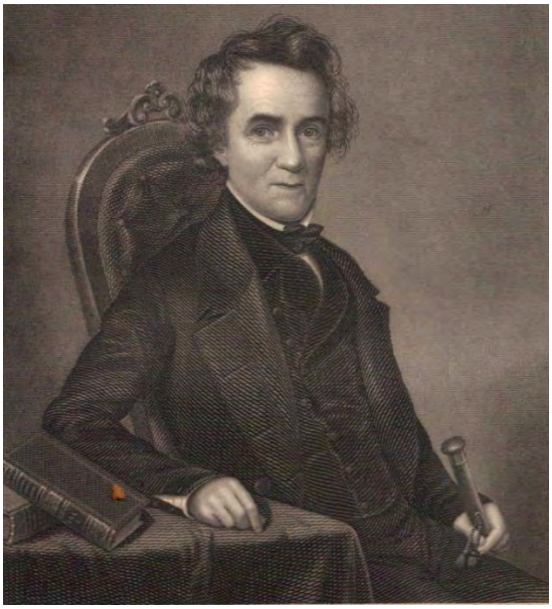
In May 1849, he was still president of the Tennessee Colonization Society. The Society published its 1829 constitution in the newspapers and resolved to raise funds to purchase land on the coast of Africa and aid in the settlement of Tennessee free people of color in the "Tennessee in Liberia."

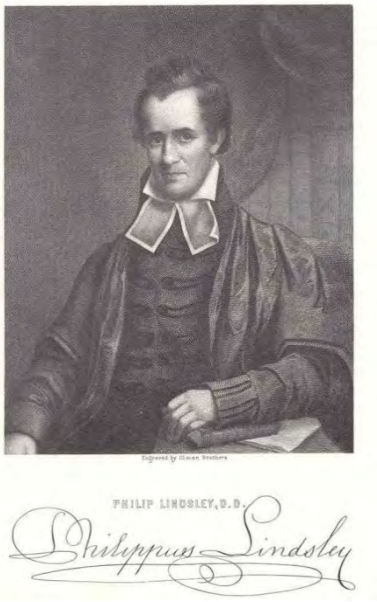
In 1850 the Tennessee Legislature granted an act of incorporation of the Society, and in 1853 it was proposed to re-organize the Society. Philip Lindsley's name was listed in the Act. In a speech in Nashville in May 1853, one of the society members stated: "upwards of 100 of the free blacks in Tennessee have been recently have enrolled as emigrants, and will sail from Savannah on the 1st of June next, for Liberia." He appealed to donors: "Legislative action generally in the States of the Union, is becoming more and more stringent against our free colored population, the tendency of which is to render them friendless and homeless. Do not duty and interest urge us to make provisions for them? And is not Liberia their only hope?"





Childhood home of Philip Lindsley in Basking Ridge, New Jersey





Philip Lindsley (1786-1855).
His signature illustrated his love of the classics. At the University of Nashville, Latin forms were used in conferring degrees and in diplomas. He signed the diplomas "Philippus Lindsley."

Philip Lindsley, by John Grimes, Tennessee State Museum

CUMBERLAND COLLEGE.

In order to satisfy the numerous inquiries which are continually made respecting this institution, it is deemed expedient to submit the following statement to the public

The course of study pursued in this College is intended to be equal, in extent and variety, to the most approved system adopted by the oldest and most distinguished institutions in our country. To instruct the several classes already organized, there are at present employed teachers or professors in the following departments—viz. 1. Modern Languages—2. Ancient Languages—3. Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy—4. Moral and Mental Philosophy; Belles Lettres, Logic, History, Rhetoric. Political Economy, &c.—And 5 A Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy will enter upon his duties the ensuing fall. An excellent Chemical and Philosophical apparatus has been ordered from London, and is now on its way to this place. A Library of two thousand well selected volumes is open to the use of the students, and is daily increasing. The main college edifice will be completed on or before the first of November next. It is a convenient brick building 200 feet long, 50 feet wide, three stories high, and eligibly situated upon a commanding eminence at a suitable distance from the body of the town. It is the intention of the Trustees to enlarge their buildings; and to add to the number of their professors and tutors, in proportion to the increase of the students and to the exigencies of the institution.

Students may enter the college at any period during the regular sessions; although it would be to their advantage in general to enter at the beginning of a session—and they will be liable to no pecuniary charges except from the time of their actual matriculation. They may join any class for which they shall be qualified. The regular classes are the Freshman, Sophomore Junior and Senior. Candidates, not fully prepared for any of these classes, may study with a preparatory class until they shall be qualified for a higher standing. Those who wish to graduate will be required to attend to the studies of the whole college course.—To others certificates will be granted, stating their proficiency in the several branches of science and literature which they may have studied.

Agents have gone abroad to solicit donations for the College; and it greatly needs the most liberal patronage of a generous public, both to enlarge its sphere in usefulness, and to diminish the expenses of the students by permanently endowing the professorships. But the fact, that efforts are making to augment its funds, is not to be interpreted by the public as any evidence of present deficiency in the means of adequate instruction. The Trustees are resolved that there shall be no ground of complaint on this score—and that their College shall be inferior to none in America.

It is, be it remembered, *the People's College*. It belongs to no sect or party. It is established upon the broad republican basis of the national constitution, which guarantees the rights of conscience to all the citizens without distinction. And the public may rest assured that the vigilant and Catholic guardians of this seminary will never countenance the slightest departure in principle or practice from the system which is recognized by their charter, and which they have determined to maintain. Every religious denomination therefore may confidently expect all the indulgence and liberality which could be desired were the institution under their own exclusive control.

The present session will terminate 1. September—and the winter session will commence about the first of November next. Letters addressed to the undersigned, by those who may be desirous of additional information, will be promptly answered.

PHILIP LINDSLEY,
President of the College.

Nashville, July 23.

☞ Editors of News-papers, throughout the Western country, are respectfully requested to give the above statement, or the substance of it, an insertion in their respective papers.

"Cumberland College" by Philip Lindsley, *Nashville Whig*, July 23, 1825.
Proquest Historical Newspapers.

THE NASHVILLE REPUBLICAN
AND STATE GAZETTE.
PUBLISHED BY ALLEN A. HALL, PRINTER TO THE STATE AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES—DEADERICK ST. SECOND DOOR FROM THE SQUARE.
Volume IX.] NASHVILLE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1834. [Number 121.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

THE following gentlemen compose the Faculty of this institution, viz:

1. PHILIP LINDSLEY; D. D.—*President.*
2. GERARD TROOST, M. D.—*Professor of Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy.*
3. JAMES HAMILTON, A. M.—*Professor of Mathematics, Astronomy, and Natural Philosophy.*
4. N. S. PARMENTIER, Esq.—*Professor of the French Language and Literature.*
5. GEORGE ELY, A. B. } *Tutors of the*
6. ABEDNEGO STEPHENS, A. B. } *Greek & Latin Languages;*

The President lectures upon the following sciences and branches of literature, viz:

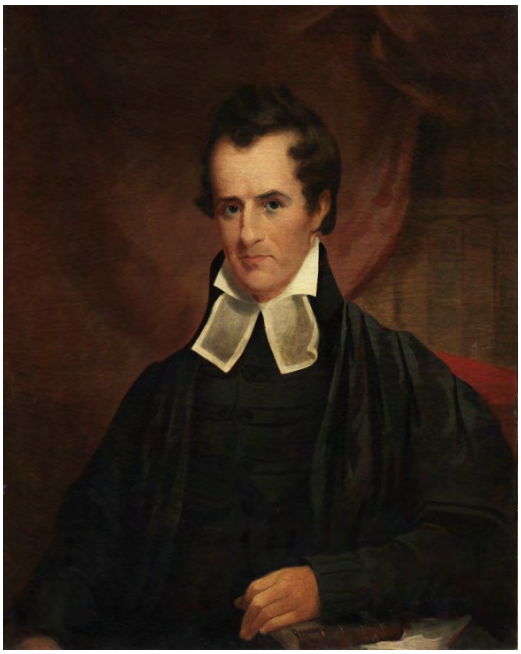
Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, Logic, Political Economy, Ethics, Philosophy of Mind, Evidences of the Christian Religion and Sacred Literature, International and Constitutional Law, History, Philology, Composition and Elocution.

Nashville is eminently distinguished for health, temperance, morality and religion.

The students are remarkable for industry, propriety of conduct, regular habits, and gentlemanly deportment. A considerable number of them are professors of religion. And it is confidently believed that no safer residence or nursery for youth can be found in our country on the score of health, morals, discipline, and thorough instruction.

The price of board and tuition is $120 per annum.

Advertisement for the University of Nashville; on page 4. These advertisements ran every few weeks at certain times of the year in the 1830s. ($3,150 in 2010 values. [All 2010 dollar figures based on Samuel H. Williamson, "Seven Ways to Compute the Relative Value of a U.S. Dollar Amount, 1774 to present," MeasuringWorth, 2011, using the Consumer Price Index.])



The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1929.

Princeton Gets Portrait of Philip Lindsley; Educator Refused Presidency of 9 Colleges

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 19.—The portrait of Philip Lindsley, famous educator of the early nineteenth century who refused the presidency of nine colleges and universities including Princeton, was given to Princeton University this week by his granddaughter, Miss Louise G. Lindsley of Nashville, Tenn.

The portrait, done by the German painter, George Dury, will be hung in the faculty room of Nassau Hall along with a Peale portrait of George Washington and the portraits of James Madison, 1771, and Woodrow Wilson '79, Presidents of the United States, and of trustees, presidents and prominent alumni of Princeton.

Besides declining the presidency of Princeton in 1823 and the provostship of the University of Pennsylvania, Lindsley refused three calls from Transylvania University, Ky., two from the University of Alabama and one each from Ohio University, Dickinson College, Washington College, Va., College of Louisiana and Southern Alabama. He finally accepted the presidency of Cumberland College which later became the University of Nashville and is now Peabody College in Nashville, in 1825, and then only after refusing two calls from this institution. He served as the executive of this college from 1825 until 1850, the story of the development of education in that section which was then the Western frontier of this country being largely the story of Philip Lindsley.

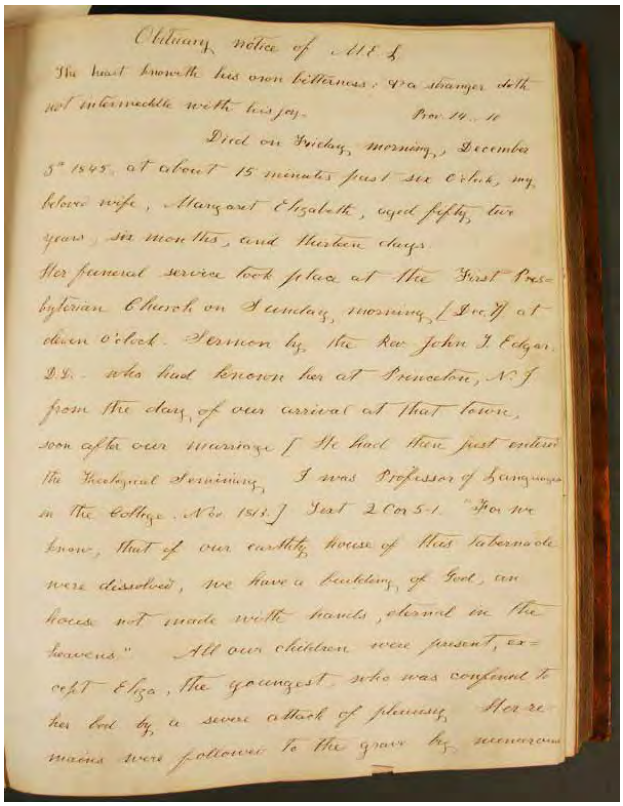
Dr. Lindsley was graduated from Princeton in 1804 and received his Master of Arts degree here in 1807. In 1823 Dickinson College bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. After receiving his Master's degree he passed successively to the duties of a tutor in Latin and Greek, a professor of languages, clerk of the board of trustees, librarian and vice president of Princeton. He served as acting president upon the resignation of Dr. Ashbel Green in 1822 and it was at the end of a year's service in this capacity that he was offered the presidency of Princeton. He refused his election to this office and accepted the call to Cumberland College to which, he felt, duty called him. He was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1817 and elected Moderator of the General Assembly in 1824.

Lindsley resigned from the presidency of the University of Nashville in 1850 and spent his last few years as a member of the faculty of New Albany Theological Seminary in Indiana. He died in Nashville in May, 1855, while serving as a commissioner to the General Assembly.

Philip Lindsley, Copy of John Grimes portrait, by George Dury. Donated to Princeton University in 1929 by Louise Grundy Lindsley.

Philip Lindsley Bronze at Peabody College of Education and Human Development, Vanderbilt University

Philip Lindsley Miniature



Obituary notice of Mrs L

The heart knoweth his own bitterness; & a stranger doth not intermeddle with his joy. Prov 14. 10

Died on Friday, morning, December 5th 1845, at about 15 minutes past six O'clock, my beloved wife, Margaret Elizabeth, aged fifty two years, six months, and thirteen days.

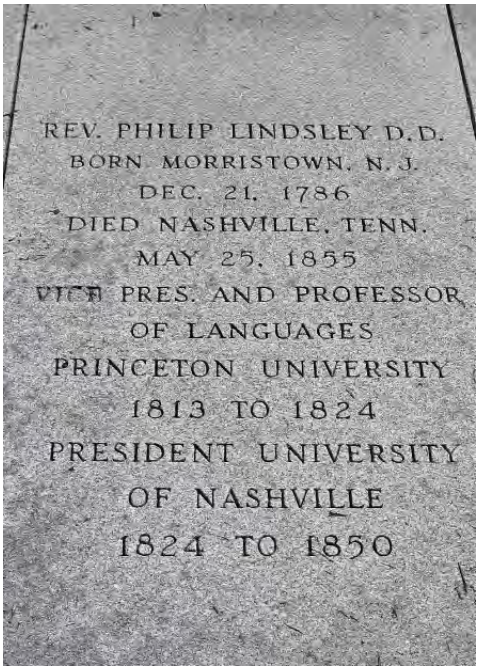
Her funeral service took place at the First Presbyterian Church on Sunday, morning, [Dec 7] at eleven o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. John J. Edgar, D.D. who had known her at Princeton, N.J. from the days of our arrival at that town, soon after our marriage [He had then just entered the Theological Seminary, I was Professor of Languages in the College. Nov 1815] Sept 2 Cor 5-1. "For we know, that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." All our children were present, except Eliza, the youngest, who was confined to her bed by a severe attack of pleurisy. Her remains were followed to the grave by numerous

Diary of Philip Lindsley

Margaret Lawrence Lindsley miniature

December 5, 1845, Diary of Philip Lindsley on the Death of his wife, Margaret Lawrence Lindsley. He wrote:

> In her youthful days, in the city of New York and elsewhere, she had seen enough of fashionable life to be able to estimate at its face value the whole circle of its vanities and enchantments. She studiously and resolutely avoided every approach to its insidious and un-Christian dominion. She kept her children from its allurements. She neither read, nor permitted them to read, novels, romances, or any books calculated to dissipate the mind or to weaken the moral and religious principles which she daily inculcated and uniformly exemplified in her conduct. None of them even learn to dance.... Nor were they suffered to look into a ball room or theatre…. Thus consistent and devoted she ever lived. She would never allow a child to go where it would be unseemly for her and me to go also. This was her rule: Whatever is lawful for Christian parents is lawful for their children. Whatever is forbidden to the former ought never to be allowed or conceded to the latter. She did not admit the usual excuse or apology that children not being members of the church may innocently participate in the customary pleasures and amusements of youth, though the professing parent must keep aloof from them. Shall an inexperienced child — son or daughter — be exposed to dangers, temptations, allurements, associations, indulgences, frivolities, and "wickedness in high places" to which the Christian father and mother would not dare to expose themselves?



Lindsley Family Section, Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville. Re-interred from Nashville City Cemetery in 1882.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF DR. LINDSLEY.

Pursuant to notice, the Trustees and Alumni of the Nashville University, met at the Law Office of Russell Houston, Esq., to adopt measures indicative of their profound respect, for the life and eminent services, and deep regret, at the melancholy intelligence of the death of the late Dr. Philip Lindsley.

Dr. Felix Robertson, the present chairman of the Board of Trustees, was called to the Chair, and Michael Vaughn, Esq., appointed Secretary.

Dr. C. K. Winston moved that Andrew Ewing, Capt. R. C. Foster 3d, and John M. Lea, be appointed a committee, to present resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, concerning the object for which it was convened, which motion was adopted.

The committee presented the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Rev. Dr. PHILIP LINDSLEY, formerly a citizen of Nashville, and for many years the President of the Nashville University, departed this life on Friday, 25th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law in this city. To do justice in any measure to the life and character of the eminent deceased, whether considered as a learned theologian, a man of letters, or a worthy citizen, would require more time than is now at the disposal of the committee. Dr. LINDSLEY was a native of New Jersey, and a graduate of Princeton College. Early after his graduation he was elected a Professor in that ancient and celebrated Institution, soon promoted to the Vice Presidency, and before the lapse of many years, so thorough a scholar had he become by availing himself of the opportunities afforded by his position, that the distinguished honor of the Presidency was offered him.

About the same time the Trustees of the Nashville University, then Cumberland College, solicited him to remove to the West and take charge of that Institution. Contrary to wishes of numerous friends in his native State, who were surprised that so ripe a scholar should decline the eminent position of the Presidency in one of the most celebrated Institutions in the United States, he preferred coming to the West and entered upon the discharge of his duties as President of the Nashville University in the year 1825. From that time till his voluntary resignation in 1850, he labored faithfully, diligently and successfully to advance the cause of education in Tennessee. The fruits of his twenty-six years tuition are properly appreciated and gratefully acknowledged. His various essays and discourses on education, his conversation, his lectures at the University, all aided much in bringing about the opinion which is now universal, that the interests of education should be fostered and encouraged by the State. It was in the lecture room surrounded by his class that Dr. LINDSLEY made impressions, which through the class operated on public opinion. Those who have had the good fortune to listen to his Lectures will not soon forget the words of wisdom which flowed from his lips, nor the pleasant courtesies and dignified manner in which he conveyed instruction.

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It may not, perhaps, be going too far to say that, as a classical scholar, Dr. LINDSLEY had no superior in the United States, and upon all subjects appertaining to science and letters his knowledge was not only full but accurate. The respect entertained for Dr. LINDSLEY was not attributable, however, solely to his intellectual acquirements, extensive as they were; he was emphatically a good man and a christian. At the time of his death, occurring in this city, the scene of his former usefulness and labors, during his attendance on the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, he was a Professor in the Theological Seminary, at New Albany. His efforts in the cause of education have therefore only ended with the limit of his life. A member of the Presbyterian Church, and an ornament to the ministry, he was catholic in his feelings, and liberal towards all denominations of christians, and it was a matter of peculiar gratification to the Trustees of the Nashville University, that during his long service as President, that Institution, founded by no particular denomination, was entirely free from all sectarian influence, and equally liberal towards the various denominations for the gratuitous education of the allowed number of young men for the Ministry. The Committee, in the few brief moments allotted them, can say no more of the great services and acquirements of the distinguished individual, whose death we mourn, nor in this community, where he was so well known, need his name and fame a eulogy. The growing sentiment in Tennessee in favor of education, is his monument. The committee submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of the late Dr. Lindsley, while the country at large has reason to deplore the loss of a great and good man, whose lifetime efforts were devoted to the advancement of knowledge and religion, the Trustees and Alumni of the Nashville University most deeply deplore the loss of him, the prime and vigor of whose life were spent earnestly and devotedly in their service.

Resolved, That we sympathize with his afflicted family in their distress at this melancholy dispensation of Providence.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of the deceased, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

On motion it was

Resolved, That these proceedings be published.

FELIX ROBERTSON, Pres't.

M. VAUGHN, Sec'y.

Republican Banner, Nashville, May 27, 1855, p. 3.
Proquest Historical Newspapers.

Rev. Philip Lindsley, D. D., LL. D.

NASHVILLE, Friday, May 25.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—Rev. Dr. LINDSLEY, a Delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly, from New-Albany, Ind., died here at 1 o'clock to-day, from an attack of apoplexy.—*Telegraphic Dispatch.*

This announcement, though brief in terms and somewhat vague in the description of its subject, records the end on earth of no ordinary man. "A Clergyman" he *was*, it is true, and honored the title by his unaffected piety and truthful discharge of its sacred responsibilities. But he was also a Scholar of preëminent attainments; an Orator both in the pulpit and the halls of the University, of captivating eloquence and impressiveness, and a Teacher of more than thirty years' useful experience as Vice President of the College of New-Jersey and President of the University of Nashville. There were few more interesting men connected with the Literary Institutions of the West than PHILIP LINDSLEY; none that excelled him in ripe and profound scholarship or enthusiastic devotion to the cause of High Letters. If to the world he seemed to have some peculiarities of disposition which removed him in a measure from the more active scenes and conflicts of life, they were neither the "eccentricities of genius" nor the affectation of greatness; but the result mainly of his unrelaxing attention to the business of education, which kept him from assuming even the pastoral office for which he was eminently fitted, and in part, perhaps, the effect of a sturdy spirit of independence, which could neither stoop to cater for popularity among the masses nor tolerate the arts of the demagogue by which he believed this sort of success is frequently attained.

New York Daily Times, May 28, 1855, p. 6.
Proquest Historical Newspapers

Philip Lindsley and his son, John Berrien Lindsley

Comparing Lindsley father to son (Prof. C. E. Little, "John Berrien Lindsley, A.B., M.D., D.D.," *The Peabody Record*, Vol. 6, No. 5, February, 1898):

> In the father we find keenness of intellect, unbending will, polished scholarship, steady aim toward high ideals. In the son there was the same immortal flame that could not be dimmed by acquisition, but which only burned the brighter for it; the same steady purpose to give freely to all as he had freely received; the same wide acquaintance with books, men and facts; the same vision of hope and endeavor. In the father there was more repose and silent strength; in the son, more versatile activity. The father had deeper, more accurate scholarship; the son strove after a wider range of subjects. The efforts of the father were intensely directed along one main course in life; those of the son were more extensive, and covered everything that make for the welfare of his fellows. The father possessed the more precision and logical definiteness for shaping thought, for training youth in methods of research and in habits of accuracy; his son combined splendid scholarly attainments with civic usefulness.

Dr. A.L. Crabb, a prominent Nashville historian and writer, stated in 1966 that "Berrien Lindsley was the Ben Franklin of Nashville. He was easily the most versatile man Nashville ever had."

While his father Philip Lindsley had two areas of focus— religion and education—in his illustrious life, John Berrien Lindsley was a man of many interests: education; religion, medicine, geology, public health, sanitation, the penal system, history, and others indicated in his writings. He was a man of action.

He was called Berrien by his family and John by others. He usually signed his name J. Berrien Lindsley. John Berrien Lindsley travelled as a young man in the East and visited with his relatives there often. His northern relatives were physicians and lawyers as well as public servants. He certainly could have met and married a northern woman. Instead he married instead a woman whose ancestors came to Tennessee from Virginia in the early 1800s. His in-laws, with whom he was very close, were wealthy, well-known leaders, and slave holders in Nashville.

The Civil War was a watershed for John Berrien Lindsley. His parents were deceased, but his eldest brother was a strong Union supporter. John Berrien Lindsley as many others supported the hope that the Union could be maintained. However, when Tennessee seceded, he sided with and supported the Confederacy.

After the War, John Berrien Lindsley was instrumental in the rebuilding of Nashville's educational and public service institutions. His many obituaries appreciated all his noble contributions to Nashville.

John Berrien Lindsley Life Events

From his diaries, obituaries, and biographical articles

Best biographical source: *John Berrien Lindsley, Educator, Physician, Social Philosopher*. By: John Edwin Windrow, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1938.

1822, October 24	Born in Princeton, New Jersey to Philip Lindsley and Margaret Lawrence Lindsley [See Lawrence, Sadie Warner Frazer's Northern Ancestors] He was named for his maternal grandfather, John Berrien, who was the Chief Justice of the Province of New Jersey before the American Revolution.
1824[3]	Moved to Nashville, Tennessee. His father Philip Lindsley was the President of the University of Nashville, 1825-1850.
1836-1839	Entered freshman class at the University of Nashville. Became private pupil of Dr. Gerard Troost, Professor of Geology, Chemistry, and Mineralogy. Graduated with A. B. Degree from the University of Nashville. At the University of Tennessee, classmate and friend of William Walker, the Grey-Eyed Man of Destiny [See below]. Received an inscribed dictionary from his mother on July 30, 1836.
1840	Joined the Presbyterian Church, Nashville (later First Presbyterian Church); Dr. John J. Edgar, pastor.
1841	Received M.A. from the University of Nashville. Entered Dr. William Green Dickinson's (surgeon) office as medical student. Attended medical lectures at the University of Louisville, Kentucky.
1842-1843	Received a M. D. degree from the Medical School, University of Pennsylvania on March 31, 1843 although by his own admission he was missing fourteen months of studies. At the University of Pennsylvania, classmate and friend of William Walker, the Grey-Eyed Man of Destiny [See below]. Elected member of the Tennessee Medical Society. From that time, he was called Dr. Lindsley.
1843	A candidate for the ministry under the Nashville Presbytery. His friend, William Walker, reacted to this turn of events in November 1843: "From what you said last winter I thought it very probably that you would fix yourself near Lebanon [32 miles

[3] Population of Nashville, Tennessee: 1820- 3,410; 1830- 5,566; 1840- 6,929; 1850- 10,165; 1860- 16,988; 1870- 25,865; 1900- 80,865.

from Nashville] and practice medicine….You seem, however, to have given up all idea of practicing the healing art….The turn of your mind, the education you have received, the principles which you have imbibed, the circumstances which surround you, all tend to lead you into the theological rather than the medical profession."

1844, June 29 His youngest brother Philip died of whooping cough.

1844, November Considered becoming a missionary outside of America. His friend, William Walker, wrote him: "I hope you have given up your idea of becoming a missionary….So I hope you …will fall in love with some young lady near Nashville…, and she will not let you emigrate [sic] into any outlandish region where you will have no companion but gibbering savages or half-civilized pagans."

1845, June 8 Minister of the Hermitage Church (15 miles from Nashville). He was preaching at the Hermitage Church on Sunday, June 8, 1845. At 6 in the evening, he was at the bedside of General Andrew Jackson when he died at age 78. On the fiftieth anniversary of his death, John Berrien Lindsley stated: "The impression made on his mind was one of a lifetime; he never witnessed a more solemn nor impressive scene than was presented in that chamber of death on that beautiful June afternoon; when the man who on various occasions to defied death, came to the reality that his own was approaching, true to his character, he never faltered, but met the summons calmly but passed into Eternity as peacefully as a child sinking to sleep."

1845, December 5 His mother Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence Lindsley died.

1846-1848 Ordained as an evangelist in the Presbyterian Church, Nashville.
Preached as "Missionary to the negroes" slaves for one year under the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions (per his diary).

1848 Geological tour with Dr. Troost, Professor of Geology, and others through the Northern and Middle States.
Became charter member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

1849 Rendered service during cholera epidemic.
Charter member of the Tennessee Historical Society.
Visited medical schools in the East.
Philip Lindsley in1844 had presented to the board of trustees a plan for a medical school at the University of Nashville, but no action had been taken.

1850 Organized Medical Department at the University of Nashville.
It was the first medical school south of the Ohio River.
Appointed Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Medical School at the University of Nashville.
Elected Dean of the Faculty of the University of Nashville.

1850, October His father Philip Lindsley resigned the presidency of the University of

	Nashville and moved to Indiana.
1851	Became trustee for the common schools in South Nashville. In 1852, the city board of alderman established a system of public schools. Elected member of the American Medical Association.
1852	Spent most of year in European countries studying medical developments and medical schools. Called on George Peabody while in London. In a letter to his father, he wrote that Nashville was superior to any and all big cities of Europe.
1853	Influenced the Board of Trustees by planning and giving a $10,000 gift for the construction of a building on campus. [See below]
1854	Made plans for consolidation of the Western Military Institute with the University of Nashville.
1855, March	Elected unanimously Chancellor of the University of Nashville. With humility he would say, "I am doing the work of my Father."
1855-1861	Financially success years at the University of Nashville, 500-600 students (mostly from a distance); received $30-40,000 into faculty treasuries.
1855, May 25	His father Philip Lindsley died.
1856	Became a member of the Board of Education. Degree of D. D. conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey (Princeton).
1857	Married Sarah McGavock, daughter of Jacob McGavock (one of the wealthiest men in Nashville) and granddaughter of the Hon. Felix Grundy. [See McGavock and Grundy, Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Southern Ancestors]. Wedding trip through the East.
1858	Made another trip to Europe and the East visiting Bellevue Hospital, attending meeting of the American Scientific Association of Baltimore, and the American Tract Society meeting in Philadelphia (an evangelical nonprofit, nonsectarian organization founded for the purpose of publishing and disseminating Christian literature).
1859	Made geological tour through Illinois. Made a trip to Ireland, England, France, Switzerland, and returned by way of Canada with his wife and sister-in-law.

1860, US Census	Dr. John B. Lindsley, physician, had $45,000 of real estate and $5,000 of personal assets. ($1,220,000 and $135,000 in 2010 values. [All 2010 dollar figures based on Samuel H. Williamson, "Seven Ways to Compute the Relative Value of a U.S. Dollar Amount, 1774 to present," MeasuringWorth, 2011, using the Consumer Price Index.]) The Lindsley simple frame house was in the same four-acre block as his sister, Eliza Berrien Lindsley and her husband, J. W. Hoyte. Hoyte, a Presbyterian minister, born in New York, had been in Nashville since 1853. Hoyte in 1860 had $35,000 of real estate and $20,000 of personal assets ($947,000 and $541,000 in 2010 value). He was a professor of mental and moral philosophy and Biblical literature at the University of Nashville.
1860	Still supporting the preservation of the Union, he accompanied Tennessee and Kentucky legislatures to Columbus, Ohio in a great Union demonstration. Made a trip East to arrange for the publication of a manuscript on the life and works of his father.
1861, May 15	Tennessee joined the Confederacy.
1861, August	Went to Richmond, VA to see if volunteer surgeons were wanted for the Confederacy. After two weeks of observation, he was satisfied that volunteer surgeons "were not welcome."
1861, August	The Presbytery of Nashville resolved to sever ties with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States and join the General Assembly of the Confederate States.
1862, February 17-March 4, 1863	Appointed Post Surgeon of Nashville's Confederate hospitals (ca. 25 hospitals). Highly commended for his service by Federal surgeons. When the Union sought his services, he declined.
1862, June	Accompanied his father-in-law Jacob McGavock when he visited his son, Randal William McGavock, in a Union prisoner of war camp in Boston. They obtained a pass from the War Department. Wrote in his diary, "Much satisfied to find the prisoners of war faring so well."
1862-1865	Protected University of Nashville property. He physically moved university property to safer locations, and constantly negotiated with Union officers to maintain the infrastructure of the school. A few classes in the medical department were held. Arranged plan for a free medical school, fashioned after the University of Michigan. His family moved in with his parents-in-law, Jacob and Louisa McGavock.
1861-1863	Van Sinderen Lindsley, his cousin (son of Philip Lindsley's brother, Silas

	Condict Lindsley) received a M.A. in 1861 and a M.D. from the Medical Department at the University of Nashville. He helped John Berrien Lindsley protect and move university property. In the 1870s and 1880s he was a surgeon and professor of anatomy at the University of Nashville.
1862, October 2	Dr. William James Bass (1830-1862) killed; he was a captain. He was Sallie McGavock Lindsley's Grundy nephew. He wrote: "An aggravated murder from best information….The brutality exhibited by the Federal soldiers in this affair awakens the intensest [sic] indignation. I never witness its like. Credit if accorded General Negley for not interfering with the funeral which was conducted strictly as that of an ordinary person dying in an ordinary way."
1863, April- May	Under coercion, he took Oath of Allegiance to the Union with his in-laws Jacob and Louise Grundy McGavock. Both the McGavocks and he gave a bond $5,000. A few days later, Sallie McGavock Lindsley took Oath of Allegiance and gave a bond of $5,000. At the same time, he presented a claim for damages to university property to the Union officers.
1863, May 12	His brother-in-law, Col. Randal William McGavock [See McGavock, Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Southern Ancestors] was killed at the Battle of Raymond, Mississippi. He and his wife had been very close to him. He found out when he saw article in a Louisville newspaper. At home the servant Fanny told him that "Marster Randal" was killed.
1863, July	Arranged for a new Lindsley Family Plot in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville.
1864, March	A Northern maternal-side relative, Henry Berrien of Princeton, New Jersey, came to look after the remains of his son who had been killed. Berrien re-interred his remains in the Lindsley Plot in the Nashville City Cemetery.
1864, July	Temporary clerk of the Presbytery of Nashville that resolved to rejoin the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.
1864, December 15-16	Battle of Nashville
1865	Elected member of the Nashville Board of Education.
1865, April 9	Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered.
1865, Autumn	Medical College at the University of Nashville re-opened.
1866	Superintendent of Nashville Public Schools. Said that "Tennessee had the meanest, poorest, most fruitless school

	system in America." He warned politicians that the schools of Nashville were "above and beyond political manipulation."
1867	Literary Department of the University reorganized. Organized Montgomery Bell Academy (with a donation from Montgomery Bell) as a department of the university in the buildings of the Literary Department. Petitioned Peabody Education Funds to appropriate money for normal school for the training of teachers.
1868, November	During Reconstruction, his article "Our Ruin: Its Cause and Cure," calling attention to the carpet-baggers spending extravagantly, published under the pseudonym "A Poor Rich Man," led to the organization of the Tax-Payers Association, and the result of placing the City of Nashville in the hands of a Receiver in July, 1869.
1870	Resigned as Chancellor of the University of Nashville. Helped organize the Tennessee College of Pharmacy.
1873	Retired from the Medical School as Professor Emeritus.
1873	Traveled 120 miles to Raymond, Mississippi to learn the details surrounding the death of Randal W. McGavock. Encouraged (and wrote editorials to that point) S.A. Cunningham to write a confederate history. Heeding this "urgent commendation," in 1879, Cunningham began publication of the monthly journal *Confederate Veteran* in Nashville. The journal published in 1903, the remembrances of Randal W. McGavock, by Pat Griffin. It also published long obituaries on the deaths of John Berrien and Sarah McGavock Lindsley.
1873	Reorganized and was president of the Robertson Association. The Robertson Association had been started in 1862 by his late brother-in-law, Col. Randal W. McGavock. It was the precursor of the Red Cross.
1873	"African Colonization and Christian Missions." Pamphlet reprinted from *The Theological Medium* [Cumberland Presbyterian Church], Oct. 1873. Widely circulated.
1874	Joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Nashville because he considered it more liberal than the First Presbyterian Church; during the War, it did not divide along political lines. In 1884, transferred his membership from the Nashville Presbytery to the Lebanon Presbytery. [32 miles from Nashville in Wilson County] His brother, Nathaniel Lawrence Lindsley, had been a member of the church until his death in 1868.
1874	He had been bequeathed Professor Roost's valuable geological collection.

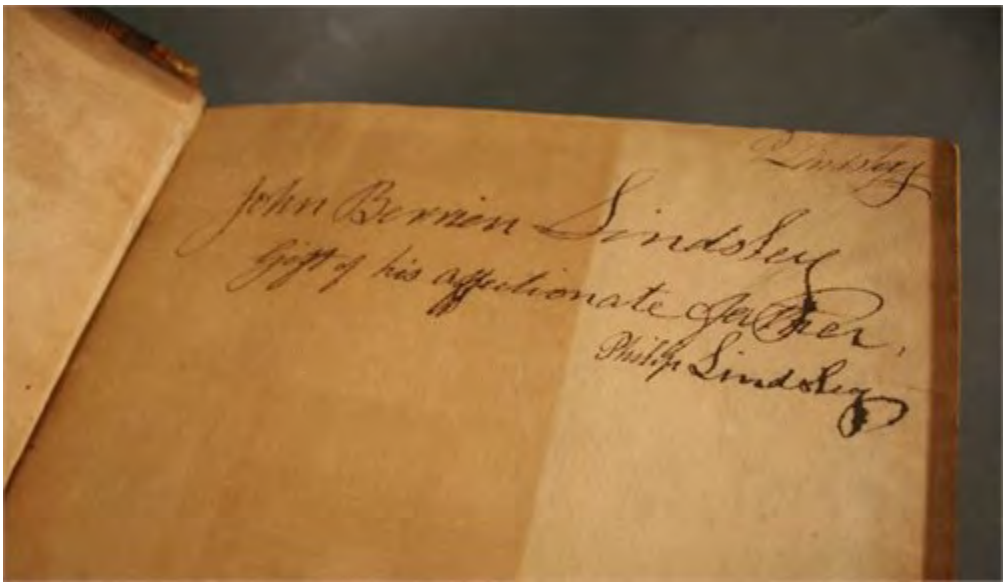
	After futile attempts to keep it in Tennessee, he sold it (for one-third its value) to the Library Association of Louisville, Kentucky.
1874	Investigated the state penitentiary and made a report on its inhumane conditions; he wrote that the institution "requires a complete remodeling in order to become a fit abode for a human being." He was president of a local association of citizens chartered "for the purpose of visiting, taking care of, and providing for, the afflicted and destitute."
1875	The grounds and building of the University of Nashville were offered gratuitously for the State Normal College/School, largely supported by the Peabody Education Fund, and also of the University of Nashville, and the state board of education.
1875	President of the Tennessee State Teachers' Association. Senior member and Secretary of the State Board of Education.
1876	Elected Health Officer of the City of Nashville. Between 1833 and 1873, Nashville had seven cholera epidemics that claimed more than 2,500 lives. He called for ordinances and voluntary efforts to clean up the city but little was done. Professor of Materia Medica at the Tennessee College of Pharmacy. Published *History of the Law School of Cumberland University at Lebanon, 1876.* Charter member of the American Chemical Society.
1877	Elected Executive Secretary of the Tennessee State Board of Health.
1878	In charge of health work of Tennessee during the yellow fever plague. That it did not reach Nashville was due to his efforts.
1878	Sarah McGavock Lindsley inherited her father's house on 135 North Spruce Street. The Lindsley family moved to that house in 1882. [See McGavock, Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Southern Ancestors].
1880	Elected Professor of Sanitary Science and State Preventive Medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee.
1884-1897	Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Board of Health.
1886	Published for subscribers *The Military Annals of Tennessee. Confederate. First series: Embracing a Review of Military Operations, with Regimental Histories and Memorial Rolls;* 910 pages. (Available online). Published by his son: J.M. Lindsley; financed in part by his wife.
1854-1888	Published other works on education, medicine and public health. (Many

	are available online).
1891-1895	Associate editor, *National Cyclopedia of American Biography*, New York: J.T. White & Co. As late as 1895, presented medical papers ("The Prevention of Smallpox") to the Tri-State Medical Association.
1893	A hand-written will bequeathed to his two of his daughters (Louise Lindsley and Anne Lindsley) his interest in the Medical Department, University of Nashville, his books, manuscripts, specimens, and copyrights.
1897, December 7	Died in Nashville. Buried in Lindsley section in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Nashville. His eulogy was given by a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Many long obituaries (one entitled "A Noble Life has Ended") and eulogies were published in the newspapers and institutional journals.
1903, July 5	Sarah McGavock Lindsley died. Buried in Lindsley section in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Nashville.
1909	University of Nashville ceased to exist.

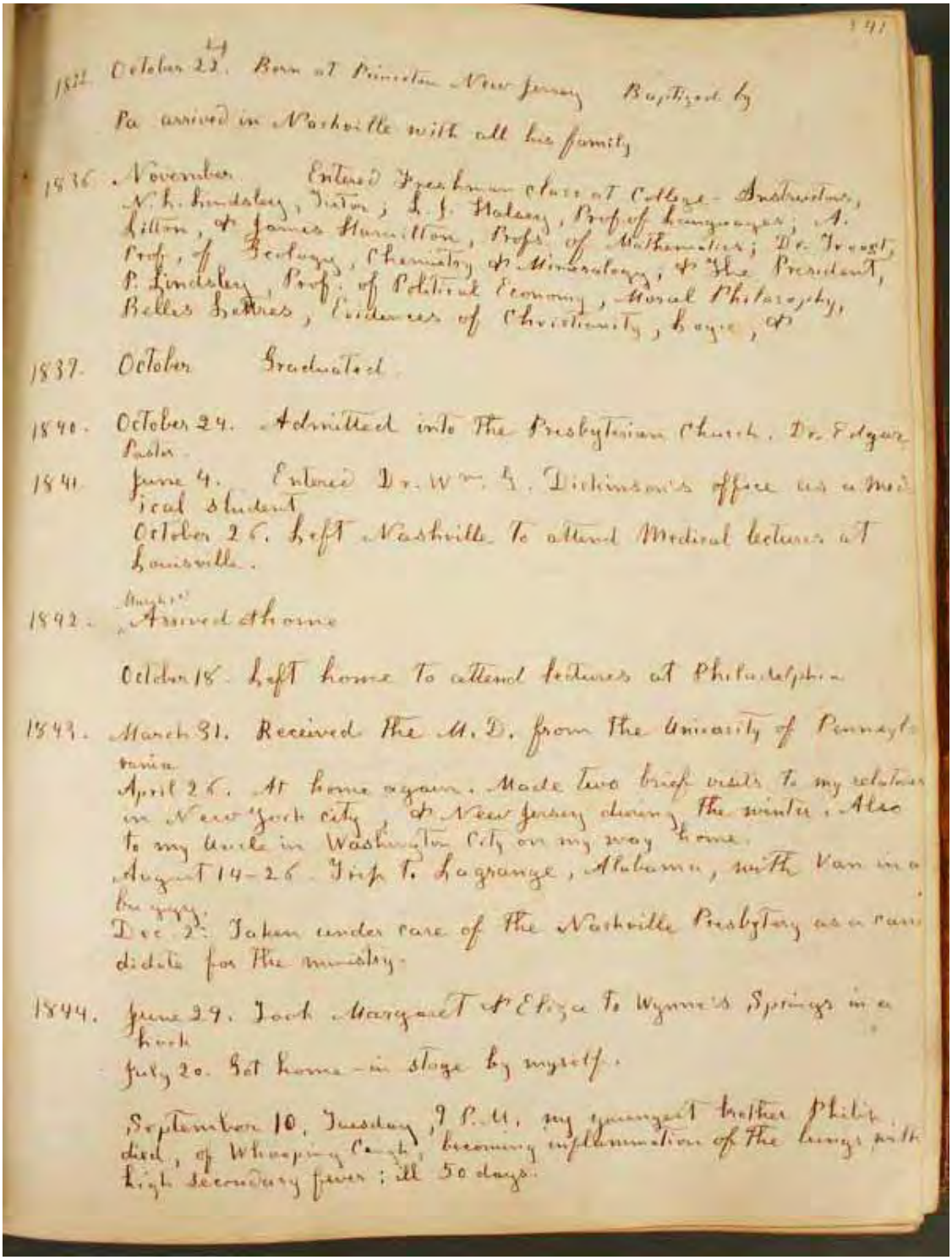
Writings of John Berrien Lindsley

1851-1861 1866-1890	Supported financially and edited the *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*.
1854	Address delivered before the Alumni Society of the University of Nashville, Nashville, Cameron & Fall, Book and job printers, 1854.
1856	Appeal to the citizens of Davidson County, in behalf of their university. Nashville, Cameron & Fall, Printers, 1856.
1856	An address on the life and character of Robert M. Porter, M.D., late professor of anatomy in the University of Nashville Nashville, Tenn.: Printed by E. Vallette, 1856.
1858	On medical colleges. An introductory lecture, to the course of 1858-59, in the Medical Department of the University of Nashville Author: John Berrien Lindsley; University of Nashville. Nashville, Printed by Jas. T. Bell & Co., Daily Gazette Office, 1858.
1867	Hints respecting a complete university for Nashville, Tennessee Author: John Berrien Lindsley; University of Nashville. Chancellor. [Nashville? Tenn. : s.n., 1867]
1868	Our ruin : its cause and cure Published under the pseudonym "A Poor Rich Man" Nashville : [s.n.], November, 1868.
1869	Nashville and the University : an address Author: John Berrien Lindsley; University of Nashville. Medical Dept. Nashville, Tenn. : W.H.F. Ligon, Printer, 1869.
1870s onwards	Wrote / compiled An Encyclopedia of Tennessee history, but it was never published.
1870	University of Nashville : the present condition and prospects of the University : important report Author: John Berrien Lindsley; University of Nashville. Chancellor. [Nashville? Tenn. : s.n., 1870]
1871 ?	Miscellany. Author: John Berrien Lindsley; Israel Ward Andrews; E P Barrows; J G Binney; J B Bittinger; All authors [Nashville : Library of J.B. Lindsley, 187?] This volume (Vol. 3) is from the library of Dr. John Berrien Lindsley, Chancellor of the University of Nashville. Lindsley had a collection of about 300 volumes of personally bound pamphlets and documents which he titled his "Miscellany". The pamphlets in each volume are hand-numbered and listed in a hand-written index located at the end of the volume. Leaf between pamphlets nos. 3 1/2 and 4. The volume consists primarily of college inaugural and commencement addresses covering a span of years between 1831 and 1871.
1871	Report of Prof. J.B. Lindsley, M.D., chairman of the Committee on Education, to the Nashville Board of Trade, October 28, 1871. Author: John Berrien Lindsley; Nashville Board of Trade. Committee on Education. Nashville, Tenn.: Printed at "Union and American" Book and Job Rooms, 1871.
1873	African colonization and Christian missions. Reprint from *The Theological Medium*, Oct. 1873. [N.p., n.p., n.d.]
1874	On prison discipline and penal legislation; with special reference to the state of Tennessee. Written for the July number of the *Theological Medium*. In substance, preached in the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Nashville, August 9 and 16, 1874. Author: John Berrien Lindsley; First Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Nashville, Tenn.) Nashville: Printed at the Southern Methodist Publishing House for the Robertson Association., 1874.
1875-1879	"Sources and Sketches of Cumberland Presbyterian Church," *Theological Medium*. Eighteen articles.
1875	Popular education : a veteran educator's plea for normal schools in Tennessee--the part they play in the intellectual progress of the age Author: John Berrien Lindsley; Tennessee State Teachers' Association. Nashville: [s.n.], 1875.

1877	Second report of the Board of Health to the honorable City Council of the city of Nashville for the two years ending July 4, 1877. Author: John Berrien Lindsley; et. al. Nashville, Tavel, Eastman & Howell, 1877.
1879	Third report of the Board of Health to the honorable City Council of the city of Nashville for the two years ending December 31, 1878. Author: John Berrien Lindsley, et. al. Nashville, Tavel, Eastman & Howell, 1879.
1886	*The military annals of Tennessee. Confederate. First series: embracing a review of military operations, with regimental histories and memorial rolls,* Editor, John Berrien Lindsley Nashville, J.M. Lindsley & Co., 1886.
1887	Practitioners of medicine as students of science Nashville, Tenn.: Hasslock & Ambrose, Printers, 1887.
1887	The medical profession and the public health movement Memphis, Tenn.: S.C. Toof & Co., 1887.
1888	On the cremation of garbage... Reprinted from the "Journal of the American Medical Association," October 13, 1888. Chicago, Printed at the office of the association, 1888.
1870s onwards	Wrote / compiled An Encyclopedia of Tennessee history, but it was never published.



Bible: John Berrien Lindsley. Gift of his affectionate father, Philip Lindsley.



1812 October 23. Born at Princeton New Jersey Baptized by Pa arrived in Nashville with all his family

1836. November. Entered Freshman class of College - Instructors, N. L. Lindsley, Tutor; L. J. Halsey, Prof of Languages; A. Lillon, & James Hamilton, Profs of Mathematics; Dr. Troost, Prof. of Geology, Chemistry & Mineralogy, & The President, P. Lindsley, Prof. of Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Belles Lettres, Evidences of Christianity, Logic, &

1837. October. Graduated.

1840. October 24. Admitted into The Presbyterian Church. Dr. Edgar Pastor.

1841. June 4. Entered Dr. Wm. E. Dickinson's office as a Medical student.
October 26. Left Nashville to attend Medical lectures at Louisville.

1842. August 1st. Arrived at home.

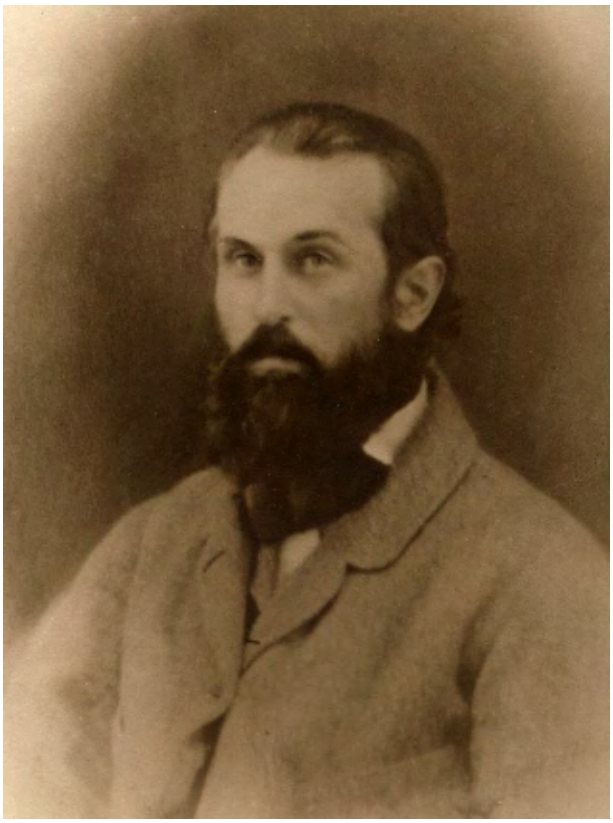
October 18. Left home to attend lectures at Philadelphia.

1843. March 31. Received the M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania.
April 26. At home again. Made two brief visits to my relatives in New York city, & New Jersey during the winter. Also to my Uncle in Washington City on my way home.
August 14-26. Trip to Lagrange, Alabama, with Van in a buggy.
Dec 2nd. Taken under care of the Nashville Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry.

1844. June 29. Took Margaret & Eliza to Wynne's Springs in a hack.
July 20. Got home - in stage by myself.

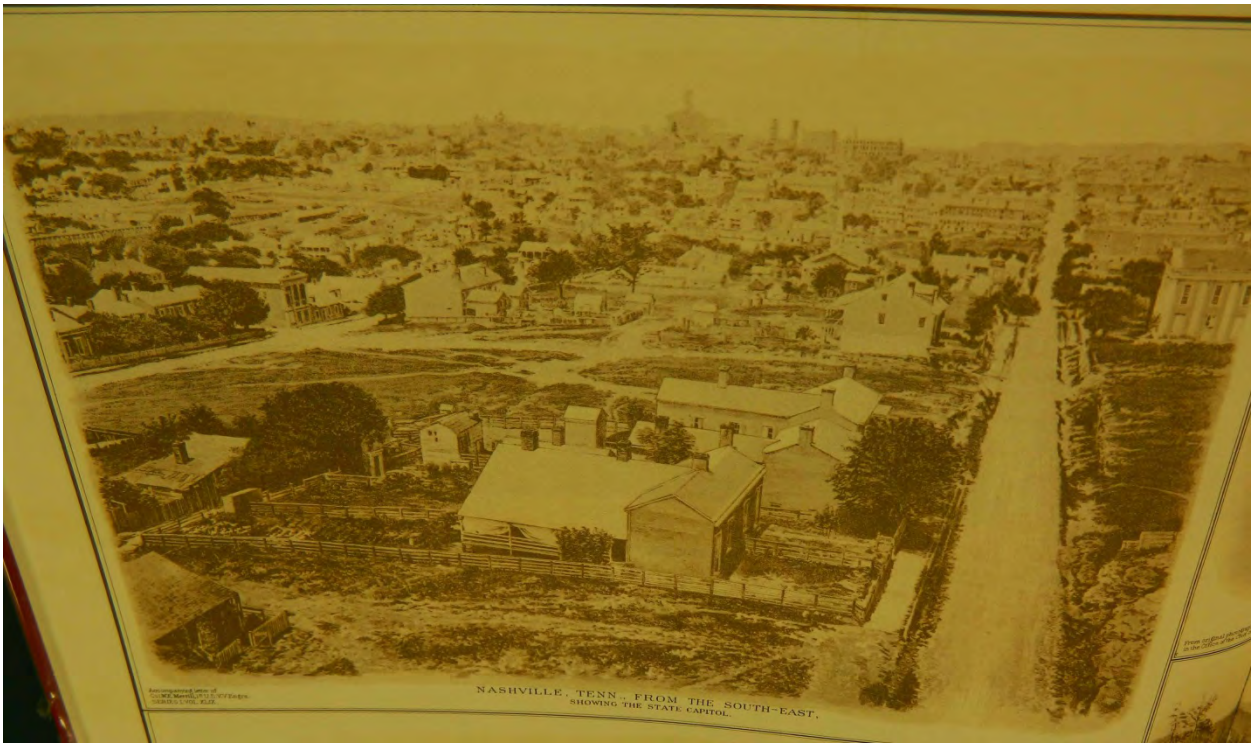
September 10, Tuesday, 9 P. M. my youngest brother Philip died, of Whooping Cough, becoming inflammation of the lungs with high secondary fever; ill 50 days.

Diary of John Berrien Lindsley.



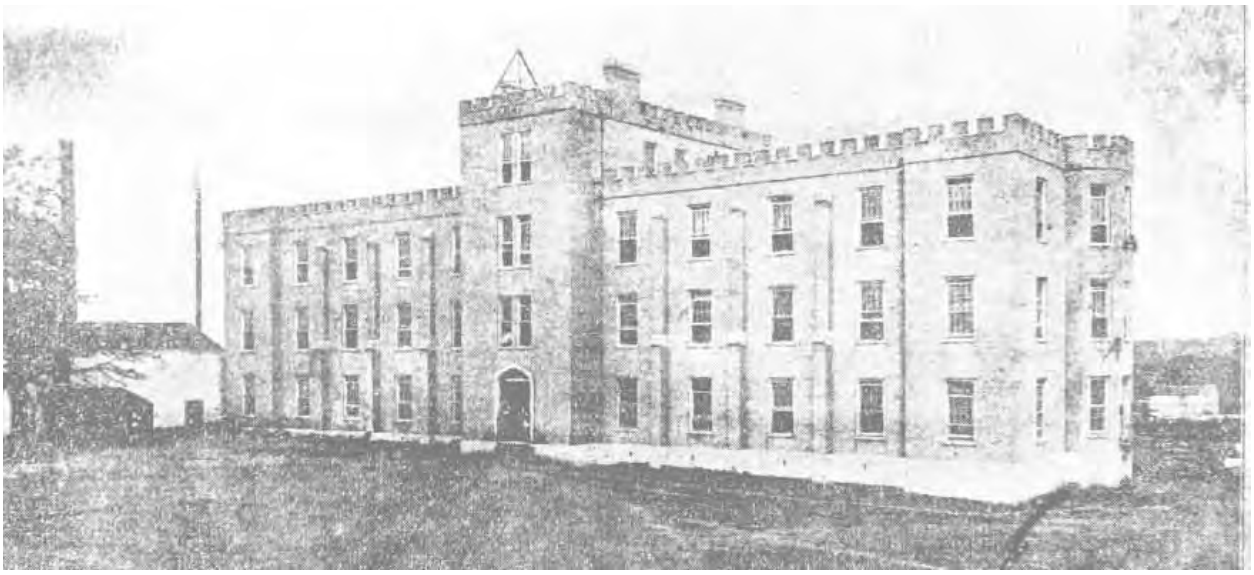
John Berrien Lindsley (1822-1897)

Sarah (Sallie) Malvina Bass McGavock Lindsley (1830-1903)



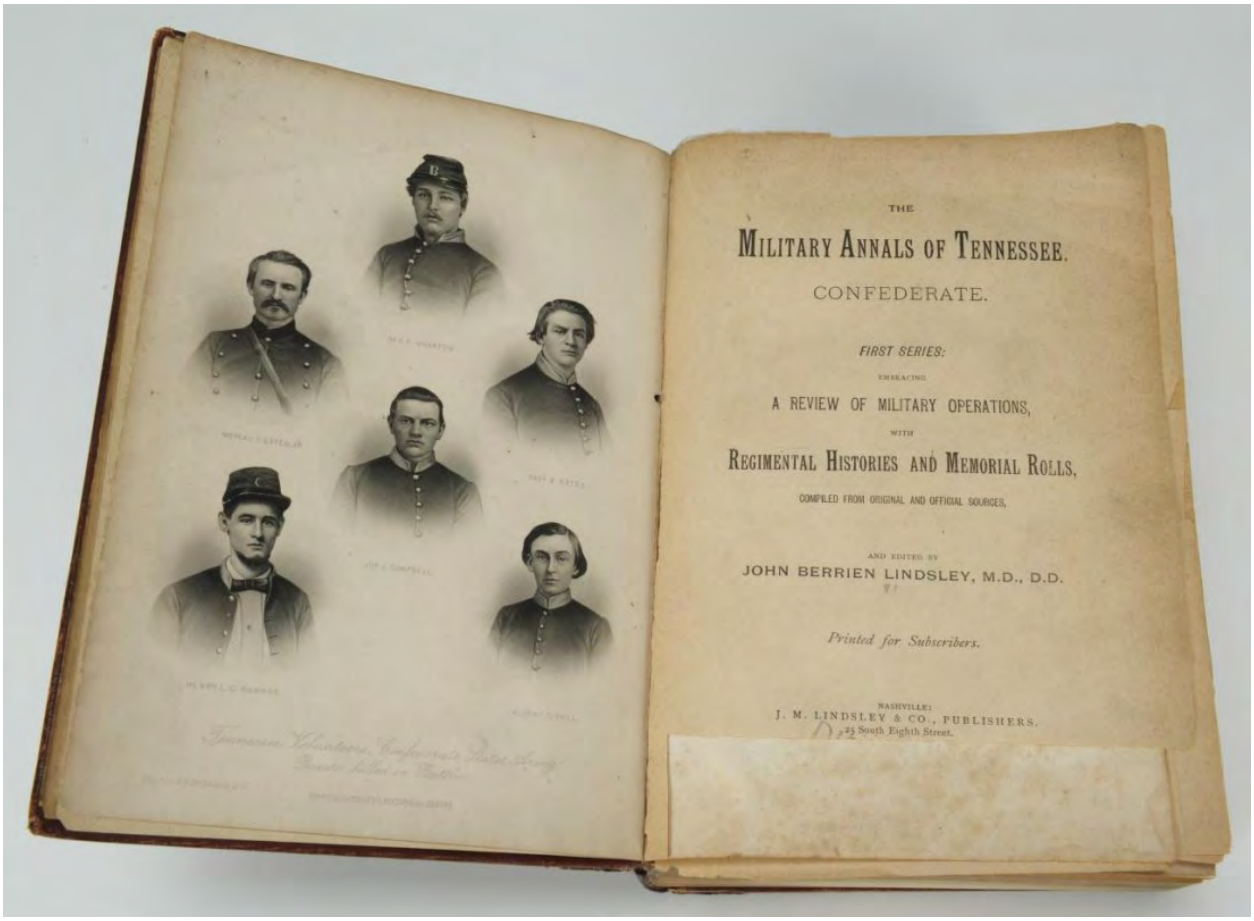
Nashville, 1860s.

Major George B. Davis, et. al. *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*. New York: Arno Press, 1978, Plate #124.



The Stone Building or Main Building, University of Nashville. The Gothic Revival building was designed by architect Adolphus Heiman (b. 1809, Potsdam, Prussia; in Nashville in 1838; died in Civil War in 1862 and buried in Confederate Cemetery, Mt. Olivet, Nashville). It was built in 1853. During the Civil War it was used as a Confederate hospital for a short time. After February 1862, when Nashville fell, it was used as a Union hospital for officers with a capacity for 400 beds. Renamed Lindsley Hall in honor of Philip Lindsley and John Berrien Lindsley, it is listed on the National Register of Historic Places; now owned by the Nashville government.

John Berrien Lindsley wrote in his diary about the first ten months of Federal occupation: "So ends this year of horrors of war, forever memorable in the Annals of the world, as stamping indelibly upon the northern factions the mark of Cain. Unable to conquer, they endeavor to exterminate a people."



John Berrien Lindsley edited and published *The Military Annals of Tennessee. Confederate. First series: Embracing a Review of Military Operations, with Regimental Histories and Memorial Rolls; Compiled from Original and Official Sources.* 910 pages. (Available online). Published by his son, J.M. Lindsley; financed in part by his wife. The plan was to publish An Index of Officers [8,000 names] and the Index of Men [60,000 names], as volume two, in 1887; at his death, it was almost completed but never published. Volume three, to be published in 1888, was to be the regimental histories and memorial rolls, and to give biographical notes of the prominent Confederates.

Sarah "Sallie" McGavock Lindsley and John Berrien Lindsley.

John Berrien and Sallie Lindsley had two sons (Dr. Jacob McGavock [, b. 1860; graduated from Medical School, University of Nashville] and Randal McGavock [died in infancy in 1870]) and four daughters (Louise Grundy [b. 1858], Mary McGavock [b. 1861], Margaret Elizabeth [Maggie, b. 1863 {note: the birthdate (February 29, 1864) in the 1913 Warner Family Bible, on her death certificate, and on her headstone is incorrect; the correct date is February 26, 1863.}], Anne Dickinson [Annie, b. 1864]).

Sallie McGavock Lindsley Life Events:

- An early and lifelong friend of Rachael Jackson, granddaughter of Gen. Andrew Jackson.
- She survived cholera [date unknown] and was never strong after that. She would pretend that she felt fine so her husband could attend meetings and events.
- During the Civil War she remained in Nashville, a constant and faithful nurse and helper of the Confederate prisoners in the hospitals where Dr. Lindsley was a surgeon.
- After her brother, Randal William McGavock's, death, she could never mention his name without tears for her 'unreturning brave.'
- In 1873, she supported the re-organization of the Robertson Association, precursor to the Red Cross, with her husband as president. It had been founded by Randal W. McGavock before the War. In 1874, she hosted an event at their home, University Place:

  > The hostess, as graceful and genial as her kind nature and varied experience would lead one to anticipate, presided, making every guest feel welcome, at his ease, and happy in her home….The moon shown on brightly over the grounds filled with beautiful trees and flowers; the music and charming talk flowed on; the table were graced by the delicacies of the year; and the whole scene will linger long in the memory of President Lindsley's guests as one of the pleasantest experiences of the season.

- After the War, she worked for the benefit of the Confederate soldiers. In 1891, she was the president of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Confederate Soldiers' Home.
- A founder of the Ladies' Hermitage Association in 1888. Gen. Andrew Jackson's home, the Hermitage, was conveyed from the State of Tennessee to the Ladies' Hermitage Association on April 5, 1889. John Berrien Lindsley was a member of the all-male board of trustees. She was a regent and director until her death.

- Financial supporter of John Berrien Lindsley's *The Military Annals of Tennessee. Confederate. First series: embracing a review of military operations, with regimental histories and memorial rolls,* published in 1886.
- Member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (1895) through her brother Randal William McGavock.
- Lifelong member of the First Presbyterian Church, Nashville.

45-foot Obelisk to honor the memory of the Confederate Soldier, Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Sarah McGavock Lindsley was a member of the Confederate Monument Association, incorporated in 1887, for the building of a Confederate Monument in the center of the Confederate Cemetery "Confederate Circle" that was established in 1869 by the Ladies Memorial Society of Nashville in the center of Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville. The 250-acre cemetery, at the highest point in the cemetery, contains the remains of 1,500 soldiers who died in battles in and around Nashville. Seven Confederate generals are buried there. Col. Randal W. McGavock lies nearby in the McGavock Section.

MRS. SARAH MCGAVOCK LINDSLEY.

Rev. James H. McNeilly pays worthy tribute:

"On Sunday, July 5, at her home in Nashville, Tenn., there passed from earth to her heavenly home one of the sweetest, purest, noblest of those women who were the glory of the South in the days before the Civil War.

"Mrs. Sarah McGavock Lindsley was born in Nashville, and for seventy-three years her life was identified with the history of the city. She came in touch not only with the stirring events of the last century, but also with some of the great actors in those events. Her life was passed in a circle where not merely wealth and social position but great intellectual and moral force influenced the course of events. Her character was thus formed and developed in an atmosphere of culture, refinement, and high ideals. And she was a true representative of the true-hearted, sincere, pure, gentle womanhood of the old days. She was a prominent factor in all that was highest and best in the social life of her time.

"Her father, Jacob McGavock, was one of the original builders of the city's prosperity—a man of integrity, of public spirit, of wealth, and of large influence. Her mother was a daughter of Felix Grundy, one of the most eminent of the lawyers, orators, aand statesmen of his day, whose fame is the pride of Tennessee.

"As a young lady, Miss Sarah McGavock won friends by her lovely disposition, her gracious manners, her attractive person, her unfailing kindness, and her unaffected Christian character. She was an early and lifelong friend of Rachel Jackson, the granddaughter of Gen. Andrew Jackson, and so was thrown into intimate relations with the 'Hermitage neighborhood,' long noted for its wealth, culture, and refinement.

"In 1857 she was married to Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, a son of the great president of the University of Nashville, Dr. Philip Lindsley. Her husband was a man of profound scholarship, and in her he found a companion to make a happy home, and also to sympathize with him in his favorite study of Tennessee history. By her birth and family traditions she was identified with the grand history of the State; and she was a worthy representative of the heroic race who won the land from the savages and the wilderness; and who won fame in politics and war. She was an earnest helper of her husband's in preparing his great work "The Military Annals (Confederate) of Tennessee," and made whatever sacrifice was necessary to make the money to publish the volume.

"When the Civil War came her deepest sympathies were with her native South. Four of her brothers took up arms for their country. Her brother, Col. Randall McGavock, of the Tenth Tennessee Regiment, fell in the forefront of battle on the bloody field of Raymond, Miss., in 1863. She could never mention his name without tears for her 'unreturning brave.'

"During the war she remained in Nashville, a constant and faithful nurse and helper of the Confederate prisoners in the hospitals where her husband was employed as a surgeon, and after the war she was one of the most earnest and efficient workers for the benefit of Confederate soldiers; and in 1891 she was chosen president of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Confederate Soldiers' Home. Her tender and sympathetic heart was so deeply moved by the sight of these scarred and broken veterans of the Confederacy that a visit to the Home was always followed by days of sorrowful depression, as she recalled the memories of their grand and fruitless struggle.

"Mrs. Lindsley was one of the originators of the Ladies' Hermitage Association; and she was very active in securing the interest not only of all of her own family, but also in bringing many others to her help in the noble enterprise of preserving the home of 'Old Hickory' as a shrine of patriotism. For twelve years she was an active member of the board of directors of the Association, and was regent for the last four years of her life.

"The death of Dr. Lindsley, in 1897, ended for her a happy and loving companionship of forty years, in which as wife and mother she manifested the highest traits of Christian womanhood. Her home life revealed the richness and depth and tenderness of her nature.

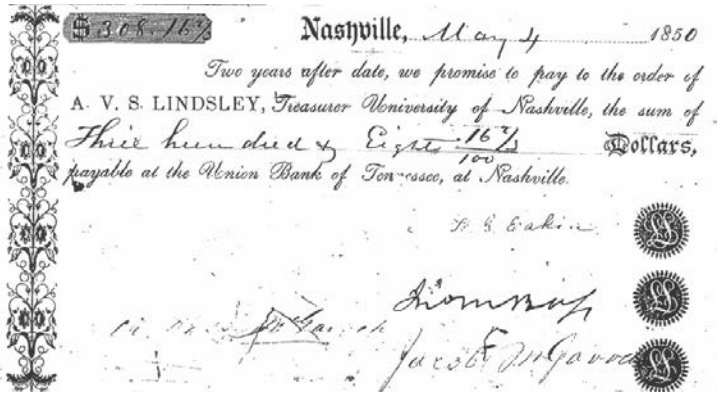
"Mrs. Lindsley was for nearly three score years a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville. Her piety was deep and genuine, showing itself in deeds of kindness and in the making of her home a sweet center of culture and refinement, of love and service. Her life was a benediction to the community. 'Strength and honor were her clothing; and she shall rejoice in time to come.' She hath entered into the rest of the people of God."

While nothing need be added to the foregoing, the editor of the VETERAN is constrained to make record of his personal admiration of the noble woman for over thirty years. In a pamphlet reminiscence of his regiment in the seventies he mentioned the tragic death of Col. Randall McGavock at Raymond and the heroic efforts of his men to save the body from capture in that unequal struggle. It induced a journey of over sixty miles from Nashville by Dr. Lindsley to learn every particular possible, and it was introduction to a friendship with the family that continued without alloy to the end, and every thought of the beautiful woman and her noble life rests now on memory's willing tablet as a benediction. Dr. Lindsley's urgent commendation that the author of that pamphlet write a history had effect upon the disposition whereby the VETERAN is here and what it is.

Adrian Van Sinderen Lindsley (1814-1885).

Adrian Van Sinderen Lindsley was named after Adrian Van Sinderen who had married into the Lawrence family in the late eighteenth century in Newtown, Long Island. [See Lawrence, Long Island Ancestors, Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors].

The eldest child of Philip Lindsley and John Berrien Lindsley's brother, called Van or A.V. S, was brought to Nashville when he was 10 years old. He graduated from the University of Nashville in 1831 and was treasurer of the Alumni Society in 1834 and then treasurer of the university. He was a lawyer and real estate broker. He was a city alderman from 1842-1844. In 1846, he was president *pro tem* of the Merchants' Insurance & Trust Co. In 1860, he owned $150,000 in real estate and $15,000 in personal assets. ($4,060,000 and $406,000 in 2010 values. [All 2010 dollar figures based on Samuel H. Williamson, "Seven Ways to Compute the Relative Value of a U.S. Dollar Amount, 1774 to present," MeasuringWorth, 2011, using the Consumer Price Index.]) He had eleven children.


$308.16⅔ Nashville, May 4 1850
Two years after date, we promise to pay to the order of
A. V. S. LINDSLEY, Treasurer University of Nashville, the sum of
Three hundred & Eight 16⅔/100 Dollars,
payable at the Union Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville.

Treasurer, University of Nashville

Springside, the home of Adrian Van Sinderen Lindsley in East Nashville.

Adrian Van Sinderen Lindsley was a supporter of the Union in a Confederate State. He entertained Union officers in his home, and his house was the unofficial headquarters of General Hood and Union Cavalry Corps during the preparations for General Hood's invasion of Nashville in winter, 1864. Union soldiers (sometimes 30 soldiers) protected the house for more than a year.

During Reconstruction, due to his loyalty to the Union, he was in charge of trade permits and the Postmaster of Nashville, 1862-1867; he instituted mail delivery and money orders. From 1867-1868, he was a member of the Tennessee State Senate.

He was trustee of the University of Nashville for 46 years (1839 to his death), serving as the treasurer much of that time. He remained friends with his brother, John Berrien Lindsley and together they helped rebuild Nashville after the War.

In 1855 he organized and was part-owner, and later president of the Mt. Olivet Cemetery Corporation, Nashville. He was buried in the Lindsley Section, Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

He was a member of a group of businessmen who incorporated the Edgefield (Edgfield) Gas Light Company in 1866. In 1872, James Cartwright Warner (See Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors, James Cartwright Warner) joined Lindsley and other businessmen to again petition for incorporation the company to build a gas works in Edgefield.

He was grudgingly respected and was able to remain in Nashville after the War. At his death, the board of trustees of the University of Nashville wrote: "Mr. Lindsley was a man of strong convictions, earnestly devoted to what he conceived to be right in principle, and was somewhat unyielding in his disposition. He was not inclined to thrust his views and opinions on anyone, but spoke them freely and boldly when he felt called upon to do so, without regard to whether they were popular or not."

Margaret (Maggie, Maggy) Lawrence Lindsley (1838-1922), the eldest daughter of Adrian Van Sinderen Lindsley.

In a February [16-28], 1862 letter to her maternal grandmother living in Louisville, Kentucky, Maggie, age 24, wrote about her experiences as a Union supporter in Nashville. It was published without her permission in the New York *Independent* on May 1, 1862 under "A Young Lady's Letter."

> On the joy of seeing the American flag in Nashville.
>
> …. I speak the truth, when I say that, notwithstanding our former social position and popularity here, there is not now one family of all our friends who would cross our threshold, or bid us welcome to theirs. ….We have had so much to bear since I wrote you! My father and brother have been taunted, sneered and hissed at, threatened by everyone, until endurance was becoming impossible. But nothing (I am so proud to say it, and thank God for), nothing could make them play the hypocrite. They believed the Federal cause was just and right, and they would, in spite of our prayers and tears, express their opinion openly, and denounced secession boldly.... For my idolized brother [James (Jamie), age 26] I have felt more keenly than for anyone else... Being drafted [into the Confederate Army], he procured a substitute; and though displaying so much moral courage, he has been hissed at as a coward ever since, until he would vow to escape and join the Federal Army, and several times endeavored to do so; but pa, discovering his plans, prevented him from it….

She referred to a "noble uncle" who stood together with her father. This was probably a maternal uncle, although her father and John Berrien Lindsley remained friends.

Maggie also kept a journal covering 1864-1865, which was later published privately by her granddaughter in 1977. Maggie married a Union captain and moved to his native Pennsylvania. His health declining, she brought him back to die at Springside. She was a widow in 1876 living in Pennsylvania (and in New York City in 1919) until her death.

Nathaniel Lawrence Lindsley (1816-1868), called Lawrence, was the second son of Philip Lindsley. He was appointed to West Point in 1833 by General Andrew Jackson (a close family friend); he resigned in 1835 due to ill health caused by the northern climate and the rigors of cadet life. He graduated from the University of Nashville in 1836, and from 1837 to 1839, he was a tutor there.

In 1841 he married Julia Stevens, daughter of Moses P. Stevens, an eminent classical instructor and a leading Mason. He became a citizen of Lebanon, Wilson County [32 miles from Nashville], opening a farm on a 500-acre tract of land given as a land grant to his grandfather, Nathaniel Lawrence of New York, by the State of North Carolina, for military service rendered during the Revolutionary War. It was inherited by his mother Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence Lindsley, Nathaniel Lawrence's only child and then passed to him. Nathaniel Lawrence received two tracts of 2560 acres each, but Lindsley family lore had that a dishonest purchaser defrauded them of one of them and it was sold for $500 before 1824.

From 1844-1849 he was professor of Latin and Greek languages at Cumberland University in Lebanon where he received an L.L.D. In 1852 he opened Greenwood Seminary, a Cumberland Presbyterian school for young ladies on his farm. According to an 1888 history of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the school was conducted on "a unique plan. The number of young ladies was limited to just sixteen, and no one was ever received without a thorough previous investigation. The pupils were as thoroughly cut off from outside associations as it was possible for them to be. Dr. Lindsley and his assistants had the whole training of these pupils in their own hands. The largest private library in Tennessee was that of Dr. Lindsley. His correspondence with literary gentlemen both in America and Europe was also extensive." In 1860 he had $76,000 of real estate and $30,000 of personal assets. ($2,060,000 and $812,000 in 2010 values. [All 2010 dollar figures based on Samuel H. Williamson, "Seven Ways to Compute the Relative Value of a U.S. Dollar Amount, 1774 to present," MeasuringWorth, 2011, using the Consumer Price Index.])

During the Civil War in 1863, the premises of Greenwood were laid waste by the sudden encampment of a large body of Federal troops. Miles of costly cedar fence disappeared one night; perhaps this destruction was prompted by the fact that Nathaniel Lawrence Lindsley had two sons in the Confederate Army. After the war Nathaniel Lawrence Lindsley enlarged the seminary, but his work was brought to an end by his early death at age sixty-nine. His wife continued to run the seminary until her death in 1883. He was also preparing a great work to be entitled *An Encyclo-Lexicon of the English Language*, and was associated with a dictionary published by Dr. Joseph Worcester in 1860.

The Founding of Peabody Normal College

In 1852 John Berrien Lindsley called on George Peabody, a very wealthy American businessman, banker, and the father of modern philanthropy, who was permanently living in London, England. He was given complimentary tickets to the Royal Botanical Gardens, He visited Mr. Peabody again in London in 1859, when as Chancellor of the University of Nashville, he could have discussed matters of education, and especially teacher training, which had been very important to his father, Philip Lindsley as well. Years passed, and the Civil War decimated the South.

In 1867, George Peabody founded the Peabody Education Fund for the purpose of promoting "intellectual, moral, and industrial education in the most destitute portion of the Southern States." John Berrien Lindsley, perhaps because of his previous acquaintance with George Peabody in London, immediately applied to the Foundation for the establishment of a normal school.

It was upon John Berrien Lindsley's invitation that Rev. Dr. Barnas Sears, General Agent of the Peabody Education Fund, visited Nashville and decided to locate there the institution which the late George Peabody wished to serve the South. Sears' conviction coincided with that of Philip Lindsley, i.e. that education in the South could best be served by preparing teachers for the southern schools. The grounds and building of the University of Nashville were offered gratuitously for the purpose, and in 1875 a State Normal School, largely supported by the Peabody Fund, was established on the campus. In 1889 the name of the literary department was changed to Peabody Normal College. Then by State Act of February 12, 1909 the University of Nashville was merged into George Peabody College for Teachers. Since 1979, Peabody College of Education and Human Development has been part of Vanderbilt University.

Windsor Castle.

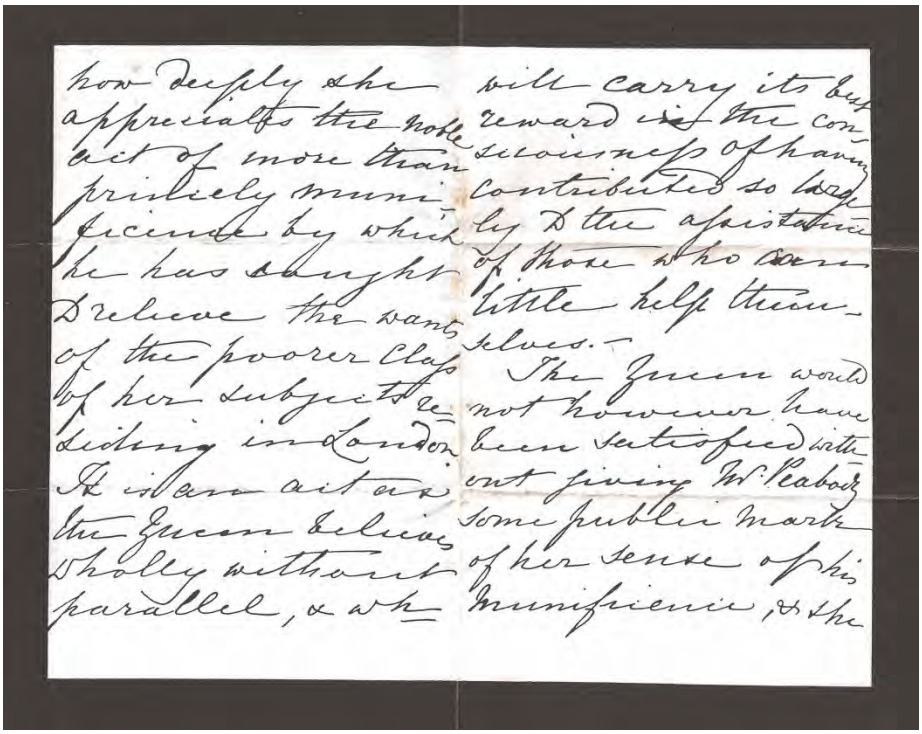
March 28. 1866.

The Queen hears that Mr. Peabody intends shortly to return to America & she would be sorry that he should leave England without being assured by herself how

Letter from Queen Victoria to George Peabody (1795 Massachusetts-1869 London. After a temporary internment (a great honor approved by Queen Victoria) in Westminster Abbey, buried in Massachusetts).

The letter was in the possession of John Berrien Lindsley for reasons not known. It could have been that George Peabody requested that John Berrien Lindsley be given the letter as a token of their friendship. (Now possession of Stanley Frazer Rose).

> Windsor Castle. March 28, 1866. The Queen hears that Mr. Peabody intends shortly to return to America & she would be sorry that he should leave England without being assured by herself how [page 2] how [sic repeat] deeply she appreciates the noble act class of more than princely munificence by which he has sought to relieve the wants of the poorer class of her subjects residing in London. It is an act as the Queen believes wholly without parallel, & wh [sic which] [page 3] will carry its best reward in the consciousness of having contributed so largely to the assistance of those who can little help themselves.
>
> The Queen would not however have been satisfied without giving Mr. Peabody some public mark of her sense of his munificence, & she [page 4] would gladly have conferred upon him either a Baronetcy or the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, but that she understands Mr. Peabody to feel himself debarred [sic] from accepting such distinctions.
>
> It only remains therefore for the Queen to give [page 5] Mr. Peabody this apearance of her personal feelings which she would further wish to mark by asking him to accept a Miniature Portrait of herself which she will desire to have painted for him and which when finished can either be [page 6] sent to him to America or given to him on the return which she rejoices to hear he meditates to the Country which owes him so much.



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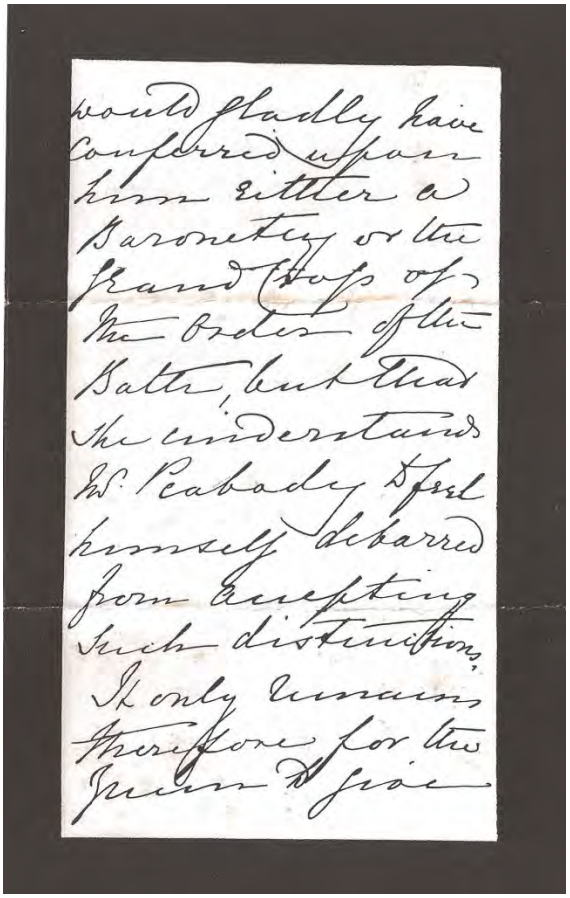

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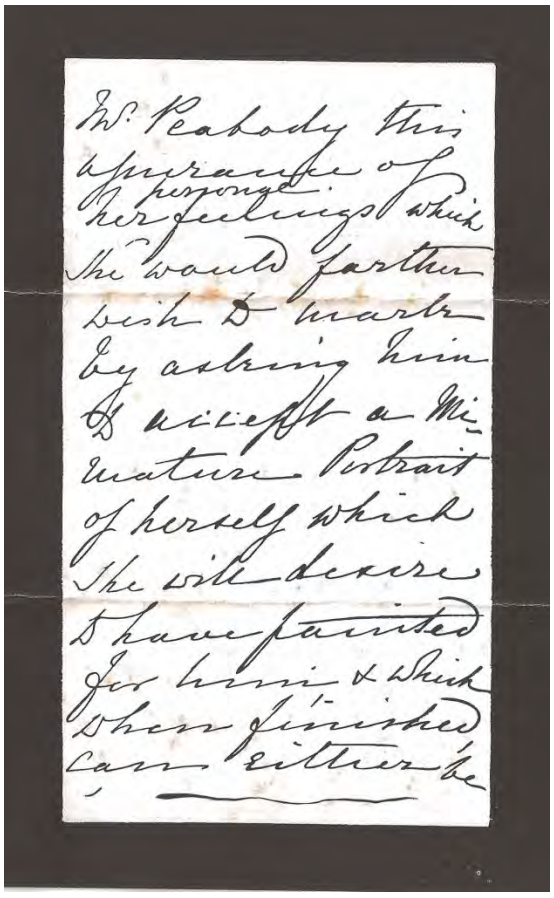
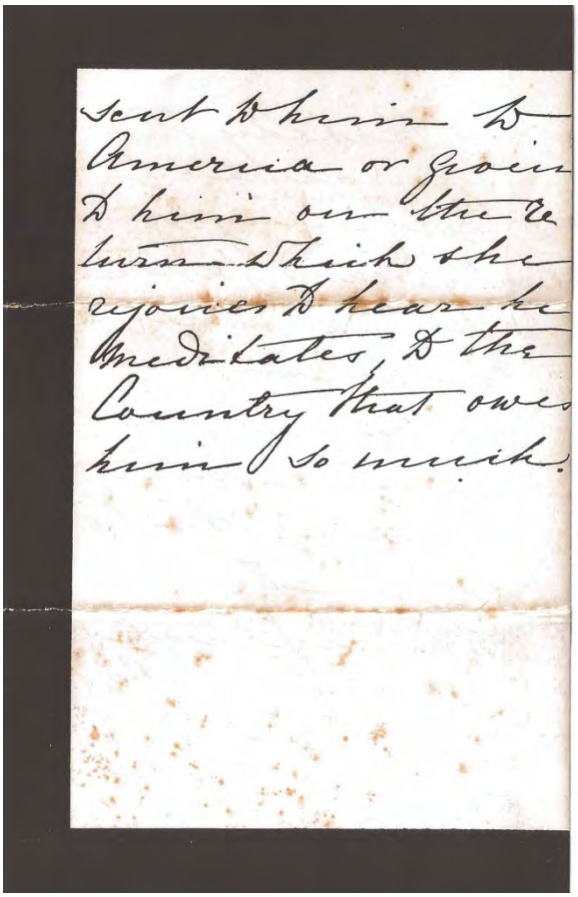


Mr Peabody this appropriate expression of her feelings which she would further wish to mark by asking him to accept a Miniature Portrait of herself which she will desire to have painted for him & which when finished can either be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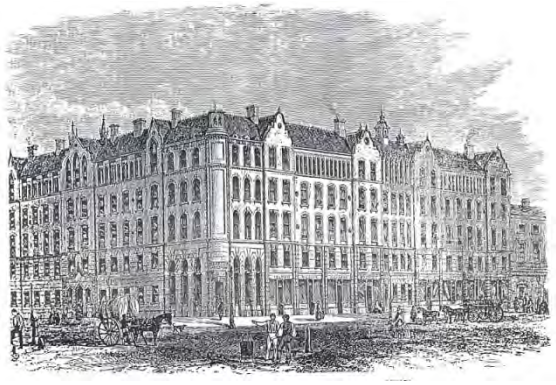
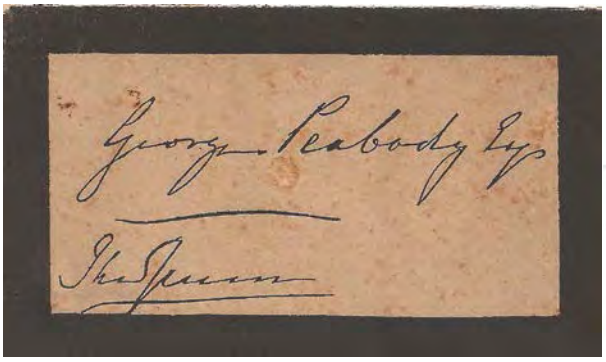
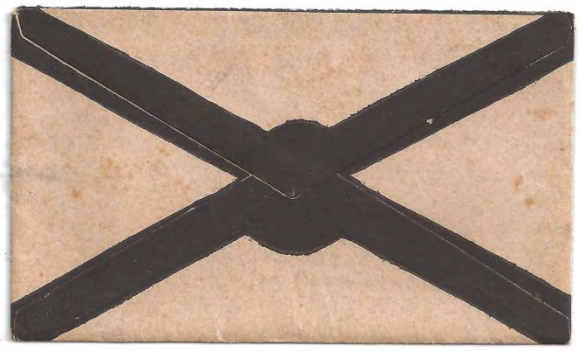
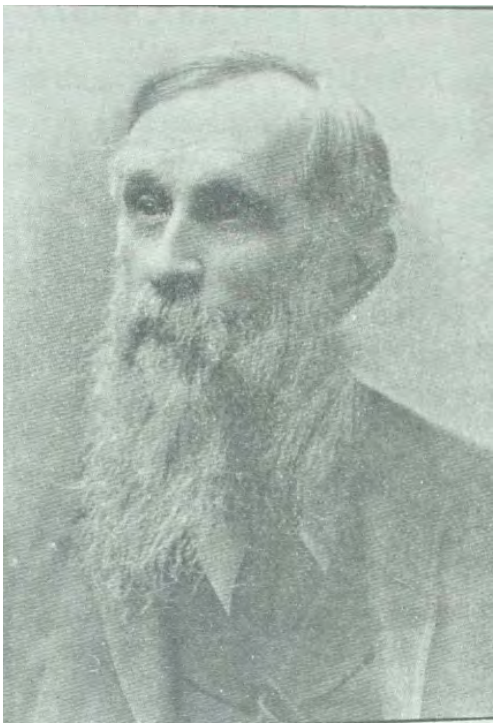


Peabody Building, London, 1863


Geo. Peabody Esq





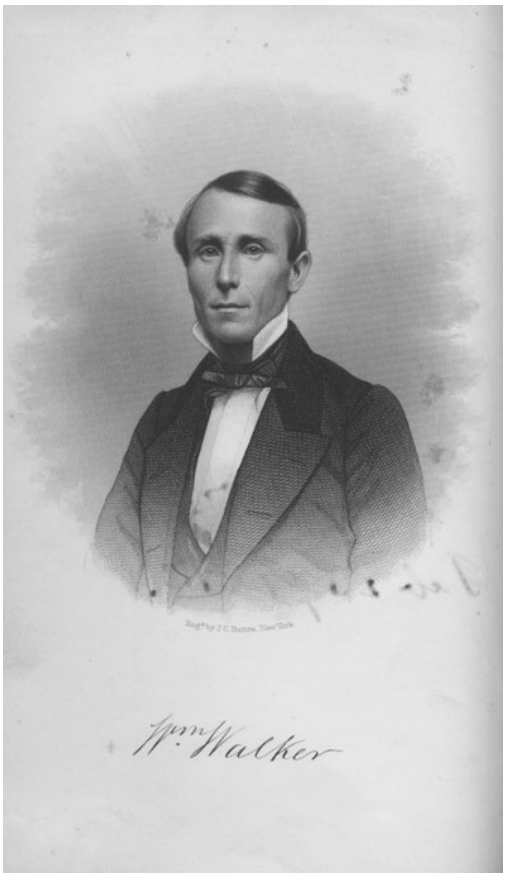
John Berrien Lindsley in 1894

John Berrien Lindsley's Medicine Cabinet

Jacob McGavock's home when owned by his daughter, Sarah McGavock Lindsley, 1895. Some of the furniture was purchased by John Berrien Lindsley.

Portrait of Philip Lindsley in the home of John Berrien and Sallie McGavock Lindsely, 1900.

Interior of Jacob McGavock's home, Re-created in Tennessee State Museum. The marble table and matching parlor suite were purchased in 1857 by John Berrien Lindsley.

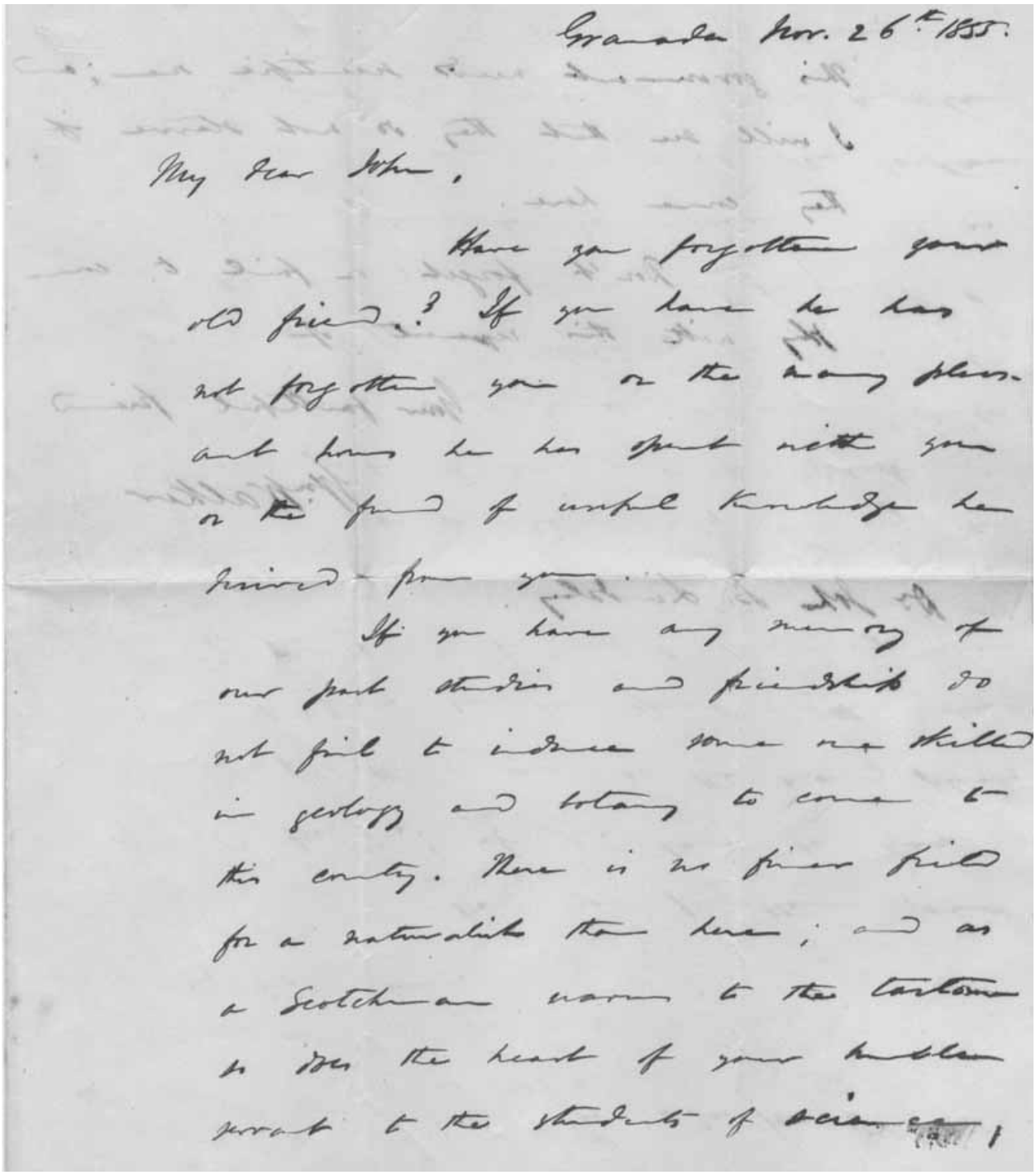


William Walker, "The Grey-Eyed Man of Destiny" (1824-1860). This portrait painted by George Dury was presented to John Berrien Lindsley by William Walker. It is now owned by the Tennessee State Museum.

William Walker was born in Nashville. He graduated from the University of Nashville and the Medical School at the University of Pennsylvania at the same times as John Berrien Lindsley. They were close friends as well as classmates. In the early 1840s they exchanged long letters about their travels and life-decisions; William signed them "Your devoted friend and classmate." William Walker always asked to be remembered to John's father and mother, and Professor Troost, the Professor of Geology at the University of Nashville with whom John Berrien Lindsley had the special relationship. While William Walker was travelling and studying in Europe, he asked John to visit his parents in Nashville often.

When William Walker returned to America in 1845, he did not become a doctor. Rather he studied and practiced law and was a journalist in New Orleans, and then in California until 1852—mostly with without success. In California, in 1853 William organized several private military expeditions into Mexican Baja California, and Latin America, with the intention of establishing English-speaking colonies under his personal control, an enterprise then known as "filibustering."

John Berrien Lindsley seemed to have communicated regularly with William Walker until 1848. It is not known how he felt about William Walker's endeavors in those years. Randal William McGavock, John Berrien Lindsley's brother-in-law, wrote in his diary that he had dinner with him in the 1858; he supported Walker's goals of establishing a slave-holding empire in Latin America.

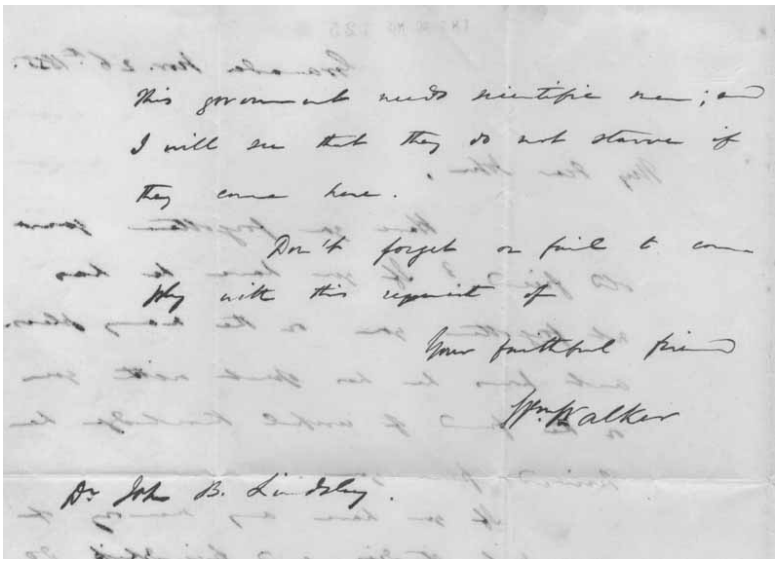


Granada Nov. 26th 1855.

My dear John,

Have you forgotten your old friend? If you have he has not forgotten you or the many pleasant hours he has spent with you or the fund of useful knowledge he derived from you.

If you have any memory of our past studies and friendship do not fail to indite some one skilled in geology and botany to come to this country. There is no finer field for a naturalist than here; and as a Scotchman warm to the cockles of his heart of your kindness toward to the students of scien-

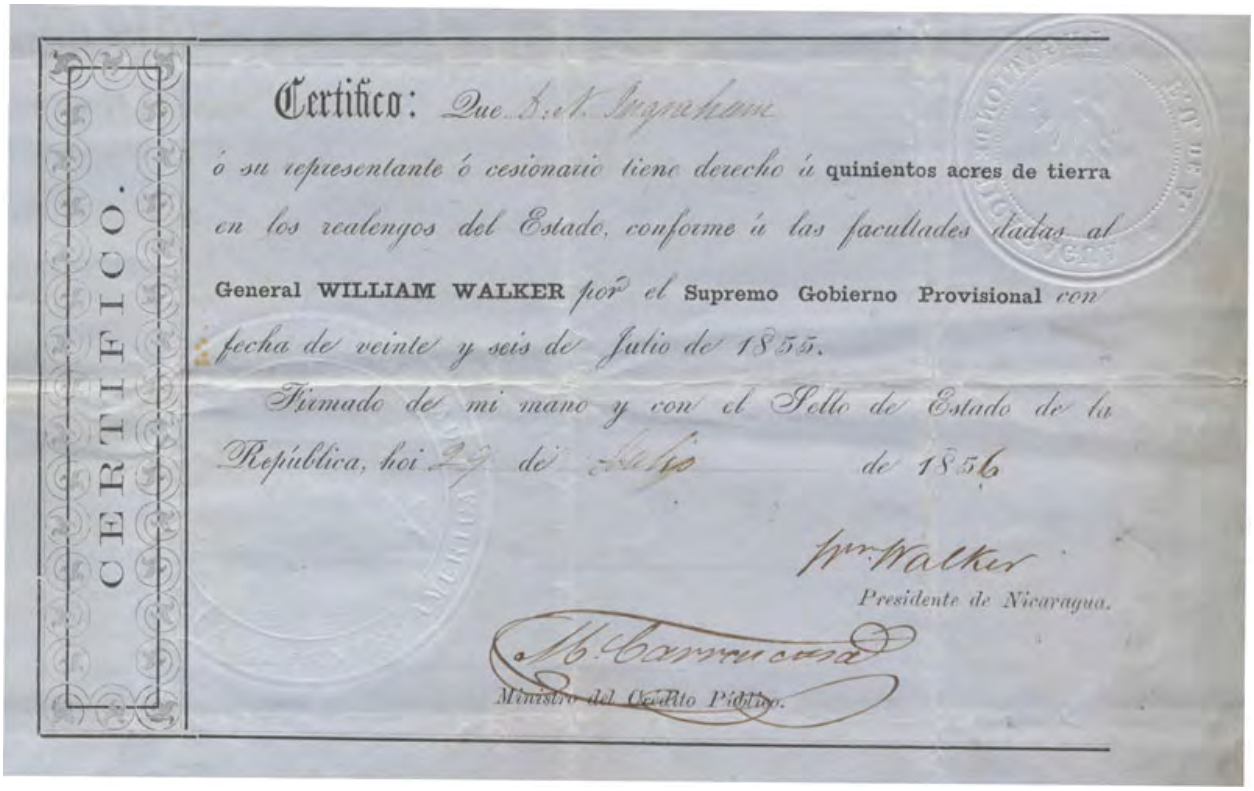


Letter from William Walker to John Berrien Lindsley, November 26, 1855.

In 1854, a civil war erupted in Nicaragua between the Legitimist party (also called the Conservative party), based in the city of Granada, and the Democratic party (also called the Liberal party), based in León. The Democratic party sought military support from Walker who, to circumvent U.S. neutrality laws, obtained a contract from Democratic president to bring as many as three hundred "colonists" to Nicaragua. These mercenaries received the right to bear arms in the service of the Democratic government. Walker sailed from San Francisco on May 3, 1855, with approximately 60 men. Upon landing, the force was reinforced by 170 locals and about 100 Americans. On October 13, 1855, William Walker conquered the Legitimist capital of Granada and took effective control of the country. Initially, as commander of the army, Walker ruled Nicaragua through the provisional President.

In his November 26, 1855, Walker wrote from Granada, Nicaragua:

> My Dear John,
>
> Have you forgotten your old friend? If you have he has not forgotten you or the many pleasant hours he has spent with you or the fund of ample knowledge he has learned from you.
>
> If you have any memory of our past studies and friendship do not fail to induce someone skilled in geology and botany to come to this country. There is no finer field for a naturalist than here; and as a Scotchman warms to tartan so does the heart of your humble servant to the students of science.
>
> This government needs scientific men; and I will see than they do not starve if they come here.
>
> Don't forget to comply with this request of
>
> Your faithful friend,
> Wm. Walker



CERTIFICO.

Certifico: Que J. C. Ingraham
ó su representante ó cesionario tiene derecho á quinientos acres de tierra
en los realengos del Estado, conforme á las facultades dadas al
General WILLIAM WALKER por el Supremo Gobierno Provisional con
fecha de veinte y seis de Julio de 1855.
Firmado de mi mano y con el Sello de Estado de la
República, hoi 29 de Julio de 1856

Wm. Walker
Presidente de Nicaragua.

Ministro del Crédito Público.

William Walker became president of the Republic of Nicaragua in 1856 and ruled until 1857, when he was defeated by a coalition of Central American armies. He published the 431-page *War in Nicaragua* in 1860. While attempting to make himself president of Honduras in 1860, the Honduran government executed him by firing squad; he was buried in the Old Cemetery in Trujillo.

John Berrien Lindsley wrote in his diary: "My friend, William Walker, reported to have been shot by the Honduran Government." Randal W. McGavock wrote in his diary that "Mr. Jas. Walker is very much troubled by his son; I saw him today on the street." Two days later, the confirmation of his death arrived in Nashville.

THE DAILY AMERICAN, NASHVILLE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1884.

A NOTABLE MARRIAGE.

The Union of Mr. Percy Warner and Miss Maggie Lindsley.

One of the most interesting matrimonial events of the season was the marriage last evening, at the home of the bride's parents, on South Spruce street, of Mr. Percy Warner and Miss Maggie Lindsley, daughter of Dr. J. B. Lindsley. The elegant residence had been put in gala attire for the happy occasion, and the first object that met the eye upon entering the portals of the door was the garland of flowers and vines heavily intertwining the newell post and balustrade of the stairway. The residence was brilliantly lighted throughout, and the elegant and commodious parlors were thrown together, the gas jets flooding the rooms with light and shining down upon a scene at once impressive and beautiful. Upon every side had been arranged with artistic taste lovely potted plants and vases of flowers, while the chandeliers were trimmed with graceful vines. The company invited to be present stood within the reparlor, when the folding doors were thrown apart, revealing a beautiful tableau of ten fair young girls arrayed in toilettes of white and in their midst the bride and groom occupying the central position of a semicircle. The officiating minister, Rev. Jerry Witherspoon, then, amid a solemn hush and stillness, pronounced the magic words that made the twain one flesh "till death do them part." The young ladies who officiated as bridesmaids were Miss Louise Lindsley, first bridesmaid; Miss May Lindsley, Miss Annie D. Lindsley, Miss Maggie Crockett, Miss Bessie Duncan, Miss Susie Houston, Miss Beatrice McGuire, Miss Lila Colyar, Miss Bessie Lindsley and Miss Myra Lee McGavock.

The bride was radiantly lovely in the bridal robes of rich pearl white silk, made en traine, with an imported front of lace. The bridal veil, which fell in graceful folds over the long flowing train, was caught to place by a spray of natural roses. Diamond jewels were worn with this rich and elegant toilette.

The bride is a lady of rare excellence, uniting to a lovely person those qualities of mind and heart that never fail to attract and and have won for her the large circle of warm friends she possesses.

The groom is one of the most estimable young men of the city, of substantial moral worth and possessed of business qualifications rarely excelled. He is well worthy of the fair lady he has won, and this union of youth and beauty is most auspicious in its consummation.

After the friends and relatives present had offered their congratulations the company were invited to the supper room, which was another object of admiration in the beautiful and artistically arranged tables. A large central table was supplemented with smaller tables around the room, all of which were adorned with fruits and flowers.

At one end of the larger table was the bride's cake, which was really a triumph of the confectioner's art. The cake proper, or base, was square in shape with a smaller square cake upon it, at each end of which was a cornucopia turning downward, emptying out flowers. Surmounting the whole was an ornament upon which is portrayed a whole poem of beauty and grace.

The bride's cake contained a ring, dime and darning needle, and cutting for these articles caused much merriment among the young people. At the opposite end of the table was a block of ice, in which was frozen lovely natural flowers.

The refreshments served were of the most elegant description, gotten up in the most approved style by Gerding, the caterer.

The presents bestowed upon the young couple were of the most elegant description. One of the handsomest was a burnished bronze clock and a pair of candelabra. The clock is square shaped, of beautiful workmanship and design, the cornice supported at each corner by shapely rods of burnished bronze. The candelabra have five prongs, each ornamented with prismatic pendants. This elegant and costly gift was presented Mr. Warner and his bonnie bride by the employes of Warner Furnace, and was made especially for this occasion, having been ordered by B. H. Stief. Another elegant gift was a flower and fruit stand fully 4 feet in height, made of silver. Three branching bowls, having between them Bohemian vases for flowers. Above is another receptacle for fruit, and the whole is surmounted by a vase for flowers. This was also made to order and was presented by Messrs. Will Scoggins, Tom Ellis, A. B. Hill and Macey Cartroll. Upon the base is inscribed the names of these gentlemen and also the words "Percy and Maggie."

A list of the other gifts would fill near a half column in the American, and they comprised the most elegant and beautiful articles.

The Italian band was present and discoursed the most delightful airs throughout the entire evening.

The ring in the cake was cut by Mr. Robin Jones, the darning needle by Mr. A. B. Hill, and the dime (riches) by Miss Nannie McGavock.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner left the city at 1 a. m. to visit Cincinnati and other cities. They will be absent some time.

In 1884, John Berrien and Sallie McGavock Lindsley's daughter, Margaret "Maggie," married Percy Warner, the wealthy son of James Cartwright Warner. They were neighbors on Spruce Street and socialized in the Spruce Street Club that held dances.

This Crazy Quilt was probably made by Maggie Lindsley Warner in 1885. 67"x 66"

Maggie Lindsley married Percy Warner in 1884.

Initials of Jacob McGavock Lindsley, brother of Maggie Lindsley Warner

Initials of Percy Warner, husband of Maggie Lindsley Warner.

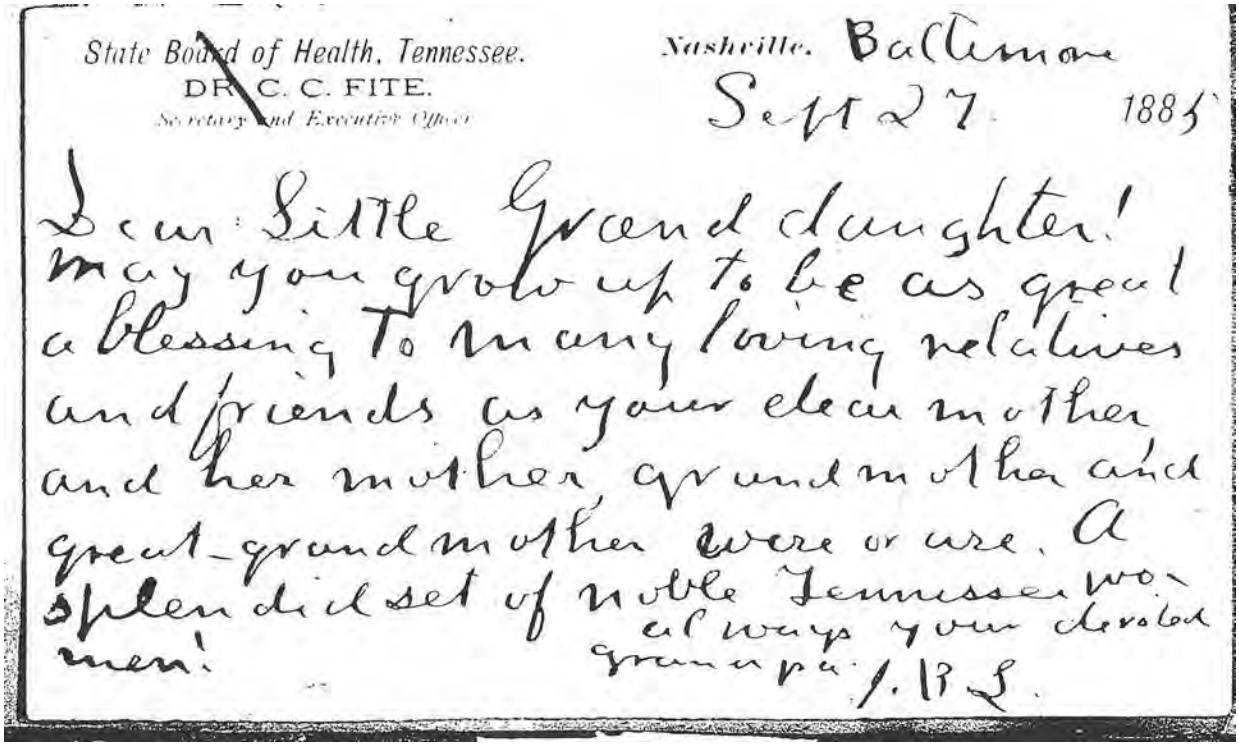
The Lindsley Grandchildren

Life During Reconstruction

Margaret Warden, "Louise Grundy Lindsley" in *Seven Wormen of Nashville,* 1974:

The Lindsley children grew up in an unpretentious but comfortable house, frame, the grounds occupying a city block. They attended public schools, there being no funds for private ones…. The Lindsley children grew up in the Reconstruction when teachers, preachers, and doctors had an especially hard time making a living. John Berrien Lindsley was all three at times, but not a practicing physician. Teaching medicine and public health were his lines. The family's Irish gardner, Jimmy Monahan, brought in cash by raising enough vegetables to sell considerable amounts in town. For a time the Lindsleys were victims of the old Southern custom of furnishing a home to relatives who had no home. These guests often stayed for years, until they died. Women were particularly hard up for homes, for the only respectable way for gentlewoman to make a living was teaching..... Houses were large, food and servants relatively cheap, but the Lindsley's could ill afford non-paying guests. [One of John Berrien Lindsley's daughters] Louise Lindsley conceived the idea of politely turning out the free-loaders by taking paying guests in the form of university teachers. [The daughter of Dr. Barnas Sears of the Peabody Education Fund was one of the boarders for years.]

Remembrances of John Berrien Lindsley and Sallie McGavock Lindsley:



State Board of Health, Tennessee.
DR. C. C. FITE.
Secretary and Executive Officer

Nashville. Baltimore
Sept 27. 1885

Dear little Grand daughter!
May you grow up to be as great a blessing To many loving relatives and friends as your dear mother and her mother, grandmother and great-grandmother were or are. A splendid set of noble Tennessee women!

always your devoted grandpa. J. B. L.

John Berrien Lindsley to Sadie Warner Frazer, 1885 just after she was born.

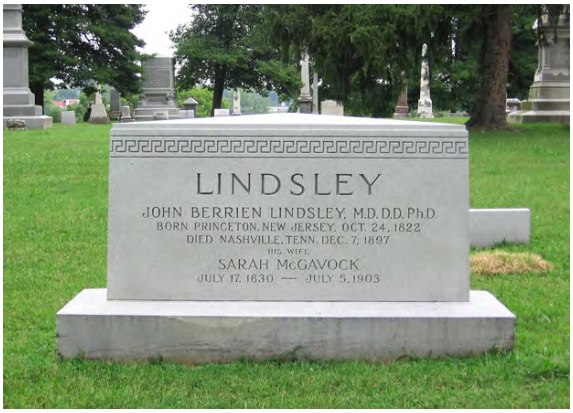
- Memoirs of Sadie Lindsley Warner[4]:
  Grandpa, who knew everything, was slight of build, under average height, with thick black hair flecked with gray; and a long gray-black beard that we delighted in plaiting. It amused him very much to have us do this. He had a keen sense of humor, was tolerant and understanding…. Grandpa walked everywhere, always on the shady side of the street, sat in hand, and a black cotton umbrella overhead. He taught us great respect for the sun. From our earliest childhood he told us fascinating and interesting stories of our ancestors until we felt we had known them personally. His accounts of his travels and experiences here and abroad were equally delightful. He was a wonderful storyteller (always around the dining room table after it had been cleared.).

  Grandma Lindsley, placid and calm, holding court in the upstairs sitting room. Grandpa referred to her as "Queen bee" and certainly wherever she was became the center of the household. Grandma had dark red hair, really mahogany, very thick and long. I don't remember a white strand in it. She had very fair skin. She

[4] Sadie Warner Frazer (1885-1974) was the eldest daughter of Percy and Margaret Warner. She wrote her memoirs in the 1950s; the memoirs are in the Sadie Warner Frazer Papers in the Tennessee State Archives.

sewed beautifully and must have worked thousands of buttonholes in our various dresses and underclothes. Every garment we wore had four to six buttons and buttonholes. (Buttonholes were always "work" — never sewed.) Only our very best dresses were ready-made and they were ordered twice a year by catalog from Stern Bros. in New York.

- As busy as he always was, he took time to spend with his grandchildren, to supervise their reading and discussing the books with them, to take the walking and point out the beauty and characterizes the trees, flowers, and other natural phenomena.
- He considered the arts, i.e. music, art, plays, concerts, opera, part of one's education. He took them to see all the leading actors and muscians. He allowed his daughters to organize the Spruce Street Club and had dances in their home. [This was in contrast to his mother's beliefs.]
- Some may have thought Dr. Lindsley an absent-minded scholar with his head in the clouds. Not so. To the girls of marriageable age, he advised: "if you display any learning before young man, you might as well take in your shingle matrimony, for it scares' em to death."
- His eldest child said that he had boundless energy. He accomplished much but never seemed to hurry.



Dr. John Berrien Lindsley expired very suddenly at his home on December 7, 1897. His death was due to prostration from smoke from the fire in the rooms of the Standard Club, adjoining his residence on North Spruce St. On the night of the fire, December 5th, he was aroused from slumber and barely escaping suffocation from the smoke, he rushed to the engine-house to summon the engine. On returning he was exposed to the cold air for some time watching the efforts of the firemen. As an effect of this suffocation and exposure, and account of his advanced age, he was prostrated immediately, and only the immediate attention of the physicians who happened to be watching the fire saved him from succumbing at that time. After working with him for four hours he was pronounced out of danger. He seemed to be getting along well enough (and even had a meeting regarding the Board of Health at his sickbed), but he died on Tuesday afternoon. It was sad, but ironic, that his grandchildren recalled that he always had a deep fear of fire; he always forcefully reproved any child he saw being the least bit careless with a lighted match or candle.

Pallbearers and attendees at his funeral were the entire faculty of the University of Nashville, members of the Board of Health and Board of Education.

Lindsley in the Twentieth Century

Annie Dickinson Lindsley Warden ("Aunt D"), George A. Frazer, Stanley Frazer Rose, Sadie Warner Frazer, Margaret Lindsley Warden, 1944.

Descendants of John Berrien and Sarah McGavock Lindsley

John Berrien LINDSLEY (1822 - 1897)
+ Sarah Malvina Bass MCGAVOCK (1830 - 1903)
... Louise Grundy LINDSLEY (1858 - 1944)
... Dr. Jacob McGavock LINDSLEY (1860 - 1925)
+ Katherine KLINE (1866 - 1951)
..... John Berrien LINDSLEY (1888 - 1954)
..... Percy W. LINDSLEY (1891 - 1981)
... Mary McGavock LINDSLEY (1861 - 1939)
+ Robert C. KENT
... Margaret Lawrence LINDSLEY (1863 - 1936)
+ Percy WARNER (1861 - 1927)
..... Sadie Lindsley WARNER (1885 - 1974)
+ George Augustine FRAZER (1879 - 1962)
..... Mary Louise WARNER (1886 - 1919)
+ Luke LEA Sr. (1879 - 1945)
..... Margaret Lindsley WARNER (1889 - 1981)
+ John Oscar WHITE (1883 - 1933)
..... Mary Thomas WARNER (1893 - 1981)
+ Capt. William Thomas MALLISON (1885 - 1965)
..... Percie WARNER (1896 - 1976)
+ Luke LEA Sr. (1879 - 1945)
... Annie Dickinson LINDSLEY (1864 - 1958)
+ Dr. Carl WARDEN (1869 - 1918)
..... Margaret Lindsley WARDEN (1904 - 2007)
... Randal McGavock LINDSLEY (1870 - 1870)

Margaret Lindsley Warden (1904-2007) lived with her aunt Louise Grundy Lindsley (1858-1944) and her mother Annie Dickinson Lindsley Warden (Aunt "D") (1864-1958) at the 1806 Belmont Circle house. Margaret lived in the house until the late 1990's when she sold it to Vanderbilt University, with the stipulation that they would build a replica nearby where she lived until her death.

Margaret was an expert on the Lindsley family, and her home was literally a museum of 1850-1950 Nashville. She wrote an article each week on horses, horse races, etc. for the *Nashville Tennessean* until she retired, probably in the 1980's. However, she never rode a horse in her life. When she died, her new house was donated to Belmont College with its furnishings which were auctioned off in a widely attended auction in Knoxville in 2008.

Margaret was very petite, about 5' tall, very rigid in her opinions, but never one to enter into arguments. She was a fixture at the lunch table at the Frazers at 302 Cornwall Avenue in the 1950-1970s.

Her papers are in the Tennessee Library and Archives.

Sadie Warner Frazer's

Maternal Southern Ancestors

McGavock, Campbell, Cloyd, Crockett, Kent

(Not Including Jacob and Louisa Grundy McGavock)

This information is provided for educational and genealogical purposes only.

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose
2016

Sadie Warner Frazer's

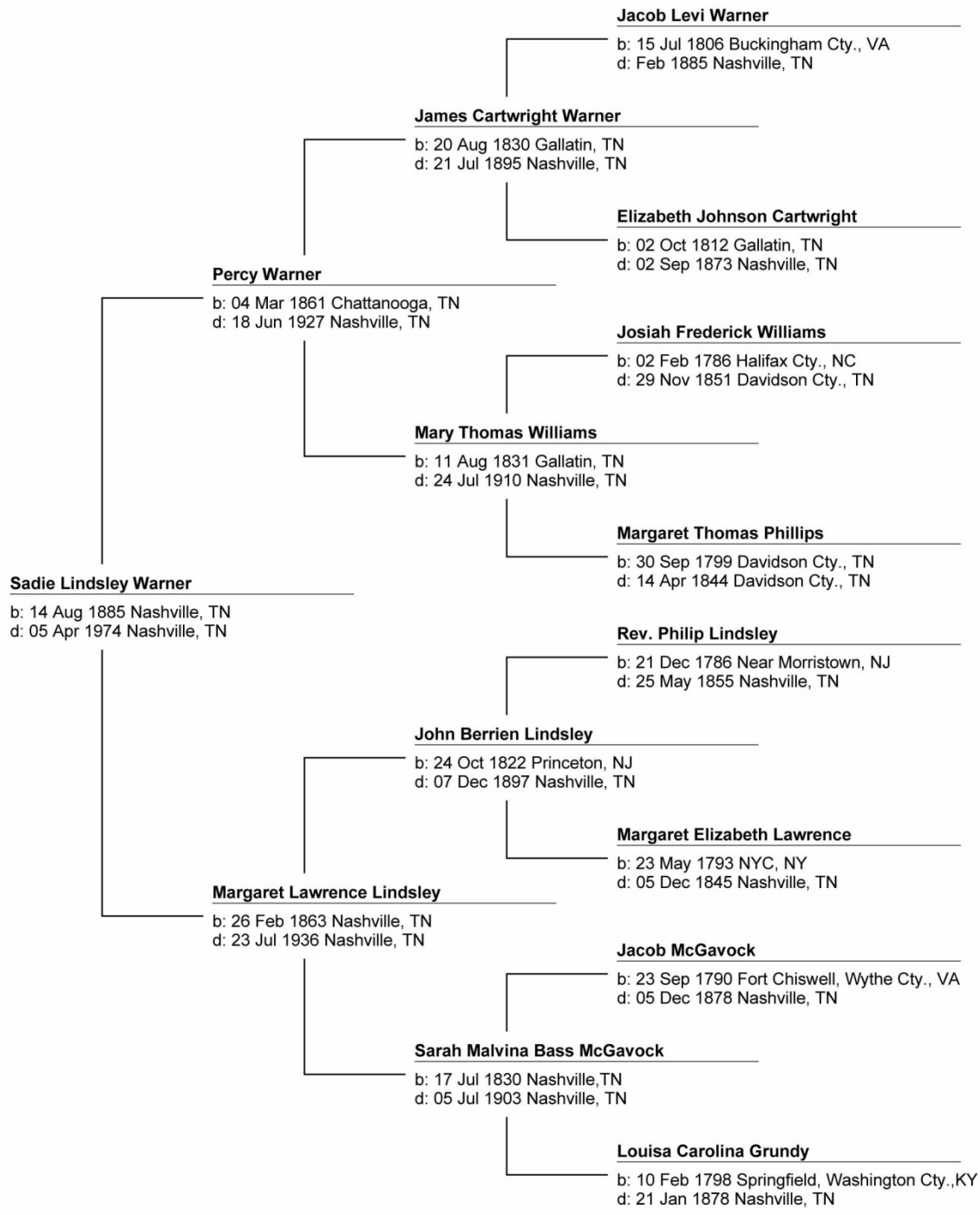
Maternal *Southern*Ancestors

TABLE OF CONTENTS

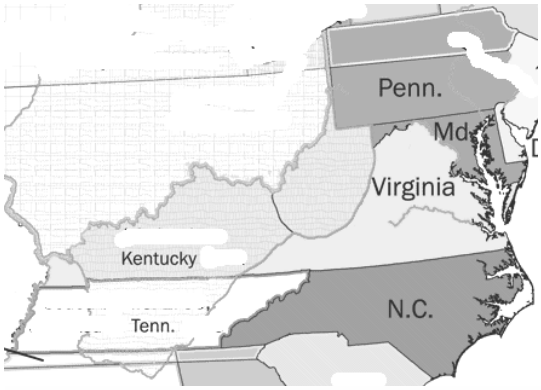
1. **Lindsley** Southern Ancestors
2. **McGavock**, Campbell, Cloyd, Crockett, Kent
3. **McGavock:** Jacob and Louisa Grundy McGavock and Randal W. McGavock
4. **Grundy**, Burkham, Caldwell, Daughtery, Phillips, Rodgers

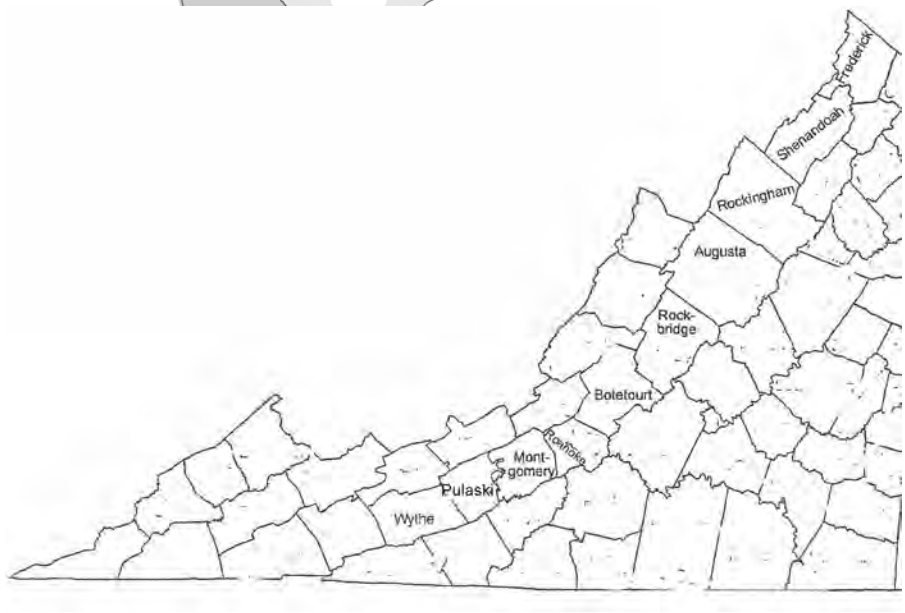
Military and Hereditary Societies in each booklet

Bibliography and Research in each booklet



Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal and Maternal Ancestors





Virginia

Tennessee

McGavock

Note: The descendant lists and dates are for reference only. Exact dates are in the genealogy database.

Descendants of James McGavock

1 James McGavock 1728 - 1812
.. +Mary Cloyd 1740/41 - 1827
..... 2 [1] Hugh McGavock 1761 - 1844
..... +Name Unknown Campbell
..... *2nd Wife of [1] Hugh McGavock:
..... +Nancy Kent 1763 - 1835
..... 3 Jacob McGavock 1790 - 1878
..... +Louisa Carolina Grundy 1798 - 1878
..... 4 Anne Grundy McGavock 1820 - 1868
..... +Judge Henry Dickinson 1806 - 1872
..... 5 Louisa Grundy Dickinson 1848 -
..... +Philip Lindsley
..... 5 Jacob McGavock Dickinson 1851 - 1928
..... +Mary Overton 1853 -
..... 4 Margaret Jane McGavock 1821 - 1822
..... 4 Felix Hugh McGavock 1823 - 1824
..... 4 Hugh Felix McGavock 1825 - 1825
..... 4 Randal William McGavock 1826 - 1863
..... +Seraphina Deery 1835 - 1918
..... 4 [2] Edward Jacob McGavock 1828 - 1880
..... +Ella Young
..... *2nd Wife of [2] Edward Jacob McGavock:
..... +Elizabeth S. Eskridge
..... 4 Sarah Malvina Bass McGavock 1830 - 1903
..... +John Berrien Lindsley 1822 - 1897
..... 5 Louise Grundy Lindsley 1858 - 1944
..... 5 Dr. Jacob McGavock Lindsley 1860 - 1925
..... +Katherine Kline 1866 - 1951
..... 5 Mary McGavock Lindsley 1861 - 1939
..... +Robert C. Kent
..... 5 Margaret Lawrence Lindsley 1863 - 1936
..... +Percy Warner 1861 - 1927
..... 5 Annie Dickinson Lindsley 1864 - 1958
..... +Dr. Carl Warden 1869 - 1918
..... 5 Randal McGavock Lindsley 1870 - 1870
..... 4 Felix Grundy McGavock 1832 - 1897
..... +Mary Manoah Bostick 1837 - 1862
..... 5 Mary Louisa McGavock 1857 - 1877
..... 5 Manoah McGavock 1859 -
..... +William D. Bransford 1851 -
..... 4 Mary Louise McGavock 1838 -
..... +James Ross Todd 1821 - 1890
..... 5 Louise Grundy Todd 1867 -
..... +Frederick Joy - 1893
..... 4 Martha Winder McGavock 1839 - 1840
..... 4 Hugh Albert McGavock 1842 - 1854
..... 2 David McGavock 1763 - 1838
..... +Elizabeth McDowell - 1807
..... 3 [4] James McGavock 1790 - 1841
..... +[3] Mary Kent 1788 - 1827
..... 3 Francis McGavock 1794 - 1866
..... +Amanda P. Harding 1807 - 1873
..... 4 David H. McGavock 1826 - 1896

..... +Willie Elizabeth Harding 1832 - 1895
..... 5 Frank O. McGavock 1851 -
..... +Lula Spence 1853 - 1882
..... 4 Amanda McGavock 1832 - 1899
..... +Archer Cheatham 1828 - 1879
..... 3 Randal McGavock 1796 - 1864
..... +Almira Haynes 1802 - 1874
..... 4 [10] David Shall McGavock 1818 -
..... +[9] Cynthia Mary Cloyd 1820 - 1847
..... 3 Lysander McGavock 1800 - 1855
..... +Elizabeth Crockett 1795 - 1862
..... 2 James McGavock 1764 - 1838
..... +Mary Drake Crockett 1788 -
..... 2 Randal McGavock 1768 - 1843
..... +Sarah Daughtery Rodgers 1786 - 1854
..... 3 James Randal McGavock 1812 - 1862
..... +Louisa Chenault 1813 - 1885
..... 3 John McGavock 1815 - 1893
..... +Caroline Winder 1829 - 1905
..... 3 Elizabeth I. McGavock 1819 - 1867
..... +Gen. William Giles Harding 1808 - 1886
..... 4 Selene Harding
..... +William Hicks Jackson
..... 4 Mary Elizabeth Harding
..... 2 Margaret McGavock 1768 - 1837
..... +Col. Joseph Kent 1765 - 1843
..... 3 [3] Mary Kent 1788 - 1827
..... +[4] James McGavock 1790 - 1841
..... 3 [6] James Randal Kent 1792 - 1867
..... +[5] Mary Cloyd 1800 - 1858
..... 3 [8] David F. Kent 1807 - 1850
..... +[7] Elizabeth Cloyd 1816 - 1869
..... 2 Elizabeth McGavock 1776 - 1830
..... +Gen. Gordon Cloyd 1771 - 1833
..... 3 [5] Mary Cloyd 1800 - 1858
..... +[6] James Randal Kent 1792 - 1867
..... 3 [7] Elizabeth Cloyd 1816 - 1869
..... +[8] David F. Kent 1807 - 1850
..... 2 Sally McGavock 1787 - 1853
..... +David Cloyd 1776 - 1848
..... 3 [9] Cynthia Mary Cloyd 1820 - 1847
..... +[10] David Shall McGavock 1818 -

Our connection to the McGavock family is significant because several of the McGavocks were important to the early history of Nashville, Tennessee. Percy Warner's wife was Margaret Lindsley (1864-1936) [See Lindsley, Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Southern Ancestors]. Margaret Lindsley Warner's mother was Sarah "Sallie" McGavock Lindsley (1830-1903), and her maternal grandfather was Jacob McGavock (1790-1878).

The first McGavock in America, James McGavock (1728-1812), was born in County Antrim, Ireland. The family was Scotch-Irish. Their home was called "Cairnton." James left his widowed mother and only brother Randal in Ireland when he came to Philadelphia when he was a young man, probably around 1750. His next years were described in a family memoir written in 1853 by Randal William McGavock, great grandson of James McGavock:

> He landed at Philadelphia with four young Irishmen who were unable to pay their passage money and were about to be sold [into servitude] when he volunteered to part with all his means save 1 pound rather than see his companions *en voyage* subjected to the humiliating alternative of servitude. Reduced to a small pittance, he resolved to make his way in the New World by the strength of his arms and accordingly went out into the country and proposed to do manual labor for an old Dutch farmer. The old man told him that his son was threshing wheat in the barn, and if he would thresh as much as the son, he would give him five shillings for the day. With a stout heart and determination to do or die, he accepted the proposition and for the first time in his life raised a flail for dear life. After working several hours he became tired and was willing to give it up, but was too proud and held on

> until the young Dutchman proposed to stop. He replied that if he was tired he would blow him a while, after which they worked more leisurely. He remained with the Dutchman until all the grain was threshed and then left with a high recommendation and commenced ditching…. At ditching he acquired enough money to purchase a wagon and team with which he hauled provisions for the army at Braddock's depot.[1]

He settled in Augusta County, Virginia (part of which was later Rockbridge County) before 1757. He was captain of a company of volunteers on an expedition against the Shawnee Indians under Col. Thomas Nash in 1757. In 1760 he married Mary **Cloyd** (1741-1827).

*

[1] Randal W. McGavock, "Genealogical Notes on the McGavock Family to the Year 1853." Microfilm of McGavock Papers, Manuscript Section, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.

Cloyd

Descendants of James Cloyd

1 James Cloyd 1680 - 1769
.. +Name Unknown
..... 2 David Cloyd 1710 - 1792
..... +Margaret Campbell 1708 - 1764
..... 3 Mary Cloyd 1740/41 - 1827
..... +James McGavock 1728 - 1812

..... 3 John Cloyd - 1764
..... 3 Joseph Cloyd
..... +Mary Gordon
..... 4 Thomas Cloyd
..... 4 [11] Gen. Gordon Cloyd 1771 - 1833
..... +[12] Elizabeth McGavock 1776 - 1830
..... 5 [5] Mary Cloyd 1800 - 1858
..... +[6] James Randal Kent 1792 - 1867
..... 5 [7] Elizabeth Cloyd 1816 - 1869

..... +[8] David F. Kent 1807 - 1850
..... 4 [13] David Cloyd 1776 - 1848
..... +[14] Sally McGavock 1787 - 1853
..... 5 [9] Cynthia Mary Cloyd 1820 - 1847
..... +[10] David Shall McGavock 1818 -
..... 3 Gordon Cloyd

Mary **Cloyd**'s grandfather, James Cloyd (1680-1769), emigrated about 1740 from Ireland with his son, David Cloyd (1710-1792), and they settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania. David Cloyd moved to New Castle County, Delaware, and then Augusta County, Virginia by 1745. He married Margaret **Campbell** (1708-1764). Margaret's father John Campbell was born in Londonderry, Ireland and married Grissel Hay in Antrim County, Ireland in 1695; Margaret was born there. The family came to the Colonies in 1726, and settled in Augusta County, Virginia by 1734. David and Margaret Cloyd lived in Augusta County, Virginia where Mary was born. Margaret Cloyd and her son, John, were killed by Indians in their home in Amsterdam, Botetourt

County, Virginia in 1764. Mary Cloyd's brother, Joseph Cloyd, was a major in the Virginia Troops in the Revolutionary War; he is eligible to be represented in the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati.[2]

*

McGavock, continued

James and Mary Cloyd McGavock moved to Fort Chiswell in Wythe County (Fincastle County), Virginia. There James established himself as a landowner, an entrepreneur, and in public service. He settled at Fort Chiswell and built a log cabin on his extensive land. He purchased vast acreage in Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. In 1771 James opened a successful inn and tavern in the Fort Chiswell building (which had been vacant) that was along the important Lynchburg, Virginia-Nashville route. He was a magistrate (justice of the peace) in 1770, and under-sheriff. On January 20, 1775 he was one of the fifteen signatories of the Fincastle Resolutions (Convention). The Resolutions were the first adopted statement by the colonists which promised resistance to the death to the British crown to preserve political liberties. During the Revolutionary War he was a commissary officer for the Continental Army. He also was charged with protecting the lead mines from the Tories; the Tories openly vowed to get his scalp. James' sons, Hugh and James Jr., also fought in the Revolutionary War. He lived in a log cabin on a plantation he bought in 1779 at Max Meadow, Wythe County.

Through personal connections started at his Fort Chiswell Inn, James McGavock's descendants

[2] The Society of the Cincinnati is a historical organization with fourteen constituent societies in the United States and France founded in 1783 to preserve the ideals and fellowship of the American Revolutionary War officers. Present-day hereditary members must be descended from an officer who served in the Continental Army or Navy for at least three years, from an officer in the Continental Army who died or was killed in service, or from an officer in the Continental Army serving at the close of the Revolution. Each officer may be represented by only one descendant at

developed friendships with important leaders of the time, like Andrew Jackson. The 1853 memoir of Randal William McGavock adds this information: "James McGavock was a great land locator, and his descendants now live upon the various tracks of fine lands in Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky that his foresight made would at no distant day be immensely valuable…. He stood 6 feet tall and had great vivacity of temper."[3] The McGavocks were physically large, imposing people, beginning with James.

James McGavock died in 1812 of diabetes at age 84. He divided his vast land holdings and slaves among his children. His widow Mary Cloyd McGavock was described in an 1853 family memoir as "a sturdy woman of clear intellect, untiring industry, and strong willpower; characteristics which doubtless greatly aided her husband in his business affairs wherein he was so successful." She died at age 85. They, many of their children, and members of the Kent family were buried in the McGavock Family Cemetery (also called Fort Chiswell Grave Yard), Fort Chiswell, Wythe County. The McGavock lines in Virginia prospered.

any given time.

[3]Randal W. McGavock, "Genealogical Notes on the McGavock Family to the Year 1853." Microfilm of McGavock Papers, Manuscript Section, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.

"Cairnton" — McGavock Homestead in Ireland.

James McGavock (1728-1812)

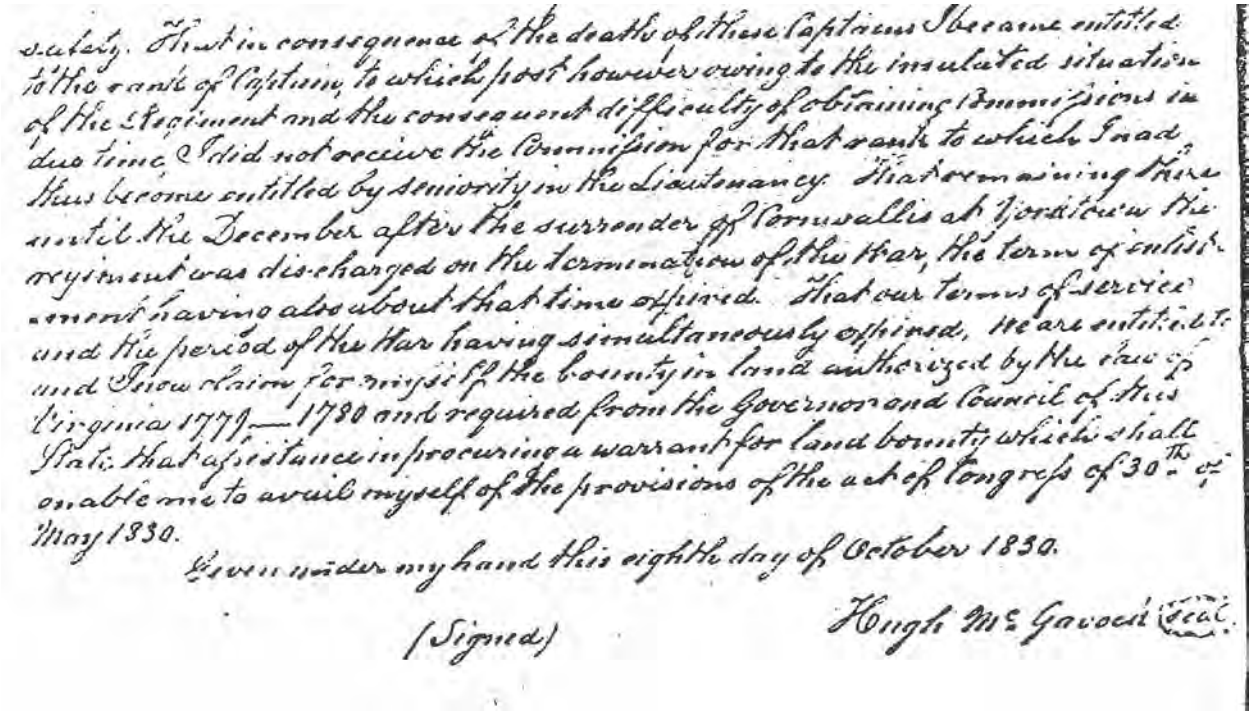
Mary Cloyd McGavock (1741-1827)

McGavock Family Cemetery, Fort Chiswell, Wythe County. It is a Virginia Historic Landmark.

James McGavock. Plaque: Revolutionary War Soldier. McGavock Family Cemetery.

Mary Cloyd McGavock, McGavock Family Cemetery (also called Fort Chiswell Grave Yard), Fort Chiswell, Wythe County, Virginia.

State of Virginia County of Mystic. to wit. I Hugh Mc Gavock of the State and County above written, aged sixty nine years, do hereby certify, that in the latter part of the year, seventeen hundred and seventy nine in the rank and under the Commission of Ensign, I began to recruit men for the Virginia State service, That in the 1st. of February of the following year, I was ordered to take my recruits (amounting in number to a Lieutenants full quota) to Albemarle & there join Col Joseph Crockett's Regiment, That in the fall of the year 1780 we were ordered to guard the prisoners from the barracks of Albemarle to Frederick Town in Maryland. That on joining the Regiment at the barracks of Albemarle I should have stated, I was put under the command of Capt: Kendly who shortly afterwards dying, his station and command were conferred upon Captain Cherry, and it was under his command I acted in our march from Albemarle to Frederick Town. That at Frederick Town the regiment remained through the winter of the year 1780. That according to a regulation appointed for the Ensigns in the recruiting service with me. I having first enlisted a Lieutenants quota, but ranked the others. and this point was settled by a Court Martial at two different times in my favour over the pretensions of an Ensign the son of Major Wales, who, supported by his father, so often contended for seniority, and so often was overruled by a Court Martial. That my rank of Lieutenant being thus settled, on the arrest of a Lieutenant Anderson and his discharge from the Army while at Frederick Town, I as the Ensign acknowledged to be superior in point of preferment, became entitled to and discharged the duties of that rank in that station in the regiment from which Lieutenant Anderson was discharged, That in May seventeen hundred and eighty one the Regiment was ordered and marched to Pittsburg, from whence so soon as boats could be constructed they descended the river to Louisville (the falls of Ohio) where three of us, Capt Chapman Capt Tipton and I on a ride to Col Floyds station about six miles from the falls, were fired on by a party of Indians and Capt Chapman and Tipton the one before and the other behind me were shot down, That my horse having fortunately turned back, on recovering from the fright instead of forward where for eighty yards, I should have been exposed to their fire, I



solely. That in consequence of the death of those Captains I became entitled to the rank of Captain, to which post however owing to the insulated situation of the Regiment and the consequent difficulty of obtaining Commissions in due time I did not receive the Commission for that rank to which I had thus become entitled by seniority in the Lieutenancy. That remaining there until the December after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown the regiment was discharged on the termination of the War, the term of enlistment having also about that time expired. That our terms of service and the period of the War having simultaneously expired, we are entitled and I now claim for myself the bounty in land authorized by the Law of Virginia 1779—1780 and required from the Governor and Council of this State. That assistance in procuring a warrant for land bounty which I shall enable me to avail myself of the provisions of the act of Congress of 30th of May 1830.

Given under my hand this eighth day of October 1830.

(Signed) Hugh McGavock (Seal.)

Hugh McGavock (1761-1844), Revolutionary War Claim for Land Grant, 1830

Mansion at Fort Chiswell. Built 1832-1840 by James McGavock's grandsons, Stephen McGavock and Joseph Cloyd McGavock. The mansion and site are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

*

Kent

Descendants of Jacob Kent

1 Jacob Kent 1730 - 1777
.. +Mary Crockett 1739/40 - 1826
..... 2 Nancy Kent 1763 - 1835
..... +Hugh McGavock 1761 - 1844
..... 3 Jacob McGavock 1790 - 1878

..... 2 Col. Joseph Kent 1765 - 1843
..... +Margaret McGavock 1768 - 1837
..... 3 Mary Kent 1788 - 1827
..... +James McGavock 1790 - 1841
..... 3 James Randal Kent 1792 - 1867
..... +Mary Cloyd 1800 - 1858
..... 3 David F. Kent 1807 - 1850
..... +Elizabeth Cloyd 1816 - 1869

James and Mary McGavock had five sons and five daughters. The eldest Hugh (1761-1844) married Nancy **Kent** (1763-1835) in 1785 after his first wife, _____Campbell, died. Nancy Kent's father (b.1730-d. ca. 1777) was born in England; emigrated from Holland in 1750; and settled in Montgomery County, Virginia. Several of the Kents owned very large plantations in Virginia; James Kent's plantation was 6,000 acres with 123 slaves making him the wealthiest man in Montgomery County.

*

Crockett

Descendants of Antoine Desasurre Perronitte de Crocketagne

1 Antoine Desasurre Perronitte de Crocketagne 1643 -
. +Louise de Saix 1646 -
..... 2 James Crockett 1674 -
..... +Martha Montgomery 1674 -
..... 3 Samuel Crockett 1694 - 1749
..... +Esther Thompson 1706 -
..... 4 James Crockett 1732 - 1826
..... +Mary Drake 1750 -
..... 5 Mary Drake Crockett 1788 -
..... +James McGavock 1764 - 1838
..... 5 Elizabeth Crockett 1795 - 1862
..... +Lysander McGavock 1800 - 1855
..... 2 Capt. Joseph Louis Crockett Sr. 1675/76 - 1749
..... +Sarah Stewart 1680 -
..... 3 Capt. Joseph Louis Crockett Jr. 1697 - 1767
..... +Jeanne de Vigne 1703 - 1792
..... 4 Col. Hugh Crockett 1730 - 1816
..... +Rebecca Lorton 1749 - 1836
..... 4 Col. Walter Crockett 1732 - 1811
..... +Margaret Steele Caldwell
..... 4 Lt. Col. Joseph Crockett 1739 - 1829
..... +Elizabeth Moore 1747 - 1820
..... 4 Mary Crockett 1739/40 - 1826
..... +Jacob Kent 1730 - 1777
..... 5 Nancy Kent 1763 - 1835
..... +Hugh McGavock 1761 - 1844
..... 6 Jacob McGavock 1790 - 1878
..... +Louisa Carolina Grundy 1798 - 1878
..... 5 Col. Joseph Kent 1765 - 1843
..... +Margaret McGavock 1768 - 1837
..... 6 Mary Kent 1788 - 1827
..... +James McGavock 1790 - 1841
..... 6 James Randal Kent 1792 - 1867
..... +Mary Cloyd 1800 - 1858
..... 6 David F. Kent 1807 - 1850
..... +Elizabeth Cloyd 1816 - 1869
..... 4 Maj. Samuel Crockett 1739/40 -
..... +Jean Armstrong

Nancy Kent's mother was Mary **Crockett** (1740-1826). [4]The Crockett early ancestors, Antoine Dessasure Perronette de Crocketagne (b. 1643) and his wife Louise de Saix (b. 1646) were born in France and were Huguenots. They fled to Ireland and changed their surname. Whether they are the ancestors of "Davy" Crockett (1786-1836) who was killed at the Alamo is still being debated by genealogists, but he was probably a different Crockett family.

Their son, Captain Joseph Louis Crockett (1676-1749), was thirteen when he was at the Siege of Derry. He, his wife Sarah Stewart (b. 1680), and their children came to the Colonies around 1725 and settled near Roanoke, Virginia before 1749. Their son, Captain Joseph Louis Crockett Jr. (1697-1767), was a captain of foot soldiers in the Augusta County Militia in 1752 and 1754. He married Jeanne de Vigne who was born in France, the daughter of French Huguenots. Their home, at Crockett's Creek, Shawsville, Montgomery County, was still standing in 1960. Several of their sons fought in the Revolutionary War: Walter and Hugh Crockett were colonels in the Virginia State Troops; they are eligible to be represented in the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati. Samuel was a major in the Virginia State Troops; he is eligible to be represented in the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati.

Son, Joseph Louis Crockett (1739-1829), was a Lieutenant Colonel in 5th (sometimes referred to as the 5th & 11th) Regiments, Virginia Continental Line; he is eligible to be represented in the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati. Lt. Col. Joseph Crockett met General Marquis de Lafayette on the battlefield when the general presented him with his commission signed by General Washington. When General Lafayette made his tour of the United States in 1824-1825,

[4] indicates that a document or photograph related to this topic is included in this booklet.

Col. Joseph Crockett and Lt. Anthony Crockett were given the honor of riding in his open carriage from Frankfort to Lexington, Kentucky. When Joseph met Lafayette, they embraced. In Lexington, Joseph was a marshall when ten thousand people greeted the general. According to an 1826 letter, at a reception Lafayette received veterans "warmly, shedding tears, as he did when meeting Anthony and Joe Crockett."

SUMMARY OF HIS MILITARY SERVICE IN A LETTER TO HENRY CLAY

Jessamine Co., Ky
Mar. 1st, 1818

Dear Sir and Friend:

I have seen an act of Congress, making provisions for the poor and indigent officers and soldiers of the late Revolutionary War, that gained America her independence, and gave her a high rank among the nations on the earth. This act is evincive of great liberality of the members comprising the present Congress.

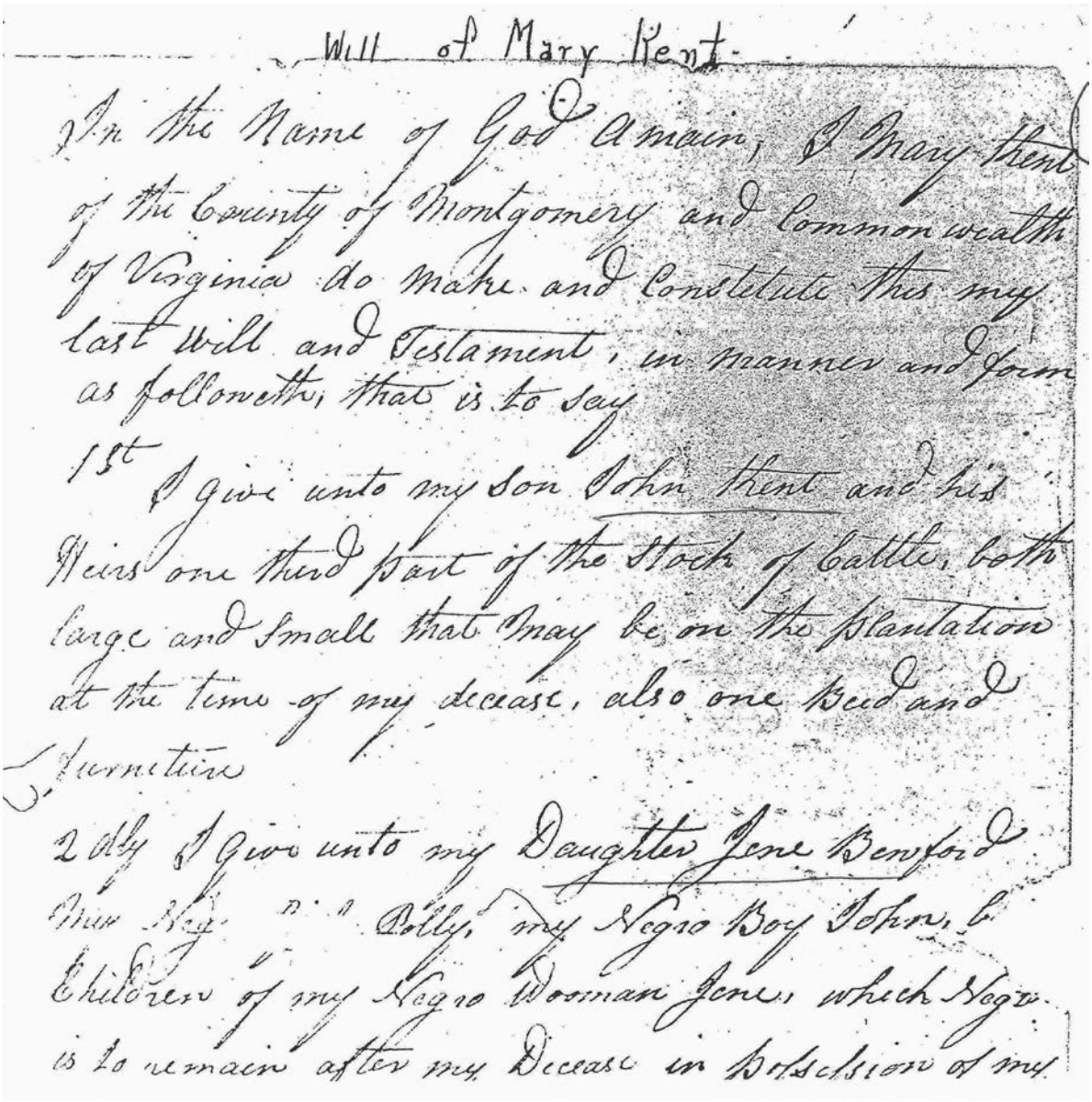
I think Congress has extended help as far as any reasonable and honest old soldier could ask or expect. It is true many of them are extremely poor and needy. I am poor, myself, but don't think that I come within the provisions of the law. All I can wish or ask for is that I may receive the same liberality as my brother officers who have served with me, some of them not one fourth of the time I did. The greater part of them received commutation for five years pay. I know of no other reason, only I was in what was then a distant portion of Kentucky without mail facilities, near the Virginia line, and where newspapers were rarely seen or read. This I think was the reason why I didn't receive timely notice of their liberality.

I will beg leave, sir, to give you a short detail of my military services. In the fall of the year 1774, I went as a private soldier with Col. Andrew Lewis to Point Pleasant, where that memorable battle was fought. In the year 1775, the Committee of Public Safety of Albermarle directed that two companies be raised and organized for the western section of the state, bordering on the Ohio River. One company was to be stationed at Point Pleasant, and the other at Long Island on the Holston River. Gen. Wm. Russell was appointed Captain, and in his company I was appointed Lieutenant.

In the winter of 1776, the Captain received orders to discharge his company and orders to raise two new companies for the Continental army. The County Committee, where the men were enlisted, proceeded early in the spring of the same year to appoint the officers. I was appointed one of the captains, and marched a full company to Williamsburg the 5th of May the same year, and did duty in Virginia, the greater part of the time at Blackwell's Island. In the winter of 1777 we marched to Philadelphia. I did service as a Captain that year was made Lieutenant and raised the companies for Gen. Dal'l Morgan's regiment. I was in the battle of Monmouth June 28th, 1777. After the battle I became Lieutenant Colonel and remained in the army until the resolves of Oct. 1780 were carried into effect. When I was reduced I served as a private in the battle of Point Pleasant, Lieutenant at White Plaines, was in the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga. I was at Brandywine, Princeton, Trenton, and in Aug 1777, I was ordered to join Gen. Geo. Rogers Clark. In that year I served as Lieutenant Colonel in what was called the "Illinois" or the "Crockett" Regiment. I served over eighteen months with Gen. Clark and did not get home until late in Jan, 1782. I was in many of the skirmishes and battles with the Indians on the Miami, and helped to destroy Chillicothe, served under Gen. Morgan in his many battles with the British near Philadelphia, and in New Jersey and New York. At the battle of Long Island I lost two horses, both being shot under me. I believe I was in as many battles and skirmishes as any other private or officer under Gen. Morgan. I was often in as many as four or five a week.

In the year 1784 I moved to Kentucy. I have lived in the state ever since. I have written you substantially the facts, as you have often heard me relate the story of our hardships, and sufferings we endured in earning our freedom and independence from Great Britain. Be kind enough to inform me whether I come within the act of Congress passed for the benefit. I am poor, but I have enough to be comfortable.

I am, dear sir, your old servant, Joseph Crockett



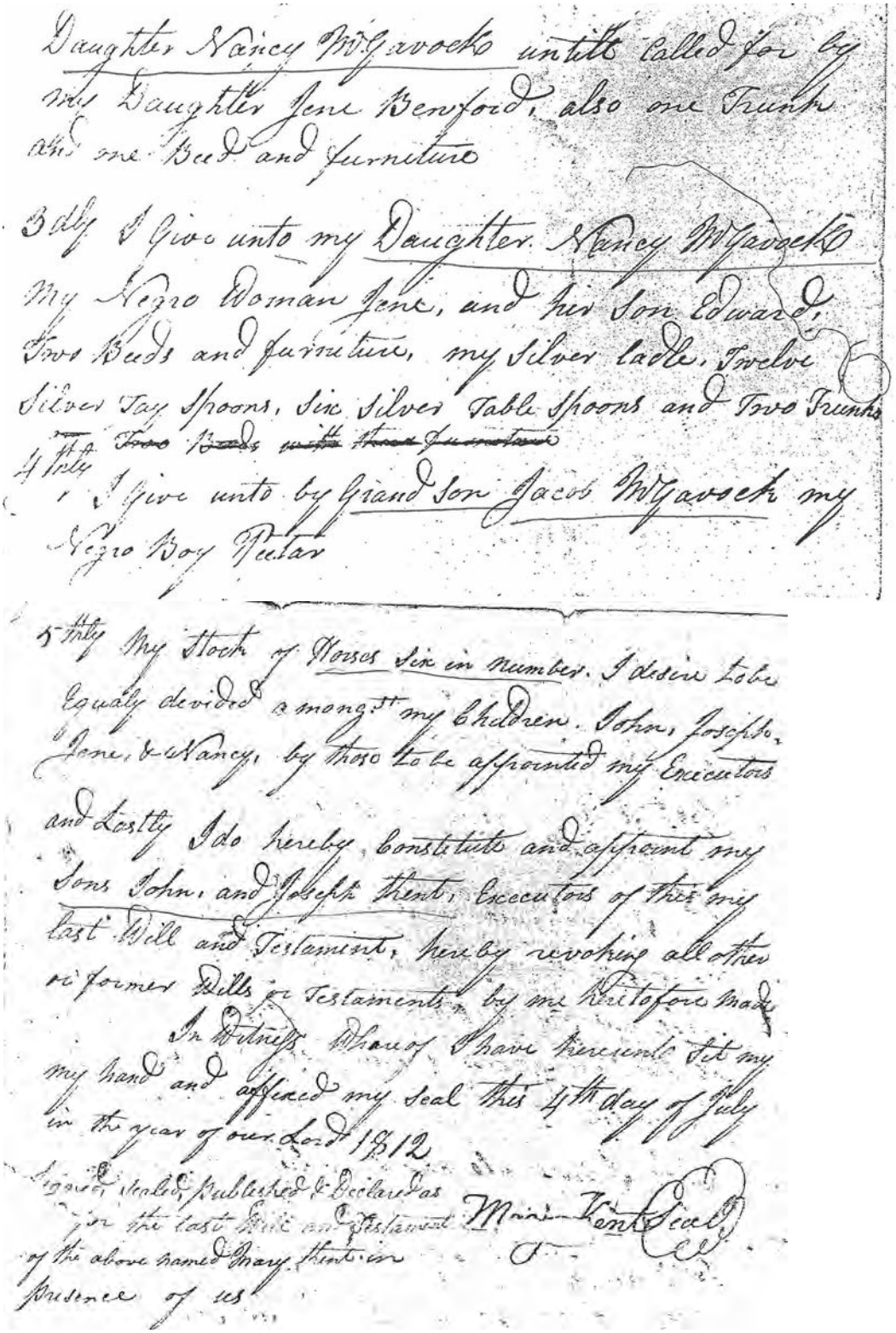
Will of Mary Kent.

In the Name of God Amain, I Mary Kent of the County of Montgomery and Commonwealth of Virginia do Make and Constitute this my last Will and Testament, in manner and form as followeth, that is to say

1st I give unto my Son John Kent and his Heirs one third part of the Stock of Cattle, both large and Small that May be on the Plantation at the time of my decease, also one Bed and Furniture

2dly I Give unto my Daughter Jene Benford One Negro Girl Polly, my Negro Boy John, & Children of my Negro Woman Jene, which Negro is to remain after my Decease in Possession of my

Mary Crockett Kent (1740-1826), Will, 1812



Daughter Nancy McGavock until called for by my Daughter Jane Benford, also one Trunk also one Bed and furniture

3dly I Give unto my Daughter Nancy McGavock My Negro Woman Jane, and her Son Edward, Two Beds and furniture, my Silver Ladle, Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, Six Silver Table Spoons and Two Trunks

4th ~~Two Beds with their furniture~~

4thly I Give unto by Grand Son Jacob McGavock my Negro Boy Peter

5thly My Stock of Horses Six in number. I desire to be Equaly devided among st my Children. John, Joseph, Jane, & Nancy, by those to be appointed my Executors

and Lastly I do hereby, constitute and appoint my Sons John, and Joseph therein, Executors of this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all other or former Wills or Testaments, by me heretofore made

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my my hand and affixed my seal this 4th day of July in the year of our Lord 1812

Signed, Sealed, Published & Declared as for the last Will and Testament of the above named Mary Hunter in presence of us

Mary Hunter Seal

Another line of Crocketts, Samuel Crockett ((1694-d. ca. 1749) and Esther Thompson Crockett (b. 1706), related to our line in France in the seventeenth century, also came to America around 1720. Their descendants settled on their four Revolutionary War land grants in Brentwood, Williamson County near Nashville. Several Crocketts were signatories of the Cumberland Pact in 1780, and one founded the town of Franklin, Tennessee. The McGavocks and Crocketts were neighbors in Virginia; in Tennessee they did business with each other.

*

McGavock, continued

In subsequent generations, an unusually large number of the Cloyds, Kents, Crocketts, and McGavocks married their first or more distant cousins.

During the Revolutionary War, Hugh McGavock was a quartermaster in the Western Battalion, Virginia militia. He was a captain under his uncle, Colonel Joseph Crockett, in his expedition against the Shawnee Indians at the Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Kentucky in 1781. He is eligible to be represented in the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati. After the War, he was a federal tax assessor and collector in Wythe County. Hugh and Nancy Kent McGavock had twelve children. They lived on his father's property and inherited land in 1812.

*

The McGavocks were early settlers of Nashville. Their descendants qualify for the hereditary society, First Families of Tennessee.[5]

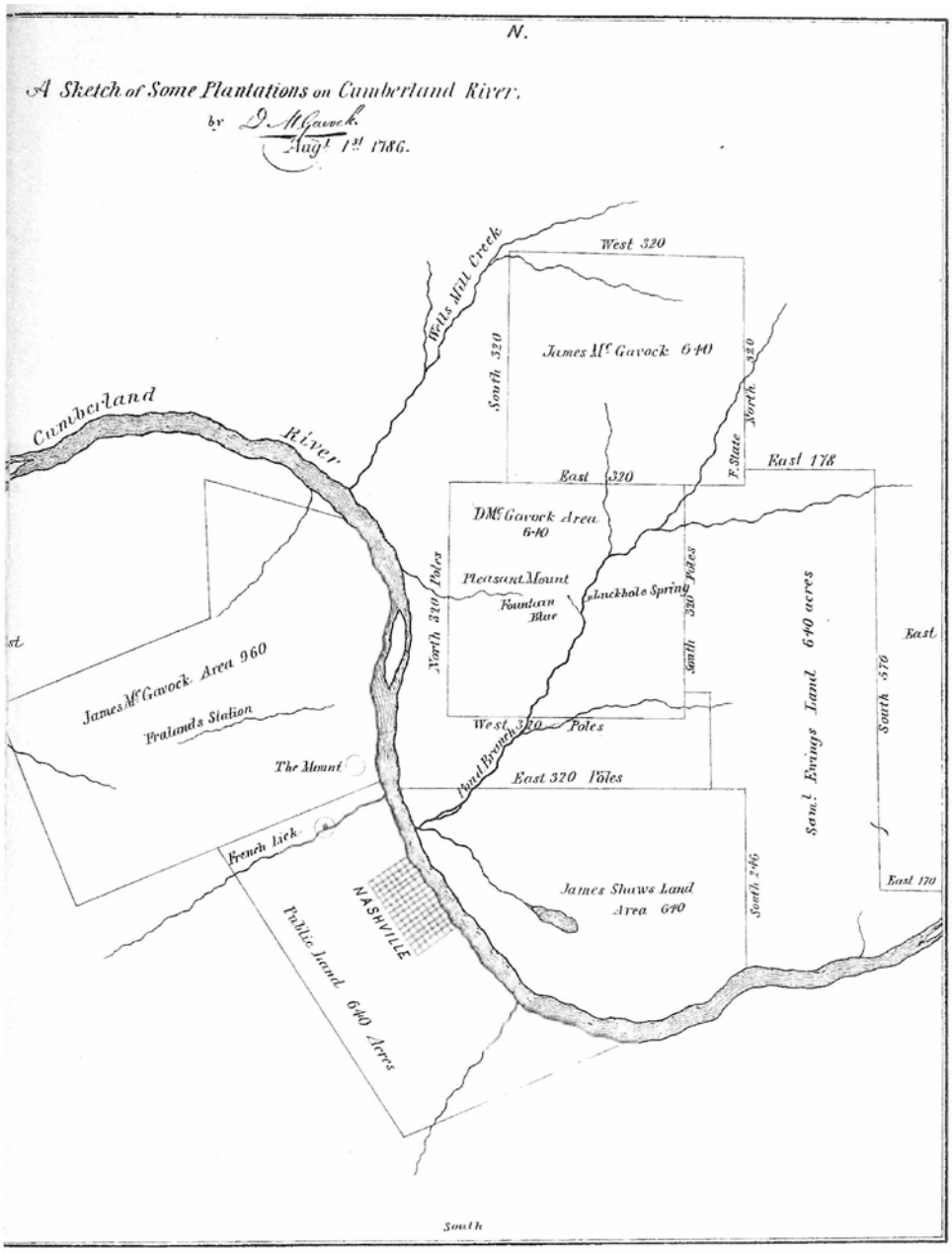
In 1786, the second son of James McGavock, David McGavock (1763-1838), came to Nashville. The first settlers had come to Nashville in 1780. David McGavock came as a surveyor and engineer. With financial means, he purchased 2,240 acres of the best land in his name and his father's name. His first purchase was for 960 acres lying north of the Sulphur Spring to the river at McGavock's Ferry, named for his father. In 1786 he drew the first map of Nashville. He married his first cousin (a Cloyd) from Max Meadows and built a large frame house with glass windows and wide porches in 1795 on his farm at McGavock's Spring. He was elected Register of the Davidson County Land Office in 1806, a position he held until his death.

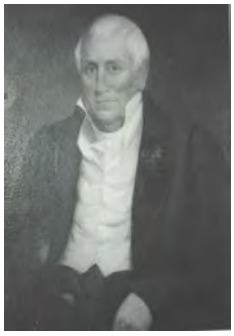
James McGavock's fourth son, Randal McGavock (1768-1843), settled in Nashville in 1796. He had studied at College in Pennsylvania in 1794. He joined his brother, David, buying land in and around Nashville. He was clerk of the Federal Court in 1798. In 1811 (when he was 44 years old), he married Sarah Daughtery Rodgers (1786-1854). She was the sister of the wife of Felix Grundy, and they met when Sarah was visiting her sister. [See Grundy, Rodgers, Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Southern Ancestors]. From 1810-1814 he was clerk of the circuit court of Davidson County and Clerk of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals. With his brother-in-

[5] Population of Nashville, Tennessee: 1800- 350; 1810- 1,100; 1820- 3,410; 1830- 5,566; 1840- 6,929; 1850- 10,165; 1860- 16,988; 1870- 25,865; 1900- 80,865.

law, Felix Grundy, he was involved with land purchases in Franklin and donated the land for the construction of the First Presbyterian Church in 1819. Randal McGavock was the Mayor of Nashville from 1824-1825. He then retired to his land in Franklin, Williamson County. 640 acres of the 1,280 acres there had been bought by his father in 1787 from someone who had received it as a land grant from North Carolina for services in the Revolutionary War. He built a mansion that he named "Carnton" to honor his Irish roots. By 1831, the plantation encompassed 1,400-1,800 acres. Randal McGavock died in 1843. He, his wife, their children, and members of the Rodgers family were laid to rest in the McGavock Family Cemetery, Carnton Plantation, Williamson County, Tennessee which had been established in 1818. In 1973 it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Jacob McGavock (1790-1878), **Louisa Grundy McGavock** (1798-1878): See Jacob McGavock and Louisa Grundy McGavock Booklet



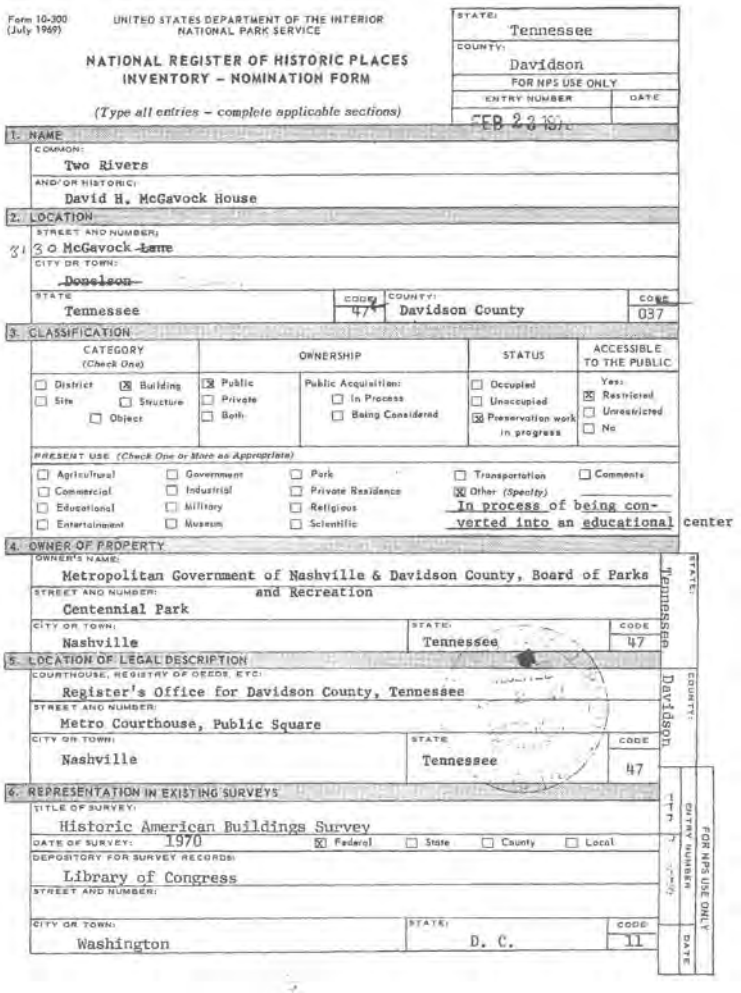


David McGavock (1763-1838). 1786 Map of Nashville showing tracts owned by James and David McGavock. The map drawn by David McGavock, a surveyor, and was sent back to his father in Virginia.

Two Rivers Mansion, Nashville, Tennessee.

David H. McGavock (1832-1896), great grandson of James McGavock and grandson of David McGavock built Two Rivers Mansion in 1859. His father Francis McGavock (1794-1866) married Amanda P. Harding (1807-1873), the daughter of John Harding, an early Nashville settler and founder of Belle Meade Plantation. David H. McGavock married his first cousin and neighbor, Willie E. Harding (1832-1895) in 1850. Willie Harding McGavock inherited the Two Rivers 1,100 acres from her father, General William Giles Harding, Amanda Harding McGavock's brother and owner of Belle Meade Plantation. Willie Harding McGavock's mother was Elizabeth Clopton; General Harding's second wife was Elizabeth I. McGavock, sister of Randal McGavock of Carnton. David H. McGavock's grandson, Spence (1876-1936), married his fourth cousin, Mary Louise Bransford (1878-1965), and they lived at Two Rivers. Two Rivers was purchased by Metro Nashville from the family in 1965. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

Title:	Two Rivers
National Register Information System ID:	72001238
Applicable Criteria:	ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING
Architectural Styles:	ITALIANATE
Architects:	Unknown
Areas Of Significance:	ARCHITECTURE
Periods Of Significance:	1850-1874
Resource Type:	BUILDING
Related Collections:	National Register of Historic Places Collection
Resource Format:	pdf
File Size (bytes):	408516
Date Published:	2/23/1972
Parks:	National Register of Historic Places
Locations:	State: Tennessee County: Davidson County Nashville ; 3130 McGavock Pike TENNESSEE ; Davidson ; Nashville
Asset ID:	e3753832-3208-436d-bae9-b710184a0d2b



Form 10-300 (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: Tennessee
COUNTY: Davidson
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER: FEB 23 197[illegible]
DATE:

1. NAME
COMMON: Two Rivers
AND/OR HISTORIC: David H. McGavock House

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER: 3130 McGavock ~~Lane~~
CITY OR TOWN: ~~Donelson~~
STATE: Tennessee — CODE: 47 — COUNTY: Davidson County — CODE: 037

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☒ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☐ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☒ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☒ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☒ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious	In process of being con-	
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific	verted into an educational center	

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
OWNER'S NAME: Metropolitan Government of Nashville & Davidson County, Board of Parks and Recreation
STREET AND NUMBER: Centennial Park
CITY OR TOWN: Nashville — STATE: Tennessee — CODE: 47

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Register's Office for Davidson County, Tennessee
STREET AND NUMBER: Metro Courthouse, Public Square
CITY OR TOWN: Nashville — STATE: Tennessee — CODE: 47

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey
DATE OF SURVEY: 1970 ☒ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Washington — STATE: D. C. — CODE: 11

STATE: Tennessee
COUNTY: Davidson
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

Two Rivers National Register of Historic Places, 1972 application, p. 1

CONDITION (Check One): ☐ Excellent ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed

Somewhat (Check One): ☒ Altered ☐ Unaltered

(Check One): ☐ Moved ☒ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Two Rivers house is a two-story brick-and-stone structure, completed in 1859. The house is "L"-shaped in plan, and a two-story balcony is situated on the inside of the "L", to the rear of the house. The walls of the house -- brick set on stone basement walls -- are eighteen inches thick and all the ceilings rise eighteen feet. The front of the house is accentuated by an elaborately ornamented veranda whose roof is balustraded and forms a second-story veranda, the central third of which is sheltered by a portico.

One enters Two Rivers at the front through handsomely carved wooden double doors sixteen feet tall into a huge entrance hall, from which access is gained into other rooms and into the beautiful double parlor on the left. In each room of the double parlor is an identical crystal chandelier and an imported Italian marble fireplace, once surmounted by huge gold-framed mirrors that came from New Orleans. The living room, located to the rear of the entrance hall, is closed off by large wooden sliding doors.

Apparently, all the brick were made and the stone quarried on the estate by McGavock's slaves. Almost every brick is stamped "David H. McGavock." Several bricks in the back porch wall are stamped: "David, Willie, [and] Frank." Two are marked with a child's footprint, and the name Lena is also incribed in them. The timber used for beams, the cedar porches and the interior surfaces were cut from trees growing on the farm. The intricate filgree work on the front veranda are also thought to have been carved out by hand by McGavock's slaves.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☐ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☐ Religion/Philosophy	☐ Other (Specify)
☐ Historic	☐ Industry		
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Science	
☒ Architecture	☐ Landscape Architecture	☐ Sculpture	
☐ Art		☐ Social/Humanitarian	
☐ Commerce	☐ Literature		
☐ Communications	☐ Military	☐ Theater	
☐ Conservation	☐ Music	☐ Transportation	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Two Rivers mansion is the second and principal house to be erected on the Two Rivers Farm, so named because of its position at the junction of the Stone's and Cumberland rivers. It was erected in 1859 by David H. McGavock on land inherited by his wife, Willie, from her father, William Harding. The mansion is one of the earliest, most significant, and best preserved of the early Italianate houses in Middle Tennessee.

The small whitewashed brick house to the left, built in 1802 by William Harding, was the first to be erected on the farm. In 1816, Dr. James Priestly opened the first school for girls in Middle Tennessee in his home one mile to the rear of the mansion on the Cumberland River bluff.

Two Rivers National Register of Historic Places, 1972 application, p. 2 and 3

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Leona T. Aiken, Donelson, Tennessee. Its History and Landmarks (Nashville: Kingsport Press, 1968), 231-241.
Roberta S. Brandau, ed., History of Homes and Gradens of Tennessee. Nashville Parthenon Press, 1936.
May W. Caldwell, Historical and Beautiful Country Homes Near Nashville, Tennessee. Nashville: Brandon Printing Co., 1911.
Federal Writers' Project, Tennessee. A Guide to the State (New York: Viking Press, 1939), 452.
Hugh F. Walker, "The Two-Rivers Mansion: Its History and a Plan for its Role in the Community." Report submitted to Metro Park Board, June 1, 1968.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

CORNER	LATITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "
NE	° ' "	° ' "
SE	° ' "	° ' "
SW	° ' "	° ' "

OR

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES

LATITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
86°	40'	38"W	36°	11'	22"N

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 5

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Anatole Senkevitch, Jr., Architectural Historian & Architect

ORGANIZATION
HABS-Nashville Project in Summer, 1970

DATE
7-8-71

STREET AND NUMBER:
Instructor, Department of Architecture, Cornell University

CITY OR TOWN:
Ithaca

STATE
New York, 14850

CODE
36

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

Name Herbert L. Harper
Herbert L. Harper

Title Acting Executive Director
Tennessee Historical Commission

Date July 14, 1971

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Ernest A Connally
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date FEB 23 1972

ATTEST:

J J Bradford
for *Keeper of The National Register*

Date Jan. 17, 1972

Two Rivers National Register of Historic Places, 1972 application, p. 4

Two Rivers National Register of Historic Places, 1972 application, p. 5

Two Rivers National Register of Historic Places, 1972 application, photos

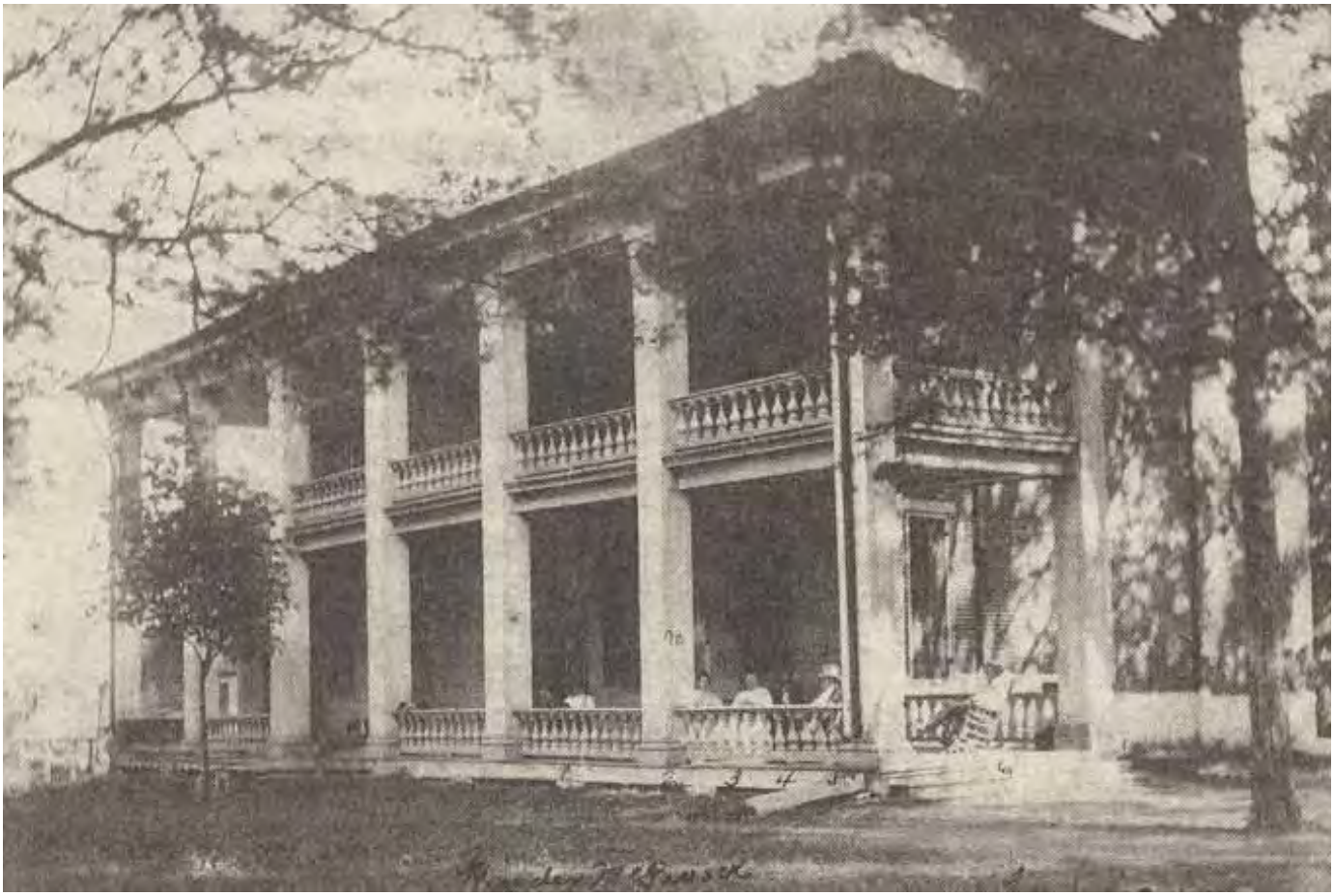
Lysander McGavock (1800-1855) Elizabeth Crockett McGavock (1795-1862)
Lysander McGavock, son of David McGavock, owned the Nashville Race Course.

Midway Plantation, Brentwood, Williamson County, Tennessee.

Lysander McGavock married Elizabeth Crockett of Wythe County, Virginia. Her father settled in Brentwood on his Revolutionary War land grants. Midway was built in 1829 on property Elizabeth Crockett McGavock inherited from her father and purchased from her brothers. A family cemetery was on the property. In the 1850s, they owned 38 slaves; a slave cemetery was located on the plantation.

Randal McGavock (1768-1843)

Sarah Daughtery Rodgers McGavock (1786-1854)



Carnton Plantation, Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee.

Randal McGavock and Sarah Rodgers McGavock built Carnton in 1825. The plantation had a smokehouse and slave quarters. In 1860, they owned at least 39 slaves. Randal's son, John (1815-1893) married Caroline (Carrie) Winder (1829-1905), his first cousin once removed. Caroline was the daughter of Van Winder and Martha Ann Grundy, a daughter of Felix Grundy; she was brought up on a plantation in Louisiana. The McGavock family owned Carnton until 1911. In 1978, the Carnton Association, Inc. was established.

Franklin, Maury County, Tennessee

CARNTON 1830

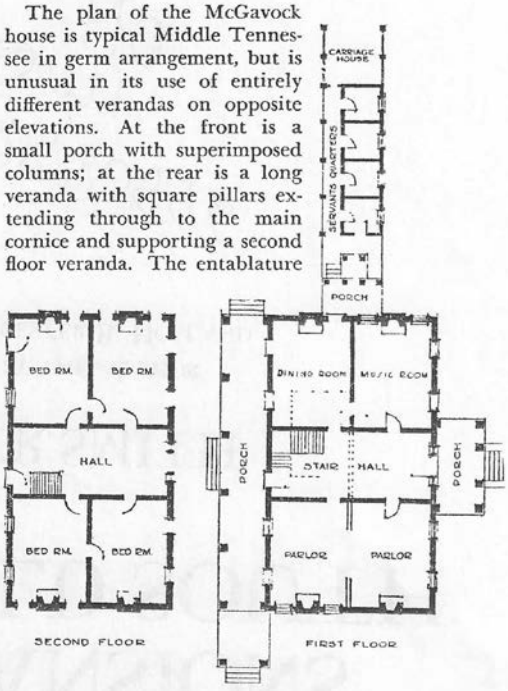
Randall McGavock and his architect came from Williamson County, Virginia, to build his house. He called it Carnton after the family estate in County Antrim, Ireland.

CARNTON, THE RANDALL McGAVOCK HOME

A famous old home in Franklin is Carnton, built by Randall McGavock more than a century ago. When McGavock, scion of a Virginia family, migrated to Tennessee in 1824, he purchased a thousand acre tract in Williamson County and made plans to begin his mansion at once. He proposed to erect an ample establishment of more than twenty rooms, with smokehouse, workrooms, carriage house, and to call it Carnton for the family estate in County Antrim, Ireland. Family records show he had brought with him from Virginia for that purpose an architect by the name of Swope, to whom doubtless may be attributed much of the classical air of the house.

The wing pavilion plan, the façades of gables with twin chimneys tied together with the parapet wall above the roof lines, as well as the porches with superimposed orders and pediment, were already apparent in Middle Tennessee when architect Swope arrived; however, he attempted to correct and encourage the local exponents of such classical motifs so that their interpretation developed along with more understanding. His work here, fresh from Atlantic seaboard traditions, shows both his own ideas and his adaptation of the native styles. Back of Swope's classical ideas I suspect the influence of Shirley House at Charles City, Virginia, and the Bule Pringle Home at Charlestown, South Carolina, as well as the Fuller House and Drayton Hall, also in South Carolina. All of these display charming two-story porches with superimposed orders and pediment, flanked by low-hipped roofed wings. The twin chimney gable treatment is found all the way from the old Royall Mansion in Medford, Massachusetts, down the coastline to the Gilmer House in Savannah, Georgia; but, strange to say, they were never used in the central South except in Middle Tennessee.

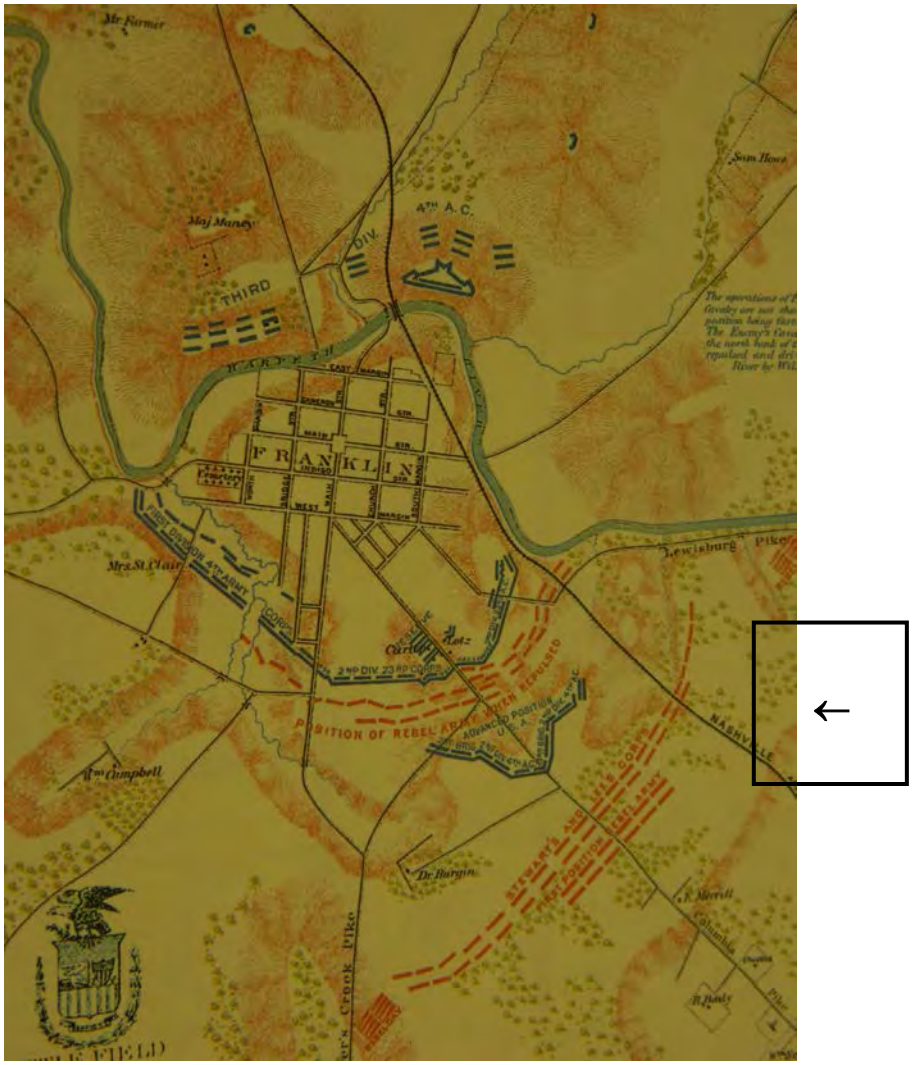
The plan of the McGavock house is typical Middle Tennessee in germ arrangement, but is unusual in its use of entirely different verandas on opposite elevations. At the front is a small porch with superimposed columns; at the rear is a long veranda with square pillars extending through to the main cornice and supporting a second floor veranda. The entablature



"RANDAL McGAVOCK HOME"

is characterized by the use of cornice brackets and omission of the architrave. In considering these brackets as well as the frieze decorations and Ionic capital details, one is puzzled regarding the architect.

J. Frazer Smith. Plantation *Houses and Mansions of the Old South*. 1941.



Major George B. Davis, et. al. *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*. New York: Arno Press, 1978. Plate # 73

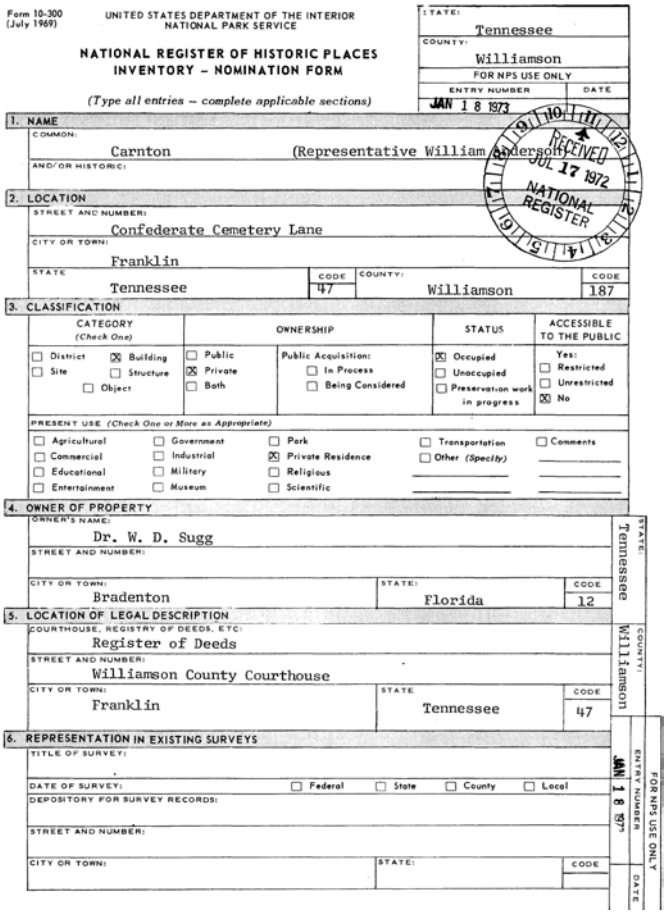
On November 30, 1864, one of the bloodiest battles of the entire Civil War took place when the Confederate Army engaged Union troops south of Franklin. During the battle, lasting just five hours, some 9,500 soldiers were killed, wounded, captured or missing. Nearly 7,000 were Confederate.

Carnton Plantation served as the largest field hospital in the area; blood stains still remain on the hardwood floors. On the morning of December 1 the bodies of four Confederate generals killed during the fighting—Patrick Cleburne, Hiram Granbury, John Adams and Otho F. Strahl—were laid out on the back porch. Two other generals who died in the battle, John C. Carter and States Rights Gist, were laid out elsewhere. Note: some sources state that States Rights Gist was laid out on the back porch, bringing the number to five Confederate generals.

In 1866, John and Carrie McGavock designated two acres as a cemetery for nearly 1,500 Confederates. The McGavock Confederate Cemetery is the largest privately owned military cemetery in the nation. *Widow of the South* by Robert Hicks (2005) tells the story of Carrie Winder McGavock (1829-1905) who cared for the soldiers and their graves.

McGavock Family Cemetery, Carnton Plantation, Williamson County, Tennessee. Randal McGavock, Sarah Daughtery Rodgers McGavock, her father John Rodgers (1747-1836), and their descendants were buried in the cemetery established in 1818.

Title:	Carnton
National Register Information System ID:	73001857
Applicable Criteria:	EVENT ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING
Architectural Styles:	GREEK REVIVAL
Architects:	Unknown
Areas Of Significance:	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE MILITARY ARCHITECTURE
Periods Of Significance:	1850-1874 1825-1849
Significant Years:	1825
Resource Type:	BUILDING
Related Collections:	National Register of Historic Places Collection
Resource Format:	pdf
File Size (bytes):	291057
Date Published:	1/18/1973
Parks:	National Register of Historic Places
Locations:	State: Tennessee County: Williamson County Franklin ; Confederate Cemetery Lane TENNESSEE ; Williamson ; Franklin
Asset ID:	f33a6e52-bbcb-4bba-b37d-28c3c0fd1755



Form 10-300 (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: Tennessee
COUNTY: Williamson
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER: JAN 18 1973
DATE

RECEIVED JUL 17 1972 NATIONAL REGISTER

1. NAME
COMMON: Carnton (Representative William Anderson)
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER: Confederate Cemetery Lane
CITY OR TOWN: Franklin
STATE: Tennessee — CODE: 47 — COUNTY: Williamson — CODE: 187

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☒ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☐ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☒ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☒ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
OWNER'S NAME: Dr. W. D. Sugg
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Bradenton — STATE: Florida — CODE: 12

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Register of Deeds
STREET AND NUMBER: Williamson County Courthouse
CITY OR TOWN: Franklin — STATE: Tennessee — CODE: 47

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE OF SURVEY:
DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: — STATE: — CODE:

STATE: Tennessee
COUNTY: Williamson
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER: JAN 18 1973
DATE

National Register of Historic Places, Carnton 1973 application, p. 1

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (*if known*) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Carnton, a Greek Revival house with some Federal and Georgian influences, was built by Randal McGavock about 1825. McGavock, member of a prominent Virginia family, brought from Virginia an architect by the name of Swope to design the impressive mansion he was to build on his thousand acre tract of land just south of Franklin. The house contained more than twenty rooms, consisting of the main block of the house which had four rooms and a large hall on each two floors with a large ballroom on the third floor. In addition, a large ell was built on the east side, containing servants quarters, a smokehouse, workrooms, and a carriage house. This ell has since been removed.

The wing pavilion plan, the facades of gables with twin chimneys tied together with the parapet wall above the roof lines, as well as the porches with superimposed orders and pediment, were already apparent when Swope arrived in Middle Tennessee, However, he developed these features with some sophistication of the Atlantic seaboard traditions to make Carnton, so named by McGavock for his ancestral home in Ireland, one of the more impressive homes in Middle Tennessee.

The plan of the house is typical Middle Tennessee in arrangement, but is unusual in its use of entirely different verandas on opposite elevations. At the front is a small porch with superimposed columns; at the rear is a long veranda with square pillars extending through to the main cornice and supporting a second floor veranda. The entablature is characterized by the use of cornice brackets and omission of the architrave.

Carnton contains some excellent Georgian influenced woodwork and mantel pieces, but its chief glory in its prime must have been its gardens. Randal McGavock planned his home in the midst of elaborate grounds. The garden was designed by his wife, who consulted with her friend, Mrs. Andrew Jackson, exchanging bulbs, slips, and advice, with the result that the Carnton garden was almost identical with the one at the Hermitage. Unfortunately, the gardens are no longer kept up and only traces of the original splendor remain.

On the grounds of Carnton are the McGavock family cemetery and two-acre Confederate cemetery, the land for which was donated by Colonel John McGavock, son of the builder of Carnton, for burial of Confederate soldiers killed in the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864. The bodies of 1,481 Confederates are buried in the cemetery.

National Register of Historic Places, Carnton 1973 application, p.2

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☐ 18th Century	☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	☒ 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☒ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☐ Religion/Philosophy	☐ Other (Specify)
☐ Historic	☐ Industry	☐ Science	
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Sculpture	
☒ Architecture	☒ Landscape Architecture	☐ Social/Humanitarian	
☐ Art	☐ Literature	☐ Theater	
☐ Commerce	☒ Military	☐ Transportation	
☐ Communications	☐ Music		
☐ Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of Carnton is great in many areas. Its architecture is a good example of the houses built by prominent citizens of Middle Tennessee during the prosperous antebellum years. Also, its outstanding gardens made it one of the show places of Middle Tennessee and for that reason it is important in the field of landscape architecture. Its political significance lies in the fact that its builder was once a mayor of Nashville, as was his nephew. Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Felix Grundy were frequent visitors to Carnton, as were neighbors John Bell and Matthew Fontaine Maury.

In addition to the realms of significance stated, Carnton played a unique part in the Civil War, perhaps never equalled by any other site. Since it was on the battlefield during the Battle of Franklin, many of the dead and dying were brought there. After dark on the day of the battle, wagons began unloading their cargoes of over three hundred wounded and dying soldiers. Mrs. McGavock tore up every piece of white linen, damask, and cotton, as well as much of the family clothing, to bind up the wounds. On the rear veranda were placed the bodies of five Confederate generals - Pat Cleburne, John Adams, States Rights Gist, Hiram Granbury, and Otho Strahl - all killed during the battle. Here their bodies were prepared for burial. In no other battle of the war were so many generals killed. In 1866, when Colonel McGavock found that the wooden headstones of the soldiers buried on the battlefield were being destroyed, he donated two acres adjacent to his family cemetery to be used as a burying place for the dead. The bodies of 1,481 soldiers were moved to this plot.

Thus, Carnton possesses significance in many areas, and deserves to be preserved as one of the outstanding sites in Tennessee.

National Register of Historic Places, Carnton 1973 application, p.3

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bowman, Virginia M., Historic Williamson County (Nashville, 1972).

Brandau, Roberta S., History of Homes and Gardens in Tennessee (Nashville, 1936).

Gower, Herschel; Allen, Jack, Pen and Sword (Nashville, 1959).

Smith, J. Frazer, White Pillars (New York, 1941).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	35°	54'	17"	86°	51'	45"		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	35°	54'	15"	86°	51'	28"							
SE	35°	54'	08"	86°	51'	28"							
SW	35°	54'	10"	86°	51'	45"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 26

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Herbert L. Harper, Director of Field Services

ORGANIZATION: Tennessee Historical Commission
DATE: June 29, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER: 403 7th Avenue, North

CITY OR TOWN: Nashville
STATE: Tennessee
CODE: 47

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name: Michael J. Smith

Title: Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission

Date: June 29, 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert M. Utley
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 1/18/73

ATTEST: Lowell Beauchamp
Keeper of the National Register

Date: 1.9.73

National Register of Historic Places, Carnton 1973 application, p. 4

National Register of Historic Places, Carnton 1973 application.

Sadie Warner Frazer's

Maternal Southern Ancestors

McGavock

Jacob and Louisa Grundy McGavock

Randal William McGavock (1826-1863)

This information is provided for educational and genealogical purposes only.

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose
2016

Sadie Warner Frazer's

Maternal *Southern* Ancestors

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. **Lindsley** Southern Ancestors
2. **McGavock**, Campbell, Cloyd, Crockett, Kent
3. **McGavock:** Jacob and Louisa Grundy McGavock and Randal W. McGavock
4. **Grundy**, Burkham, Caldwell, Daughtery, Phillips, Rodgers

Military and Hereditary Societies in each booklet

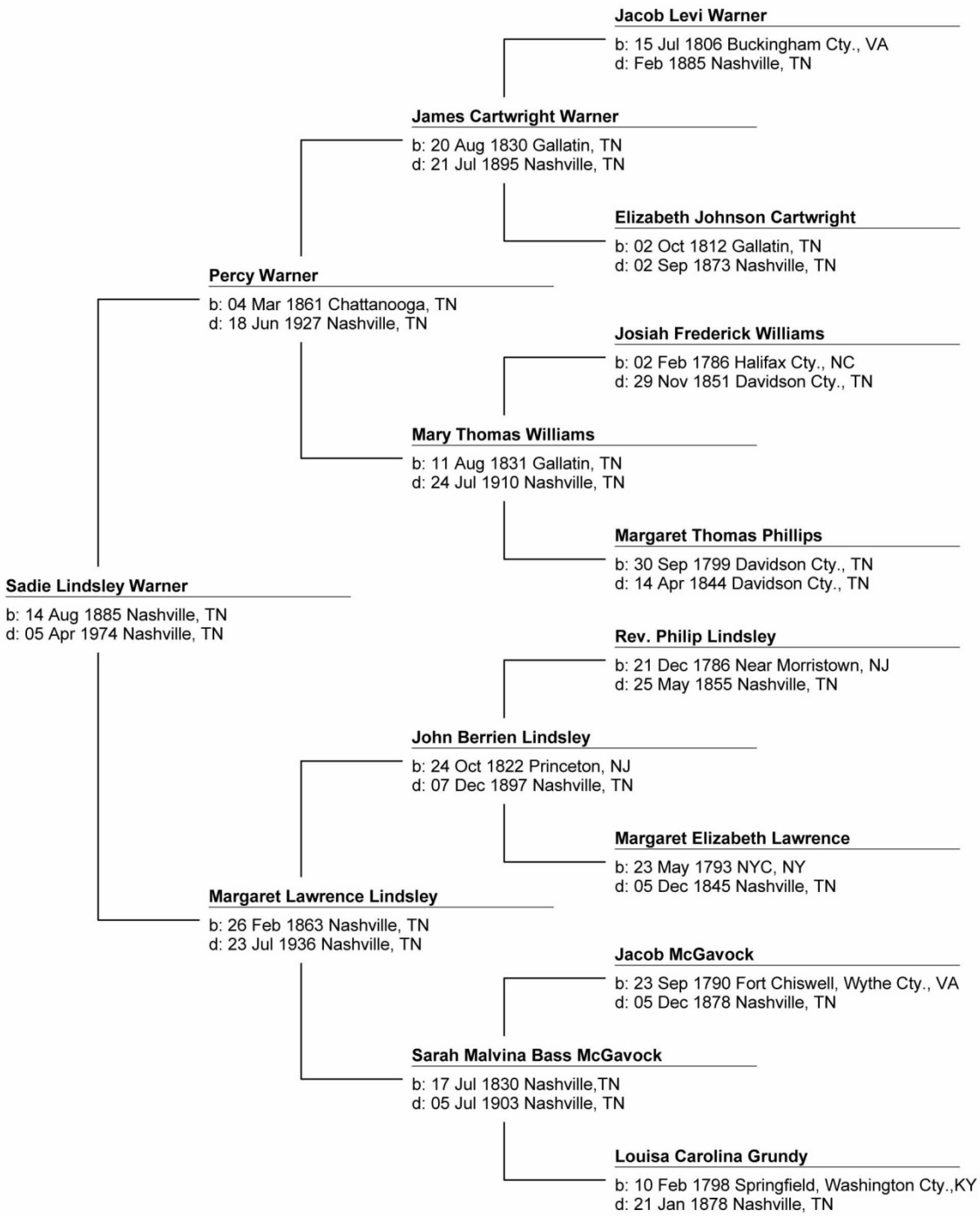
Bibliography and Research in each booklet

Jacob and Louisa Grundy McGavock

Note: The descendant lists and dates are for reference only. Exact dates are in the genealogy database.

Descendants of Jacob MCGAVOCK and Louisa GRUNDY

1 Jacob MCGAVOCK (1790 - 1878)
+ Louisa Carolina GRUNDY (1798 - 1878)
...2 Anne Grundy MCGAVOCK (1820 - 1868)
+ Judge Henry DICKINSON (1806 - 1872)
.....3 Louisa Grundy DICKINSON (1848 -)
+ Philip LINDSLEY
.....3 Jacob McGavock DICKINSON (1851 - 1928)
+ Mary OVERTON (1853 -)
+ Martha MAXWELL (- 1917)
...2 Margaret Jane MCGAVOCK (1821 - 1822)
...2 Felix Hugh MCGAVOCK (1823 - 1824)
...2 Hugh Felix MCGAVOCK (1825 - 1825)
...2 Randal William MCGAVOCK (1826 - 1863)
+ Seraphina DEERY (1835 - 1918)
...2 Edward Jacob MCGAVOCK (1828 - 1880)
+ Ella YOUNG
+ Elizabeth S. ESKRIDGE
...2 Sarah Malvina Bass MCGAVOCK (1830 - 1903)
+ John Berrien LINDSLEY (1822 - 1897)
.....3 Louise Grundy LINDSLEY (1858 - 1944)
.....3 Dr. Jacob McGavock LINDSLEY (1860 - 1925)
+ Katherine KLINE (1866 - 1951)
.....3 Mary McGavock LINDSLEY (1861 - 1939)
+ Robert C. KENT
.....3 Margaret Lawrence LINDSLEY (1863 - 1936)
+ Percy WARNER (1861 - 1927)
.....3 Annie Dickinson LINDSLEY (1864 - 1958)
+ Dr. Carl WARDEN (1869 - 1918)
.....3 Randal McGavock LINDSLEY (1870 - 1870)
...2 Felix Grundy MCGAVOCK (1832 - 1897)
+ Mary Manoah BOSTICK (1837 - 1862)
.....3 Mary Louisa MCGAVOCK (1857 - 1877)
.....3 Manoah MCGAVOCK (1859 -)
+ William D. BRANSFORD (1851 -)
...2 Mary Louise MCGAVOCK (1838 -)
+ James Ross TODD (1821 - 1890)
.....3 Louise Grundy TODD (1867 -)
+ Frederick JOY (- 1893)
...2 Martha Winder MCGAVOCK (1839 - 1840)
...2 Hugh Albert MCGAVOCK (1842 - 1854)


Jacob Levi Warner
b: 15 Jul 1806 Buckingham Cty., VA
d: Feb 1885 Nashville, TN
James Cartwright Warner
b: 20 Aug 1830 Gallatin, TN
d: 21 Jul 1895 Nashville, TN
Elizabeth Johnson Cartwright
b: 02 Oct 1812 Gallatin, TN
d: 02 Sep 1873 Nashville, TN
Percy Warner
b: 04 Mar 1861 Chattanooga, TN
d: 18 Jun 1927 Nashville, TN
Josiah Frederick Williams
b: 02 Feb 1786 Halifax Cty., NC
d: 29 Nov 1851 Davidson Cty., TN
Mary Thomas Williams
b: 11 Aug 1831 Gallatin, TN
d: 24 Jul 1910 Nashville, TN
Margaret Thomas Phillips
b: 30 Sep 1799 Davidson Cty., TN
d: 14 Apr 1844 Davidson Cty., TN
Sadie Lindsley Warner
b: 14 Aug 1885 Nashville, TN
d: 05 Apr 1974 Nashville, TN
Rev. Philip Lindsley
b: 21 Dec 1786 Near Morristown, NJ
d: 25 May 1855 Nashville, TN
John Berrien Lindsley
b: 24 Oct 1822 Princeton, NJ
d: 07 Dec 1897 Nashville, TN
Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence
b: 23 May 1793 NYC, NY
d: 05 Dec 1845 Nashville, TN
Margaret Lawrence Lindsley
b: 26 Feb 1863 Nashville, TN
d: 23 Jul 1936 Nashville, TN
Jacob McGavock
b: 23 Sep 1790 Fort Chiswell, Wythe Cty., VA
d: 05 Dec 1878 Nashville, TN
Sarah Malvina Bass McGavock
b: 17 Jul 1830 Nashville,TN
d: 05 Jul 1903 Nashville, TN
Louisa Carolina Grundy
b: 10 Feb 1798 Springfield, Washington Cty.,KY
d: 21 Jan 1878 Nashville, TN

Jacob and Louisa Grundy McGavock

With two McGavock brothers established in Nashville, their older brother, Hugh, sent his son, Jacob McGavock (1790-1878), to study at Cumberland College (later University of Nashville) in 1807. In 1813 he served in the Creek War and became an aide to General Andrew Jackson. He was wounded by the Creek Indians in the Battle of Enitachopco Creek (SE Alabama), Jan. 24, 1814; the bullet remained in his body the rest of his life.

Back in Nashville, Jacob worked for his wealthy uncles. The wealth of the McGavocks increased greatly as Nashville grew. In 1816, Jacob was elected clerk of the Circuit Court of Davidson County.

Jacob McGavock was eight years older than the 21 year old Louisa Grundy. [See Grundy, Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Southern Ancestors] when they married in 1819. Jacob's uncle, Randal McGavock, had married Sarah Rodgers in 1811; Sarah Rodgers was the sister of Louisa Grundy's mother, Ann Rodgers Grundy. He wrote about his first meeting with Louisa in a letter to his father in 1812: "Since I wrote to you last, I have visited the greater part of Kentucky. I spent about three weeks in traveling through different parts of that state. My business principally led me to Bairdstown and Springfield with Mrs. Rodgers, sister to Aunt Sally, and a daughter of Mr. Grundy, who were on a visit to some of their relations." Louisa attended Mrs. Keet's Female Academy; it was established in 1813 with the support of Felix Grundy. One of Louisa's bridesmaids was Sarah Childress, the wife of President James K. Polk.

Jacob and Louisa McGavock built a two story red brick house on Cherry Street (later 4th Avenue

North). Jacob bought the land in 1822 from his father-in-law Felix Grundy. It was only three blocks from Grundy Place (Hill). Cherry Street from Cedar Street to Broad was one of the fashionable residence streets. There were many fine homes with their small, beautiful gardens.

Their granddaughter, Louise Grundy Lindsley, described their social life in her 1936 memoir:

> They were a gay family, fond of singing and dancing. Jacob McGavock was an expert dancer and so was Andrew Jackson. General and Mrs. Jackson were guests in this dining room on many a Saturday, he to attend court, and she could visit and shop with the ladies.
>
> Many distinguished visitors to the city were entertained at the McGavock home. The young people from the country around, found their way to this house, and there they danced, sang, and discussed the current events. One subject never tired of was the stage, for many fine attractions stopped here on their way to New Orleans, among them Charlotte Cushman and Jenny Lynn [sic Lind] [1851]. Of all notable stars that my mother saw, none ever eclipsed those two and she often described them to us. Conversation was an accomplishment, an art, in those days.
>
> My mother, (their daughter, Sarah [McGavock Lindsley]), described the many parties and gatherings of distinguished persons here. There was Garrard Troost. the celebrated geologist, Bishop Otey, [President] James K. Polk, Felix Grundy, Philip Lindsley, Rev. John Todd Edgar, Maj. Henry M. Rutledge (signer of the Declaration of Independence's son), Judge John Catron, United States Supreme Court Justice appointed by Jackson in 1835, John Berrien Lindsley, Henry Fogg, William Walker (the grey- eyed man of destiny), etc.

Of the many parties given in the McGavock home, the one given for Felix Grundy when he was elected to the U.S. Senate in November, 1829 was immortalized in the 1897 memoir *Old Days in*

Nashville by Miss Jane Thomas.

> Mrs. Jacob McGavock, Judge Grundy's daughter, and her husband gave the legislators a party after her father was elected Senator. The supper excelled anything I have ever seen in Nashville. The house had double parlors downstairs, and the rooms just above the parlor also had folding doors between them. They went to New Orleans and got a French confectioner to prepare the supper. [According to Louise Grundy Lindsley: The French confectioner spoken of in Ms. Jane Thomas's book had recently arrived in Nashville to open his establishment, and his first order was the party given by the McGavocks for Felix Grundy].
>
> The table was set upstairs in the room over the parlor. The folding doors were open and the table extended from one room to the other. At each end the table was set in the shape of a cross, and where the table went through the folding doors there was a large pyramid, which was at least three feet high, made of beautiful jelly put in glasses. Dispersed all over the tables were vases of beautiful artificial flowers, with glass globes over each vase. The candlesticks were of silver, and each one held three beautiful wax candles. Long leaves were cut out of tissue paper, dipped in spermaceti [bees wax], and covered with isinglass [clear gelatin], which made them look like crystallized candy. These were put around each candle and hung down over the candlestick. On the tables were all kinds of large and small cakes, confectionery, and fruits. They had dancing downstairs.

Jacob McGavock was elected Clerk and Master of U.S. Circuit Court from 1834 to 1861. He built the Post Office building, a "commodious brick building" in 1834. In about 1833, with his brother-in-law, John M. Bass, Jacob owned a cotton plantation in Mississippi County, Arkansas. It was about 2,300 acres. His father-in-law Felix Grundy bought slaves for the plantation: a family of five was purchased in Fairfax County, Virginia in 1836 for $1,500 (about $29,000 in

2010 value).[1]

Jacob McGavock was a Jacksonian Democrat, a minority in Davidson County, which had a Whig majority. President Andrew Jackson and his wife often stayed in the McGavock home. Jacob McGavock was a pallbearer at President Andrew Jackson's Funeral, June 1845.

Jacob McGavock was known as one of the wealthiest men in Nashville. According to the U.S. 1860 Census, his real estate was valued at $258,800 (about $7 million in 2010 value), and his personal estate was $224,600 (about $6 million in 2010 value). About 1867, as Cherry Street was becoming more commercial, they moved to a large home at 135 Spruce Street between Church and Broadway (later 8th Avenue North). The Spruce Street house was inherited by their daughter, Sarah McGavock Lindsley. Jacob and Louisa McGavock had thirteen children; six of them died in infancy or early childhood.

The Civil War brought great changes to the McGavock family. Under coercion, along with John Berrien Lindsley, Jacob McGavock and his wife took the Oath of Allegiance to the Federal Government in April 1863; he gave a joint bond of $5,000. Three of their sons fought in the Civil War. Edward Jacob McGavock (1828-1880) moved as a young man to Mississippi County, Arkansas, and was the owner of a 23,000 acre plantation, Pecan Point, which as of 1889 was still, except for 1,500 acres, in the family. Edward was with the Fifty-Seventh Tennessee Regiment, and fought at the Battle of Franklin on the grounds of his uncle's plantation, Carnton. Dr. Felix Grundy McGavock (1832-1897) lived on the 1,800 acre McGavock Plantation in McGavock, Mississippi County, Arkansas; he was in the Confederate Army 1861-1862. Tragedy

[1] All current values (in 2010 USD) are based on Samuel H. Williamson, "Seven Ways to Compute the Relative Value of a U.S. Dollar Amount, 1774 to present," MeasuringWorth, 2011, using the Consumer Price Index.

struck Felix Grundy McGavock's young family when in June 1862, while the Federal gunboats were fighting outside the city of Memphis, his wife Manoah Bostick McGavock died of typhus in the Gayosa Hotel in that city. The McGavock family and the city of Nashville mourned the tragic death of Randal William McGavock (1826-1863), who had been the mayor of Nashville in 1858-1859, and was killed at the Battle of Raymond, Mississippi in 1863 [See below].

Louisa Grundy McGavock was indeed her mother's daughter. Ann Rodgers Grundy had started the first Sunday School in Nashville in 1820 [See Grundy, Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Southern Ancestors]. Louisa was the founder and president of the Protestant Orphan Asylum (organized in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church in 1845) from 1867-1874, and then was succeeded by her sister. It was the first Protestant orphanage in that part of the country.

Stories about the McGavock family's slaves and servants were written about in the 1936 Memoirs of Louise Grundy Lindsley, granddaughter of Jacob and Louisa McGavock:

> This [the Cherry Street house] was a large establishment and required a retinue of servants. The system was well mapped. The mistress had her assistant housekeeper who superintended the servants, men and women, in the house. The head laundry woman had her assistants; the head sewing woman hers; there was a head nurse who was as competent as many professional nurses today. There was a man nurse for the men. Girls nursing men made their advent with the trained nurse. These servants were experts, being trained by the older ones to take their places in the house. After they were free, many remain with the family – as many as could be supported. Mammy Dicie, the head nurse, became a professional nurse and made a good living, but returned when the family needed her.
>
> Nelson's family belonged to Jacob McGavock. He was reared in the house and

was very useful in waiting on the boys of the family. He was educated by the boys and was quite expert in Latin and showed a wonderful talent for drawing. When grown, he became the coachman for Mrs. McGavock.

In the long years that followed, Nelson was their most devoted friend. During the War Between the States, the [McGavock] sons were in the Confederate family, and Nelson was the mainstay, a staunch standby, of the family. On one occasion, $10,000 (about $255,000 in 2010 value) in gold, the last they had in money, was sewed in a belt which he wore for many weeks when Nashville was in the hands of the Federals. He passed through their lines carrying this money to Mr. McGavock.

Sam would come in to see "Old Miss" to say that Jane, his wife, was in jail. "What is the matter?" she would ask. The lady said that she had taken her stockings. You know Jane always took what she wanted. Mrs. McGavock would call Nelson, give him the money, and he would go to jail and pay her out. This continued for many years.

In later years, he became a noted bishop in the colored Methodist Church in Nashville. He was the Nelson spoken of so often in John Berrien Lindsley's diary. When my grandparents passed away it was my mother's home where he was always welcome. He was also present at weddings and parties and sorrow with the family. When she left, he was the same welcome visitor in her daughter's home, Margaret Lawrence Lindsley (Mrs. Percy Warner). So you see, he knew four generations of the family. When he died, the children and great-grandchildren attended his funeral.

Additional information regarding Nelson McGavock: He was born in Tennessee in 1823 to Fanny Grundy, who was born in Virginia. He could read and write but did not attend school. He was a minister in the African Methodist Episcopal Church; he was referred to as PM (pastoral minister) Reverend Nelson

McGavock. He married Charity Howard (b. 1827-1828- d. 1896) in 1866. During Reconstruction, he performed communal marriage ceremonies for the freedmen and signed their marriage licenses. In 1870 the African American Masonic Lodge, Warfield Lodge No. 44, was formed in Clarksville, Tennessee. Nelson McGavock was the lodge's Most Worshipful Grand Master. Warfield Lodge was affiliated with the Prince Hall Grand Lodge No. 1 of Tennessee. According to the 1900 U.S. Census, he owned real estate worth $3,500 and $100 worth of personal assets. He was called Reverend and performed funeral services in Nashville (per a 1903 notice in the *Nashville American*). He died in 1908 and was buried in Mt. Ararat Cemetery, Nashville.

PASSING OF AN OLD-TIME DARKY

But Few of His Type Now Remain in the South.

NELSON M'GAVOCK

Faithful to His Old Master, and Proud of the Family to the End.

In the death of Nelson McGavock, whose funeral was largely attended last Sunday by many white friends of the old negro, there has passed from the south one of the few remaining darkies of the old type, so rarely found and so much respected. While few of these faithful old men and women remain to tell the new generation about the "white folks fo' de war," Nelson was a remarkable character in many respects and the world will never see his like again.

Long ago he belonged to Jacob McGavock, one of Nashville's earliest and most highly respected citizens, and many incidents are related to show his devotion and his loyalty to his master and the family.

When Nelson was quite young, a young son of the family died, after a lingering illness, and wishing to show his gratitude to the negro boy for his devotion to his son, Mr. McGavock called Nelson to him and handed him his "free papers," saying as he did so that it was in recognition of the slave's faithful services. Standing with the papers in his black hand, Nelson said: "Master is my goodness to young master would you turn me out of the family?" The master replied: "Not that, Nelson; but now you are free to go where you wish." Then Nelson walked to the grate and burned up the "free papers," and from that day until his death last week he had been a close friend of his "old marster" and his children and grandchildren.

During the civil war Mr. McGavock went to Franklin, Tenn., and just after his departure it was reported that the federals were soon to occupy Nashville. Mrs. McGavock sewed ten thousand dollars in gold in the belt of Nelson's trousers and sent him to Franklin to find Mr. McGavock and deliver the money to him. When Nelson reached Franklin, Mr. McGavock had gone, and although he was questioned, he only replied, "I'm lookin' for ole marster." He made his way through the lines and returned to Nashville in safety, returning the gold as it had been given to him.

Nelson was particularly gifted in prayer. After the war he became a minister and was a leader among his people. His prayers were always beautiful and touching, and members of the family to whom he used to belong tell how he came when he heard of the death of Mrs. McGavock and said, "I jes' come to pray for ole marster." He knelt down beside the shade of the grief-stricken husband and offered a prayer that must have ascended straight to the great white throne. Those who heard it have never forgotten the beautiful words of that prayer, and it did much to uplift and comfort him for whom it was offered.

The McGavock descendants are many, and there is not one among them who does not respect the memory of this faithful old negro. At Christmas times and on holiday occasions Nelson was always a guest at the home of his "folks," and he was always given a hearty welcome and treated with every respect. When the beautiful young women of the family have married Nelson was always on the guest list, and on these occasions his pride would swell, his thoughts would go back to those dear old ante-bellum days, and he would entertain the servants with stories of "ole marster" and those who had passed away.

Nelson was educated, having studied along with the boys of the family when they were growing up together. A member of the family says that she remembers often to have heard her brother say, "Nelson, you hear my Latin and I'll hear yours," when they sat around the study table in the spacious old home, before the war.

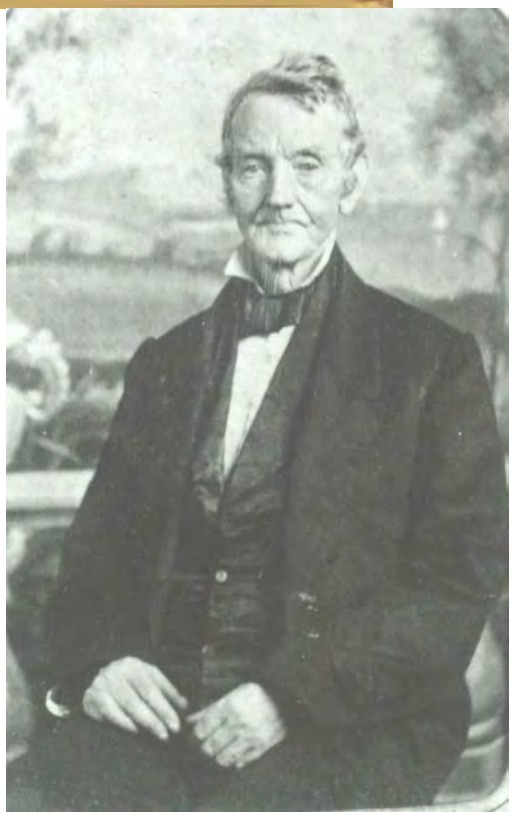
Nelson McGavock was a link to the past and when death took the link many hearts sorrowed. He will be missed for the large family connection made dear to him by his devotion and his loyalty to him he always called "old marster."

Obituary of Nelson McGavock, *The Tennessean*, March 23, 1908

My grandmother had her special little maid, Minerva, who was really a privileged character. She ran her errands, always knew where her palm leaf fan was, and found her glasses, and announced visitors to her. She had her special seat in the sitting room with her work basket and primer, for she had to prepare her daily lessons. We made many visits to our grandmother and when she would say to Minerva, "Take the children in the garden and have a party." Minerva would interview the cook who would send out a tray of good things. When sitting around the improvised table or on the grass, there was never more entertaining hostess that she was.

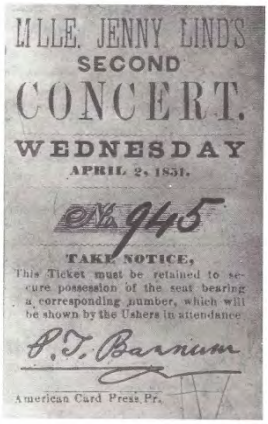
Each daughter of the family was given her maid who was at few years older than herself. My mother's maid was named "Fanny," and when free, never left the family. When my mother was married, she became a member of her household. We children called her "Aunt Fanny," and we looked to her for everything, from tying up a cut finger, to calling us in from play to put on a fresh ruffled white pinafore and be ready for the music teacher.

The slaves usually took the name of the masters, so when they were free and had to shift for themselves, they still depended upon the family. One would come in saying that George had had a fight and was in jail, and he knew that old Marster would not want to see one of his boys on the street gang. Of course, old Marster called at the jail, paid the fine, and was promised never to be arrested again.

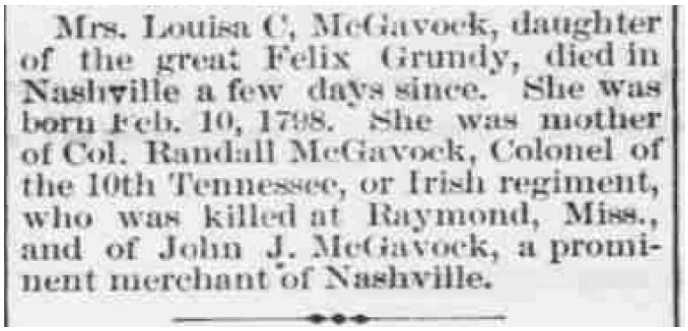


Jacob McGavock (1790-1878)

Louisa Grundy McGavock (1798-1878)
Wearing a miniature of her husband, Jacob McGavock.


MLLE. JENNY LIND'S
SECOND
CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY
APRIL 2, 1851.
No. 945
TAKE NOTICE,
This Ticket must be retained to secure possession of the seat bearing a corresponding number, which will be shown by the Ushers in attendance.
P. T. Barnum
American Card Press Pr.

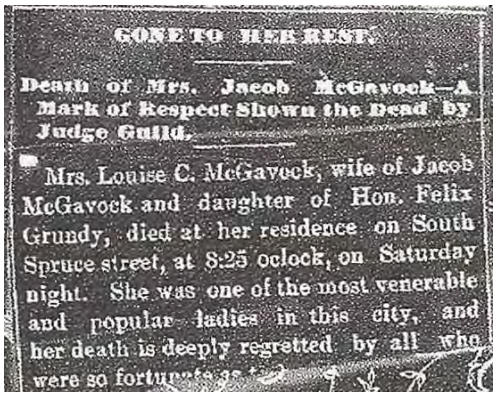
Ticket for concert of the world-famous opera singer, Jenny Lind.
This ticket was not in the family papers.



Mrs. Louisa C, McGavock, daughter of the great Felix Grundy, died in Nashville a few days since. She was born Feb. 10, 1798. She was mother of Col. Randall McGavock, Colonel of the 10th Tennessee, or Irish regiment, who was killed at Raymond, Miss., and of John J. McGavock, a prominent merchant of Nashville.

THE HERALD AND MAIL.

Friday Morning, January 25, 1878.

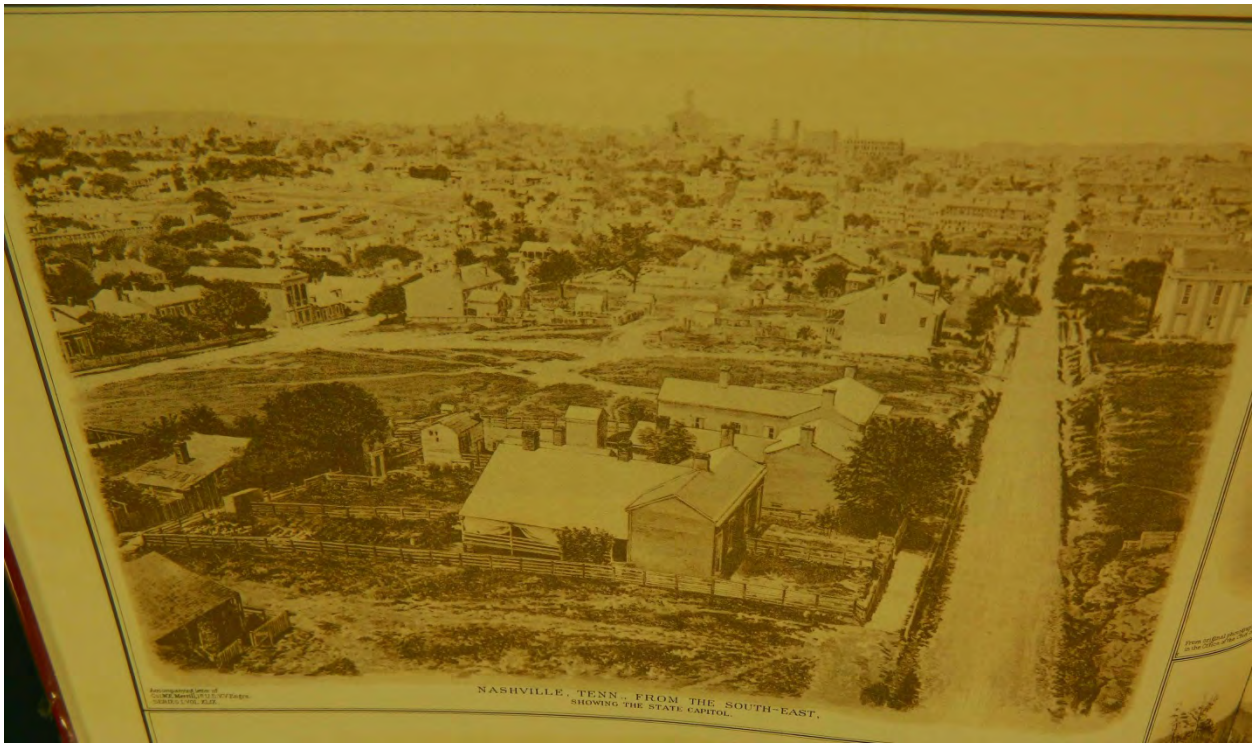


GONE TO HER REST.

Death of Mrs. Jacob McGavock—A Mark of Respect Shown the Dead by Judge Guild.

Mrs. Louise C. McGavock, wife of Jacob McGavock and daughter of Hon. Felix Grundy, died at her residence on South Spruce street, at 8:25 oclock, on Saturday night. She was one of the most venerable and popular ladies in this city, and her death is deeply regretted by all who were so fortunate as

Louisa Grundy McGavock died January 19, 1878.



Nashville, 1860s.
Major George B. Davis, et. al. *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*. New York: Arno Press, 1978, Plate #124.

Jacob McGavock's home when owned by his daughter, Sarah McGavock Lindsley, 1895.

Interior of Jacob McGavock's home, Re-created in Tennessee State Museum. The marble table and matching parlor suite were purchased in 1857 by John Berrien Lindsley.

This cluster-column bed was in the Spruce Street home of John Berrien and Sallie McGavock Lindsley. It probably came from the McGavocks. It then was in Royal Oaks, the home of Jacob McGavock's granddaughter, Margaret Lindsley Warner. 1915 photograph.

The clock was originally at Jacob McGavock's house. Made in 1834-1840 Paris, France, the clock was probably brought to Nashville in 1852 by Randal William McGavock after his European tour. The reason for the glass encasing is that Nashville was a railroad terminal, and all of the downtown Nashville was covered by coal soot from the trains with coal-burning engines. The clock stand is not the original; the dome was broken once and repaired.

Petticoat Mirror Table, Carnton Plantation

When a lady entered front hall of Carnton, she stood in front of the table to check in the mirror to see if her many petticoats were the proper length and were not showing.

From the 1936 memoirs of Louise Grundy Lindsley, granddaughter of Jacob McGavock:

The McGavock home, 1822-1867

The [Cherry Street] house was a large, two-story brick with an attic almost a full story. It was built as many of the houses were built of that period—opening on the street, the wide stone steps reaching to the pavement. The windows were protected by green shutters or blinds. You entered the double front door into a wide hall which extended the length of the two spacious parlors and entered into a cross hall. It was not a double house, for as you entered on the right, there were the parlors, and on the left the broad stairway.

When the folding doors between the parlors were folded back, the two rooms became a long, imposing drawing room. A mirror over each mantle and a pier mirror between the two front and two back windows increased the apparent size of these rooms. In the parlor were musical instruments and rare books on the tables. Lace curtains and crimson brocatelle draped the windows. There was an eight inch gilded cornice which held these in position. The furnishings of these rooms were rosewood and mahogany. The floors were covered with flowered velvet Brussels carpet. There were family portraits and when Randal McGavock [their son] returned from his travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa [1852], he brought many art objects. In the parlor were musical instruments and parlor bric-a-brac.

This sitting room was large with two windows on the north side overlooking the garden which contained trees and flowering shrubs. I remember especially the altheas, crepe myrtle, and lilacs. The grape arbor extended over a brick pavement with a border of flowers on each side. The two south windows of this room opened upon the porch. This sitting room was always attractive—cool and inviting in summer, and in winter welcomed you with its bright fire. It was my grandmother's sitting room and she was the center of all activity, social and domestic.
Leaving this room you entered the dining room, which was large and airy, two of its windows overlooking the garden. Under the table was a drugget of three-ply carpet or of Brussels carpet. There was a large sideboard with silver and cut glass and Bohemian decanters. There were two serving tables. This dining room furniture was mahogany. There was no drapery at these windows, but Venetian blinds were used. Adjoining this room were the pantry, store room, and serving room.

The floor of the hall was covered with oilcloth which was of dark background with some attractive design. This was kept oiled and bright. The stairs were covered with a Brussels carpet held in place by brass rods. They were two large, mahogany sofas which were covered with horsehair cloth. There were two pier tables [designed to go against a wall], one between the parlor doors, the other at the end of the hall. There were rugs before the sofas. There were several fine engravings on the walls. A hat rack and coat rack stood in the front hall. Over the pier table between the parlor doors was a mirror in a mahogany frame. The pier tables were mahogany with marble top and mirror. The hall in the summer was cool but rather cold in winter. In summer, the carpets were moved, sprinkled with powder, and rolled away. Then the white china matting covered the floor. Heavy draperies and fine lace curtains were removed and simple summer hangings replace them. The furniture upholstered in tapestry had linen covers put on. The rooms then looked cool and inviting.

On the second floor there were many bedrooms furnished with four poster beds, half-canopy beds, and single French beds. Each room had its dresser, wash stand and wardrobe, some with mirrored doors as there were few closets in rooms at this period. There were two rooms in the attic completely furnished for the boys and the overflow company.
In summer mosquito bars were hung over each bed. Remember that there were no screens at the windows and doors to keep out the mosquitoes and bugs which followed light into the rooms. There was a feeling of security when you were under the bars and well tucked in and heard a bat or large bug hit the ceiling. You fell asleep to the hum of the mosquitoes knowing that they could not harm you.

Like many of the homes at that period the kitchen was in the basement. There was a large staircase and a dumbwaiter leading into the serving room of the dining room. This was a large and airy and full story, as the ground sloped back. There was a coffee grinder screwed to the wall or on a table into which were dropped whole beans of coffee. This kitchen filled the pantry with preserves, pickle, catsup, sauce, jellies, blackberry wine and cordial, brandy peaches, and brandy cherries, as at that period all these things were made in the home. The head cook, Aunt Charlotte, had her assistant, frequently a man cook, and several scullions. She was never happier than when she was preparing a big dinner for her distinguished guests, as she always spoke of them. Adjoining the kitchen was an L which contained a sewing room – all work done by hand, there being no machines – laundry, and quarters for the house servants. There was a broad, brick pavement in front of the kitchen and the L. This was under a covered way and in summer a delightful place for preparing vegetables.

The carriage house was in back opening off the alley. Above there were rooms for the men servants. There was a brick wall on each alley side. The garden on this side contained two large apple trees, grass, and many flowering shrubs.

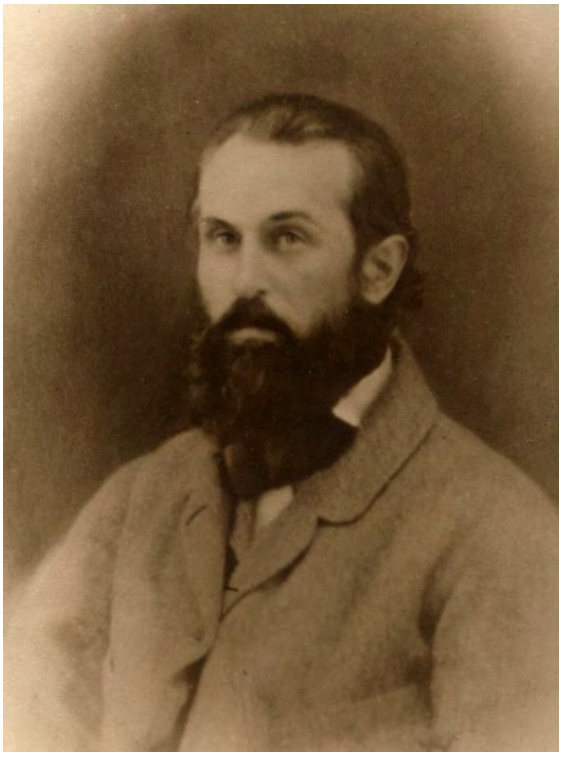
There was no manufactured ice in this period, so each home had its ice house. It was dug deep in the north side of the house and covered with a heavy wooden door. Ice was cut from the ponds around [the area] and packed in layers of straw in the icehouse. This was never put directly in the [drinking] water, but was used for ice cream and other necessities. Lake ice was brought from the North and was very expensive.

Jacob McGavock

Louisa Grundy McGavock

Jacob McGavock Family Vault and Plot, Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville.

Sarah (Sallie) McGavock Lindsley (1830-1903)



John Berrien Lindsley (1822-1897)

Cameos of Sallie McGavock, 1851

Hugh Albert McGavock (1842-1854). The youngest son of Jacob and Louisa McGavock died on July 31, 1854 at age 13 after a protracted illness (cause of death in the City Cemetery Register listed as "Hipp Joint Dislocation").

According to Louise Grundy Lindsley's Memoir:

> Nelson, [Jacob McGavock's slave] nursed their youngest son Hugh through a long illness which terminated in his death. Some months afterward, Mr. McGavock called in and said, "Nelson, you were so good to Hugh, here are your free papers." He'd look at his "Marster" as he called him and said "Would you turn me out of the family?" It was explained that it was not that, but that they wished to show their gratitude. He walked to the fireplace and dropped the papers in.

Dr. Felix Grundy McGavock (1832-1897)
Son of Jacob and Louisa McGavock.

Mary Manoah Bostick (1837-1862)

Stanley Frazer Rose has an 1868 copy of the Manoah Bostick McGavock portrait.

Dr. Felix Grundy McGavock married Mary Manoah Bostick in 1855. She was the daughter of John and Mary Bostick of Tribune, Tennessee.

Dr. McGavock fought in the Civil War 1861-1862. In June 1862, while the Federal gunboats were fighting outside the city of Memphis, Manoah Bostick McGavock died of typhus in the Gayosa Hotel in that city. After that, Dr. McGavock took his two daughters, Mary Louise and Manoah, to safety and returned to his plantation in McGavock, Arkansas.

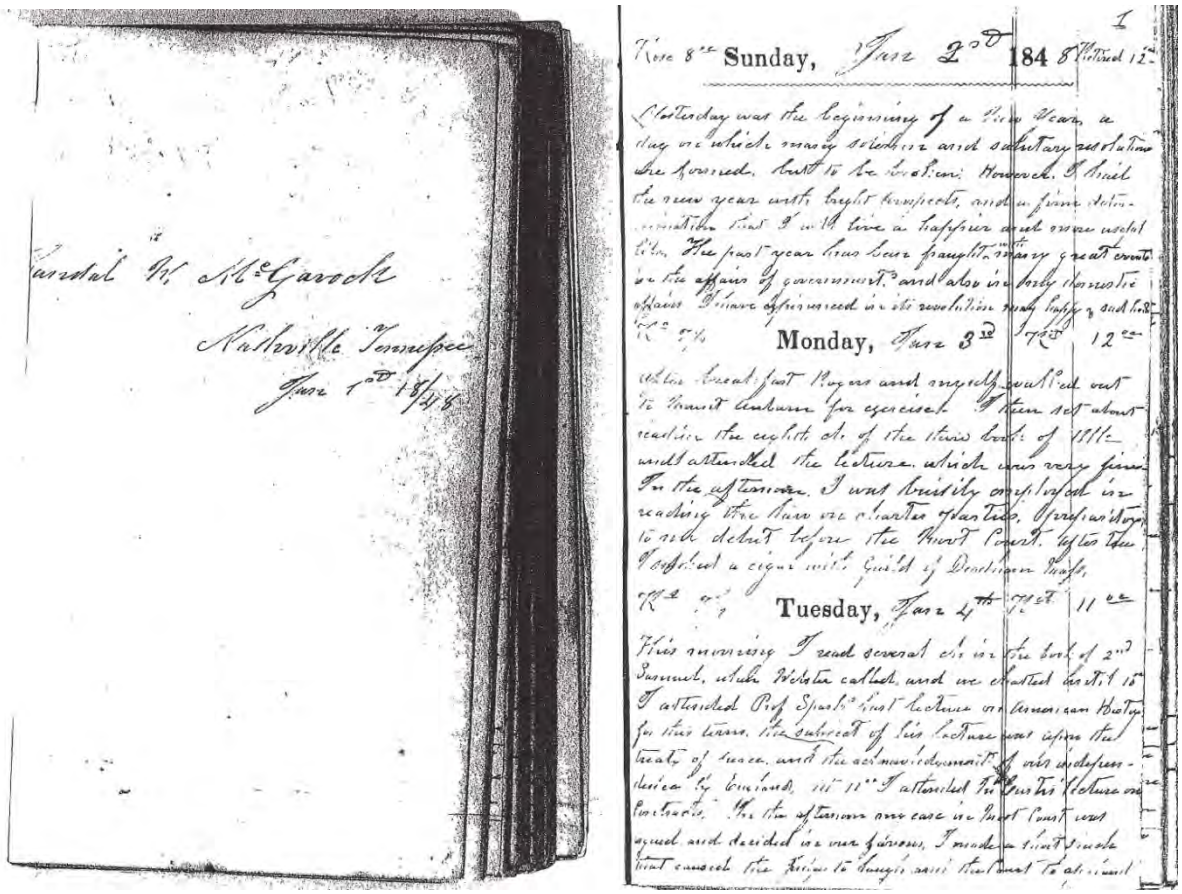
Felix and Manoah McGavock's granddaughter, Mary Louise Bransford, married Spence McGavock (her fourth cousin), the grandson of David H. McGavock (who built Two Rivers), and lived at Two Rivers in the twentieth century.

WANTED—White or colored laborers to work land on shares (any amount let out from 15 to 700 acres); this land is in good condition, well fenced, good houses and above overflow; locality healthy; it is 20 miles above Memphis and 7 1-2 from river. F. G. McGavock, McGavock, Mississippi County, Ark.

The Commerical Appeal (Memphis, Tennessee, February 12, 1896.

Randal William McGavock (1826-1863). Son of Jacob and Louisa Grundy McGavock.

He received an A.B. degree from the University of Nashville in 1846 and a degree from Harvard Law School in 1849.



Randal W. McGavock
Nashville Tennessee
June 1st 1846

Rose 8 oc Sunday, June 2d 1848 Retired 12

Yesterday was the beginning of a New Year, a day on which many solemn and salutary resolutions are formed. Last to be Sabbath. Howard. I shall the new year with bright prospects, and in firm determination that I will live a happier and more useful life. The past year has been fraught with many great events in the affairs of government and also in the history of the world. France experienced in its revolution many changes, and the

Monday, June 3d

After breakfast Prof Rogers and myself walked out to Harvard Embarcadero for exercise. I then set about reading the eighth ch. of the third book of Mills and attended the lecture, which was very fine. In the afternoon I was busily employed in reading the rest of chapter four. Prepared to go to each debate before the Moot Court. After this I practiced a piece with Guild of Dearborn Mass.

Tuesday, June 4th

This morning I read several chs in the book of 2nd Samuel, which Webster called, and we chanted the 15th. I attended Prof Sparks first lecture on American History for this term. The subject of his lecture was upon the treaty of peace, and the acknowledgment of the independence of America by England. At 11 o'c I attended Mr Curtis's lecture on Contracts. After the afternoon one case in Moot Court was argued and decided in our favour. I made a short speech that caused the Judges to laugh, said that I had

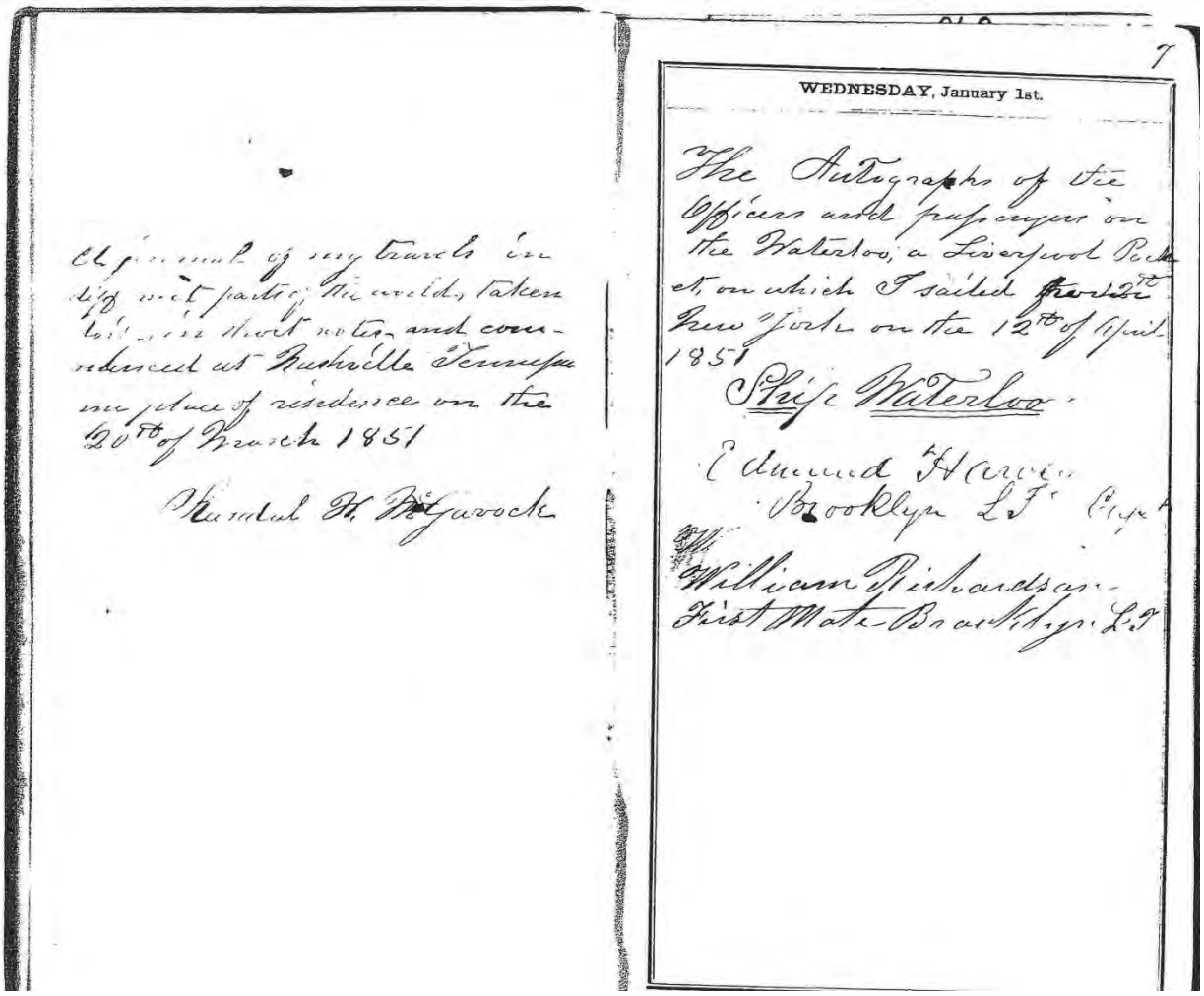
Randal McGavock's Harvard College Diary, 1848

1851: On his 18-month European trip. His leather-bound diary is in his pocket.

Cameo of Randal McGavock, 1851

With friends and family members, he traveled in Europe, Turkey and Egypt from March 1851-October 1852. Some of his letters sent home during his travels were published in the *Daily Nashville Union*. In 1854 he published a book *A Tennessean Abroad*: *Letters from Europe, Africa, and Asia* that sold for $1.00.

Bronze obelisk purchased by Randal W. Mcgavock during his travels. Displayed in the home of Jacob McGavock, later the home of Sallie McGavock Lindsley (now in the Tennessee State Museum).



Randal W. McGavock, Europe Diary, 1851

Pen and Sword: The Life and Journals of Randal W. McGavock by Hershel Gower (1959) includes Randal McGavock's journals and biography.

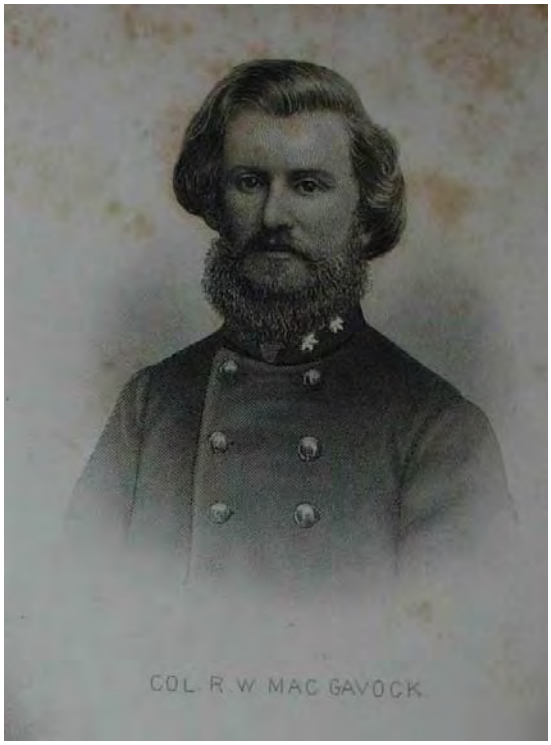
Randal William McGavock

Seraphine Deery McGavock (1835-1918)

From 1858 to 1859, Randal McGavock served as Mayor of Nashville. He was a delegate to several Democratic Conventions. In 1860 he owned real estate valued at $50,000 (about $1,3 million in 2010 value) and had a personal estate of $20,000 (about $500,000 in 2010 value). He founded and supported the Robertson Association, a precursor to the Red Cross, in Nashville in 1862.

From the 1936 memoirs of Louise Grundy Lindsley:

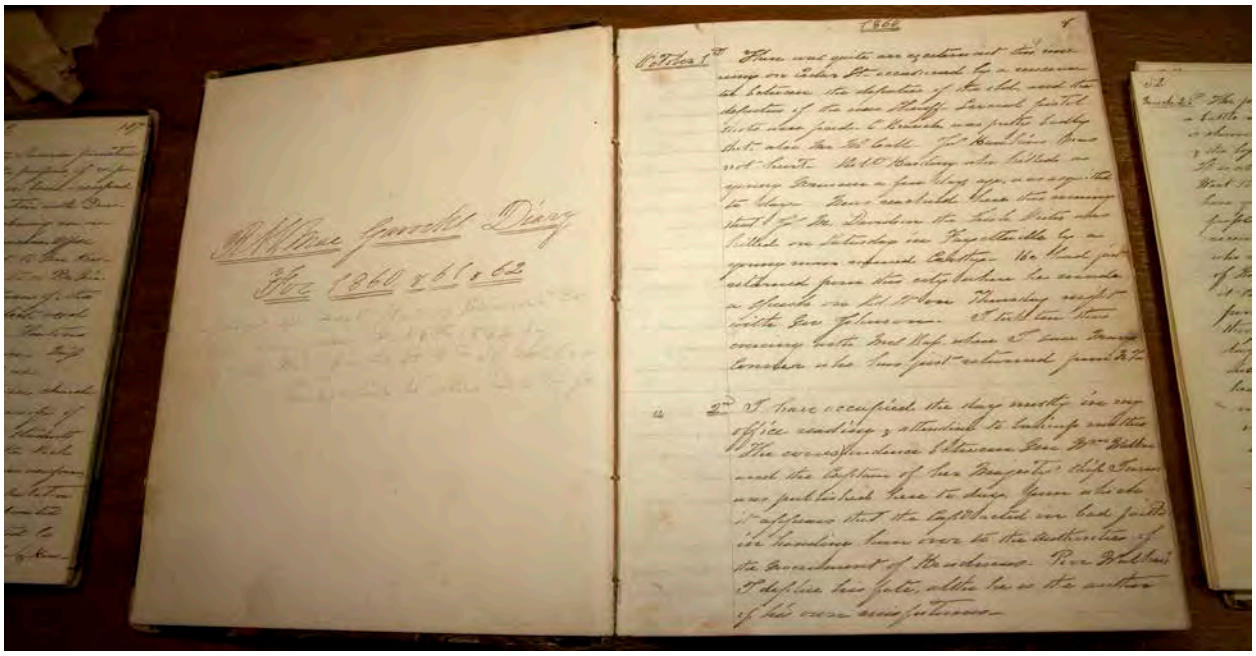
> When Randall W. McGavock of Nashville was mayor of the city, the Chatham Artillery of Savannah, Georgia visited the city. They were royally entertained at the McGavock home. On their return to Savannah, they sent him as a token of their appreciation a most beautiful silver urn and waiter [plate], their inscription engraved upon it, which is the following: '1786 The Chatham Artillery of Savannah to R.W. McGavock, Mayor of the City of Nashville June 1859'. They also sent a photograph of a captured cannon labeled: "Pieces of Ordnance captured at Yorktown, Va. October 19, 1781, and presented to this Corps by Gen. George Washington, in 1791." The Chatham Artillery of Savannah, Georgia was organized on May 1, 1786.
>
> My mother has often described this elegant entertainment to us, telling us how beautiful the house was decorated, and what a wonderful supper was spread; and that Randal McGavock was a most gracious host, never happier than when giving pleasure to others. He was always a bright, gay disposition, full of fun, and enjoyed his parties as much if not more than any guest. in fact the entire family enjoyed any function presided over by him.
>
> There were many other interesting affairs that took place among the young people in that home. She often laughed over the political discussions between the Whigs and the Democrats. There were Henry Watterson, Ephraim Foster, J. Berrien Lindsley, John McEwen, Henry Manney, Henry Fogg, and many others, as Evanda McIver, David McGavock, Minick Williams, Josiah Williams, Van Sinderin Lindsley, Joe Wheeler of Alabama (afterwards General).



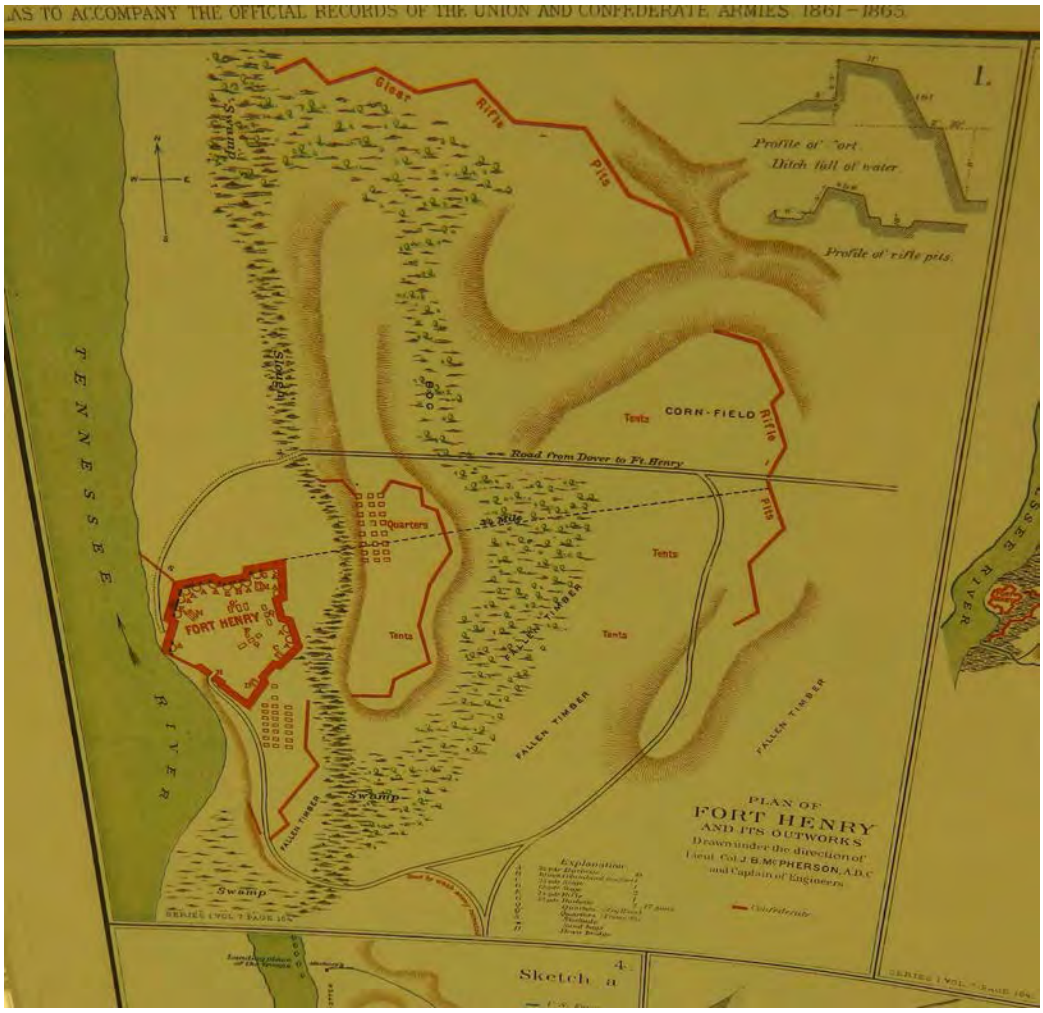
Col. Randal W. McGavock.

Randal McGavock portrait.
He sat for the portrait before he went to fight.

In May 1861, Randal W. McGavock was commissioned as a captain of the Tenth Tennessee Infantry, known as the Sons of Erin or the "Bloody Tinth" [sic] Tennessee Irish Infantry, which he and the Nashville architect, Adolphus Heiman, organized with 725 militia soldiers from his Irish constituency. He became a lieutenant colonel.



Randal McGavock's diary dated October 1, 1860 - February 5, 1862 was added to the Tennessee State Archives in 2014. It is thought to have been in a trunk captured by Federal forces at Fort Donelson. This diary volume (6A) may be viewed but may not be reproduced in any form prior to May 1, 2017.



Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Nashville, Tennessee, February 1862.
Major George B. Davis, et. al. *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*. New York: Arno Press, 1978, Plate 11.

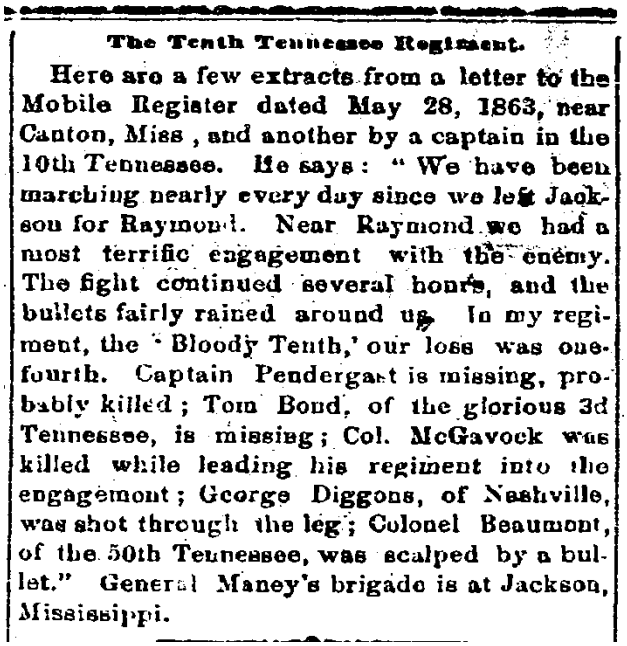
In February 1862, his regiment was surrounded by Union Forces led by General U.S. Grant at Fort Henry (west of Nashville along the Cumberland River), and his regiment retreated to nearby Fort Donelson. He was captured and was a prisoner of war. The officers were taken to Camp Chase at Columbus, Ohio. There he exclaimed: "To think that I, the mayor of Nashville, in company with the members of the legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky, was an honored and feted guest in this city three years ago, and now I am confined here in a hovel into which no respectable Tennessee farmer would drive his hogs!" Then, along with 14,000 others, he was held until July 31, 1862 in a prison in Fort Warren in Boston Harbor.

Randal McGavock kept a journal throughout these years. On July 3, 1862 he wrote:
"Father and Dr. Lindsley [his brother-in-law] came over this evening on the boat….[They had traveled from Nashville specifically for this visit]. Father was greatly affected upon meeting me, but after he discovered that I was comfortably situated he became more reconciled. ….I am truly delighted that they came…."

Battle of Raymond, Mississippi, May 12, 1863
Major George B. Davis, et. al. *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*. New York: Arno Press, 1978. Plate # 71.

After Randal McGavock was released from the Union prison, he re-joined his regiment which then had 383 soldiers. When Adolphus Heiman, the regiment colonel, died in July 1862, Randal became a colonel. He had a premonition, telling his friend: "I am afraid that I will never see Nashville again." On May 12, 1863 at Raymond, Mississippi, his troops were outnumbered four to one when, leading his troops, dressed in a new cape with a scarlet lining, Randal was killed by a bullet to his heart.

Several accounts of Col. Randal McGavock's death have been recorded:



The Tenth Tennessee Regiment.

Here are a few extracts from a letter to the Mobile Register dated May 28, 1863, near Canton, Miss , and another by a captain in the 10th Tennessee. He says: "We have been marching nearly every day since we left Jackson for Raymond. Near Raymond we had a most terrific engagement with the enemy. The fight continued several hours, and the bullets fairly rained around us. In my regiment, the 'Bloody Tenth,' our loss was one-fourth. Captain Pendergast is missing, probably killed; Tom Bond, of the glorious 3d Tennessee, is missing; Col. McGavock was killed while leading his regiment into the engagement; George Diggons, of Nashville, was shot through the leg; Colonel Beaumont, of the 50th Tennessee, was scalped by a bullet." General Maney's brigade is at Jackson, Mississippi.

Chattanooga Daily Rebel, June 17, 1863.

Col. J. J. Turner officially reported:

> Colonel McGavock, in a few seconds after ordering the charge, while gallantly leading his men, fell, mortally wounded, and some five commissioned officers of the Tenth Tennessee were wounded about the same time. The firing thus continued for about half an hour without intermission on either side.

Another witness wrote the McGavocks:

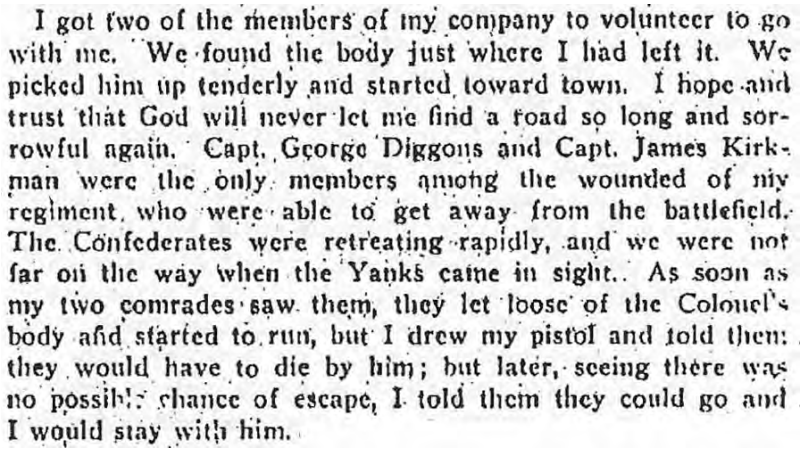
> Colonel McGavock, seeing reinforcements coming, ordered his brave men to charge, he himself taking the lead, being some twenty yards in front of his regiment. … He had not proceeded far before he was pierced through the heart by a minie ball. Turning he called upon Lt. Col Grace to rally his men, being the last words spoken by as brave a man as ever drew sward in a holy, but fruitless cause. His men charged up, got his body, and carried it to Raymond, where several ladies took charge of it and had him interred in a private enclosure. The citizens of Raymond with ever revere him as the brave and gallant spirit that fell in defense of their homes. His coat had eight bullet holes through it.

An in depth and emotional (but perhaps partly fictional) article by one of his fellow soldiers, Captain Pat Griffin, was published in the Nashville *American* and copied in the *Confederate Veteran* in 1906:

> We had been under fire about twenty minutes when I heard a ball strike something behind me. I have a dim remembrance of calling to God. It was my colonel. He was about to fall. I caught him and eased him down with his head in the shadow of a little bush. I knew he was going and asked him if he had any message for his mother. His answer was: 'Griffin, take care of me! Griffin, take care of me!' I put my canteen to his lips, but he was not conscious. He was shot through the left breast, and did not live more than five minutes.

A connection with a Washington ancestor is part of the tragic history. Captain James Porter

Kirkman with the 10th Tennessee Regiment was wounded in the head at the Battle of Raymond [See Jackson, Washington Ancestors.] According to Captain Patrick Griffin:



I got two of the members of my company to volunteer to go with me. We found the body just where I had left it. We picked him up tenderly and started toward town. I hope and trust that God will never let me find a road so long and sorrowful again. Capt. George Diggons and Capt. James Kirkman were the only members among the wounded of my regiment, who were able to get away from the battlefield. The Confederates were retreating rapidly, and we were not far on the way when the Yanks came in sight. As soon as my two comrades saw them, they let loose of the Colonel's body and started to run, but I drew my pistol and told them they would have to die by him; but later, seeing there was no possible chance of escape, I told them they could go and I would stay with him.

According to the editor of *Confederate Veteran*, Capt. Griffin said "Damn it, boys; die by your colonel." Griffin, continued:

> [He returned to the battlefield to collect the body, and with a parole as a prisoner of war] I got a carpenter and had him to make a box coffin, for which I paid him twenty dollars. My fellow-prisoners assisted me in every way they possibly could. Any friendly hands were read to help me place the Colonel's body in the rude coffin. I hired a wagon in town, and got [the Yankee captain] permission to have all the Confederate prisoners follow the Colonel's body to the grave. We had quite an imposing procession, with, of course, Yankee guards along. I had the grave marked, and called the attention of several of the citizens of Raymond to its location, so that his people would have no trouble finding him when they came to bear him home to Tennessee…. No man has ever come across life's pathway to fill McGavock's place in my heart.

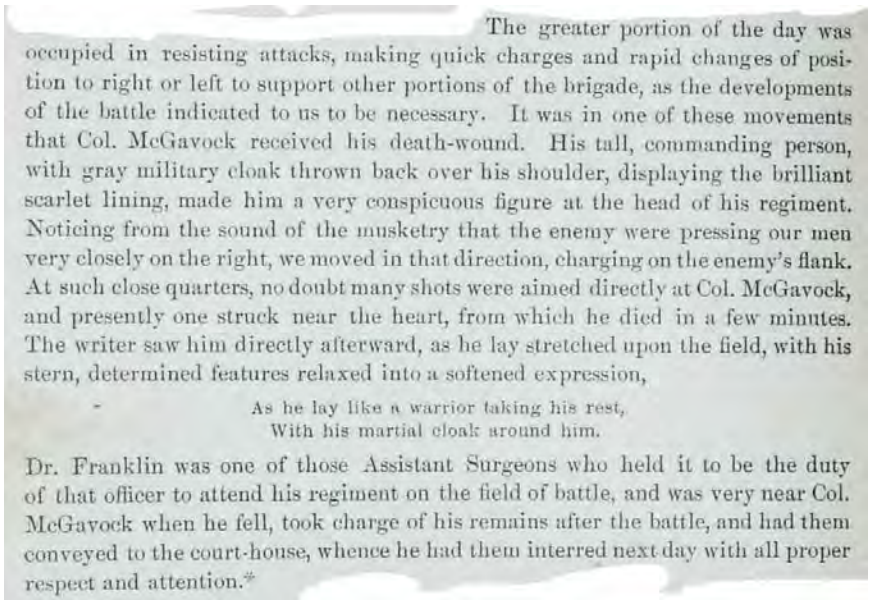
Another soldier wrote in 1880:

> His tall, commanding person [with red hair], with gray military cloak thrown back over his shoulder, displaying the brilliant scarlet lining, made him a very conspicuous figure at the head of his regiment…. Directly afterwards, as he lay stretched upon the field, with his stern, determined features relaxed into a softened expression,
>
> As he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
> With his martial cloak around him.

Sgt. Sumner Cunningham (41st Tennessee) wrote in his diary:

> Col. McGavock advanced to charge the battery [DeGolyer's Michigan Battery], supported by the Third. Nearly all saw him, as with gallant bearing he led his men, and as he moved irresistible forward, capturing four guns. This was a gallant a charge as ever was made against terrible odds. In the moment of success the fiery McGavock fell, shot through the heart.

Capt. Lewis R. Clark (10th Tennessee) wrote his remembrances in *Military Annals of Tennessee Confederate*, John Berrien Lindsley, ed., 1886. This is believed to be the most accurate version of his death:

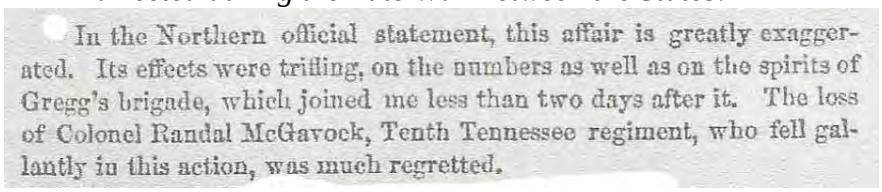


The greater portion of the day was occupied in resisting attacks, making quick charges and rapid changes of position to right or left to support other portions of the brigade, as the developments of the battle indicated to us to be necessary. It was in one of these movements that Col. McGavock received his death-wound. His tall, commanding person, with gray military cloak thrown back over his shoulder, displaying the brilliant scarlet lining, made him a very conspicuous figure at the head of his regiment. Noticing from the sound of the musketry that the enemy were pressing our men very closely on the right, we moved in that direction, charging on the enemy's flank. At such close quarters, no doubt many shots were aimed directly at Col. McGavock, and presently one struck near the heart, from which he died in a few minutes. The writer saw him directly afterward, as he lay stretched upon the field, with his stern, determined features relaxed into a softened expression,

As he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

Dr. Franklin was one of those Assistant Surgeons who held it to be the duty of that officer to attend his regiment on the field of battle, and was very near Col. McGavock when he fell, took charge of his remains after the battle, and had them conveyed to the court-house, whence he had them interred next day with all proper respect and attention.*

A Confederate general, Joseph E. Johnston, wrote in his 1874 *Narrative of Military Operations directed during the Late War Between the States*:

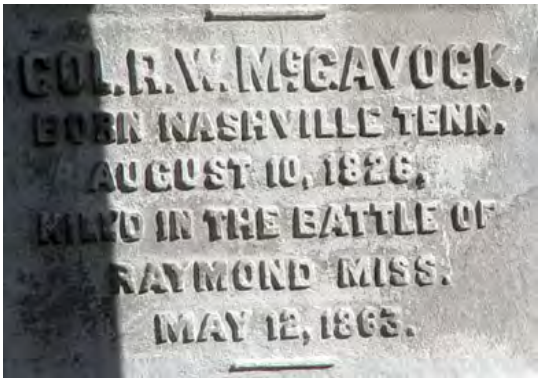


In the Northern official statement, this affair is greatly exaggerated. Its effects were trifling, on the numbers as well as on the spirits of Gregg's brigade, which joined me less than two days after it. The loss of Colonel Randal McGavock, Tenth Tennessee regiment, who fell gallantly in this action, was much regretted.

John Berrien Lindsley commented in the *Annals* that Johnston's "tribute to Col. McGavock, the more marked as it is perhaps the only similar one in that book."

According to John Berrien Lindsley's diary, May 16, 1863:

> [His friend bought the *Louisville Democrat* about 6 p.m. on Sunday, May 16th and was looking at the telegraphic column. His friend exclaimed and showed him] 'Colonel McGavock of the 10th Tennessee killed.' We hastened home. Soon as we reached the house Fanny told me that Master Randal was killed. Nelson had just come from Pa's with the newspaper. Mrs. L. deeply affected. After a cup of coffee we hastened to Pa's. Found him and Ma in deep distress. Randal was their oldest son & pride of the whole family. I consider the news probably; but still by no means certain & and endeavor to comfort them accordingly — such is war.
>
> June 15: Letter from brother Grundy, Memphis, June 3rd brings certain intelligence of Brother Randal's death. State that he has his seal ring — and knows where he is buried.



Randal William McGavock's friend and comrade returned after the battle to get his remains "or die with his colonel." His friend was captured by the Federals but still buried his colonel in a graveyard in Raymond, Mississippi. A few weeks later, Randal's sister and her husband Judge Henry Dickenson, brought his body to their home in Columbus, Mississippi (186 miles from Raymond) and buried him in the Friendship Cemetery.

On St. Patrick's Day, 1866, his remains were reinterred in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville. His funeral, preached at the First Presbyterian Church, was conducted with full Masonic honors and was attended by veterans of the Tenth Tennessee Infantry and the city's Irish population.

Colonel Randal W. McGavock.

The subject of this brief paragraph was one of the most worthy of the many gallant Tennesseans who offered up their lives in defense of what they believed to be the right, during the late war. In every relation of life, his character is worthy of emulation. In the interests of the poor, in the cause of education, in the advocacy of the various enterprises of this, his native city, and in the furtherance and defense of what he believed to be the rights and true interests of his country, he secured for himself a place in the appreciation of his fellow citizens, which will keep green his memory, and treasure his virtues in their heart of hearts.

His remains having been removed to this city from their place of temporary interment, they will be escorted this morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Jacob McGavock, Esq., to the family vault at Mount Olivet. Let us not in the hurry of life's cares forget our duty to the worthy dead.
—*Nashville Union and American.*

The soldier who had held the dying McGavock wrote that:

> I went to see my colonel's mother. Mrs. Louisa McGavock was a grand woman. I do not think that she ever forgot a kindness or remembered an injury. Her interest in and devotion to Col. McGavock's old company, the 'Sons of Erin' never ceased. The friendship between us that had its beginning in the grave at Raymond lasted until she was placed in the vault with her son, Col. McGavock, at Mount Olivet, Nashville. The first baby girl that came to my house is her namesake, and her name will be spoken with love and respect….

Years later one of his comrade in arms wrote in the *Nashville Tennessean*:

> [During the annual St. Patrick's Day Parade in Nashville], there was one house on the line of march where the parade halted and saluted the portrait of a handsome man dressed in Confederate uniform….It hung from the second-story window, garlanded in evergreens and below it hung a green satin flag, with the harp and shamrock in gold. The portrait was of the gallant Randal W. McGavock, the beloved colonel of the Tenth Tennessee, which was an Irish regiment…. As long as his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob McGavock lived, this honor was paid their son and it was with gratitude mingled with sorrow that they stood beneath his portrait and received this mark of honor from his loyal comrades, many of whom would leave the lines to shake hands with them. Each band would play before this portrait.

*

One of Jacob and Louisa Grundy McGavock's grandsons rose to high levels in the federal government.

Jacob McGavock Dickinson (1851-1928), son of Anne Grundy McGavock and Judge Henry Dickinson, joined the Confederate Calvary as a private at age 14. As a prominent lawyer he was Assistant Attorney General under President Grover Cleveland, 1895-1897. Under President Theodore Roosevelt he served as one of two counsels to represent the United States before the Alaska Boundary Commission in London, 1903. Under President Willliam Taft, he was the Secretary of War, 1909-1911, and a personal friend and advisor to the president. Jacob McGavock Dickinson married Mary Overton, the granddaughter of Judge John Overton who founded Memphis, Tennessee and built Traveller's Rest in Nashville in 1799.

When he died, his body lay in state at the Capitol, Nashville.

Sadie Warner Frazer's

Maternal Southern Ancestors

Grundy

Burkham, Caldwell,

Daughtery, Phillips, Rodgers

This information is provided for educational and genealogical purposes only.

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose
2016

Sadie Warner Frazer's

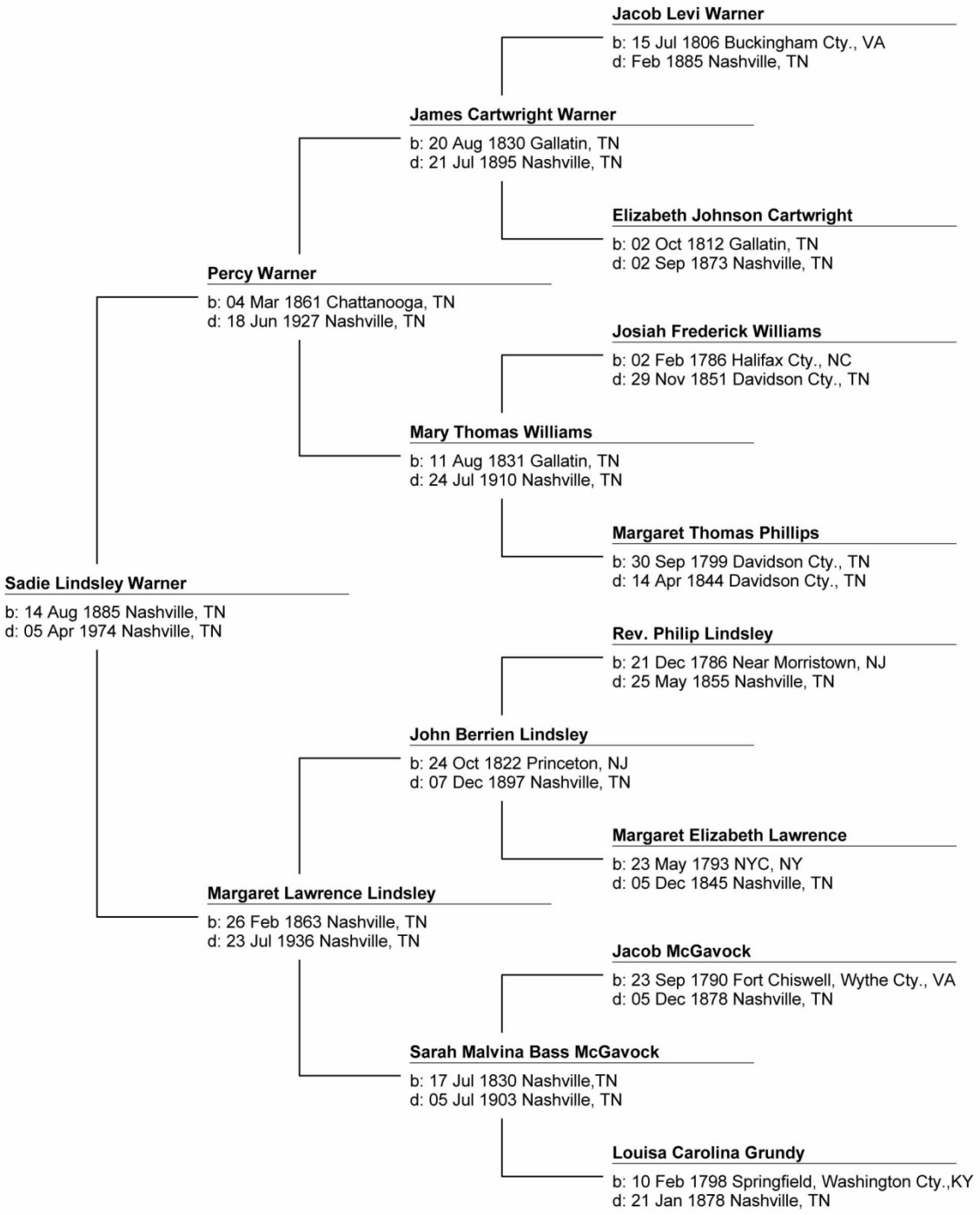
Maternal *Southern*Ancestors

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. **Lindsley** Southern Ancestors
2. **McGavock**, Campbell, Cloyd, Crockett, Kent
3. **McGavock:** Jacob and Louisa Grundy McGavock and Randal W. McGavock
4. **Grundy**, Burkham, Caldwell, Daughtery, Phillips, Rodgers

Military and Hereditary Societies in each booklet

Bibliography and Research in each booklet



Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal and Maternal Ancestors

Berkeley County (Northern Part of Frederick County), Virginia (now in West Virginia).

Kentucky

Grundy

Note: The descendant lists and dates are for reference only. Exact dates are in the genealogy database.

Descendants of George GRUNDY and Elizabeth BURKHAM

1 George GRUNDY (1735 - about 1783)
+ Elizabeth BURKHAM (about 1734 - 1824)
...2 William GRUNDY (about 1756 - 1778)
...2 Samuel GRUNDY (about 1768 -)
+ [unknown spouse]
.....3 Susan GRUNDY
...2 Charles GRUNDY (about 1772 - 1793)
...2 Felix GRUNDY (1775 - 1840)
+ Ann Phillips RODGERS (1779 - 1847)
.....3 Louisa Carolina GRUNDY (1798 - 1878)
+ Jacob MCGAVOCK (1790 - 1878)
.....3 Elizabeth Burkham GRUNDY (1799 -)
+ Ramsay MAYSON
.....3 George Seay GRUNDY (1801 - 1802)
.....3 John Rodgers GRUNDY (1803 - 1836)
.....3 Margaret Ann Camron GRUNDY (1805 - 1832)
+ Name Unknown RAWLINGS
.....3 James Priestly Harrison GRUNDY (1807 - 1844)
.....3 Martha Ann GRUNDY (1810 - 1891)
+ Van P. WINDER
.....4 Caroline WINDER (1829 - 1905)
+ John MCGAVOCK (1815 - 1893)
.....3 Mary Malvina GRUNDY (1810 - 1863)
+ John Meredith BASS (1804 - 1878)
.....3 Maria Green Reid GRUNDY (1815 -)
.....3 Felicia Anna GRUNDY (1820 - 1889)
+ William EAKIN (1810 -)
+ Robert Massengill PORTER
...2 Joseph GRUNDY (- 1780)

Descendants of Roger BURKHAM and Lucia JONES

1 Roger BURKHAM (- 1702)
+ Lucia JONES
...2 John BURKHAM
+ Elizabeth WEST
.....3 Roger BURKHAM (1700 - about 1777)
+ Catherine SURNAME UNKNOWN
.....4 Elizabeth BURKHAM (about 1734 - 1824)
+ George GRUNDY (1735 - about 1783)
.....5 William GRUNDY (about 1756 - 1778)
.....5 Samuel GRUNDY (about 1768 -)
+ [unknown spouse]
.....6 Susan GRUNDY
.....5 Charles GRUNDY (about 1772 - 1793)
.....5 Felix GRUNDY (1775 - 1840)
+ Ann Phillips RODGERS (1779 - 1847)
.....6 Louisa Carolina GRUNDY (1798 - 1878)
+ Jacob MCGAVOCK (1790 - 1878)

Our connection to the Grundy family is important because Felix Grundy (1775-1840) was a very influential person in the history of Tennessee. Percy Warner's wife was Margaret Lindsley (1864-1936) [See Lindsley, Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Southern Ancestors]. Margaret Lindsley Warner's mother was Sarah McGavock Lindsley (1830-1903); her maternal grandmother was Louisa Grundy McGavock (1798-1878) [See McGavock, Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Southern Ancestors], and her great grandfather was Felix Grundy.

Many books have been written about Felix Grundy. The most recent well-researched book is: J. Roderick Heller III, *Democracy's Lawyer: Felix Grundy of the Old Southwest*, Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2010. I am appreciative of this Grundy descendant's research.

The Grundy family can be traced back to Lancashire, England. The first Grundy to come to America, George Grundy (1735-d. ca. 1783), arrived in Virginia in 1750 or earlier. He married Elizabeth **Burkham** (b. ca. 1734-1824) before 1757 in Virginia.

*

Burkham

Elizabeth **Burkham** (Birkham, Beckham) was born in Somerset County, Maryland. Elizabeth Burkham's first ancestor in America was Roger Burkham (d. 1702) who came to Virginia as an indentured servant in 1667. He moved to Somerset County, Maryland by 1670. Roger Burkham's grandson, Roger Burkham (1700-d. ca. 1777) moved from

Somerset County to Shenandoah Valley, Virginia in 1735. He then moved to Berkeley Springs, Berkeley County (later Frederick County), Virginia (now West Virginia). Roger Burkham was an enlisted soldier in George Washington's Virginia Regiment in 1758. A note about the Burkham name: genealogy researchers and even our family members have used the spelling "Berkham;" this is not correct.

*

Grundy, continued

George Grundy had various occupations: wagon master, miller, and innkeeper. He owned more than seven hundred acres in the 1760s. In 1773 he was granted permission to open an ordinary (inn) in his house. In 1776 he was Justice of the Peace in Berkeley County (for Civil Service he is eligible to be represented in the Daughters of the American Revolution [DAR]). He was a small breeder of racehorses. George and Elizabeth Burkham Grundy had nine sons and two daughters. Their seventh son, Felix, was born in 1775 in Berkeley County, Virginia. The family moved to Augusta County, Virginia when Felix was a toddler.

Tragedies befell the Grundy family. In 1778, Ohio-based Shawnee Indians attacked their eldest child, William Grundy (b. ca. 1756-1778), who was about 22 years old. William and two friends were returning home when, according to Felix Grundy's 1830 Senate speech, William was killed from wounds "from tomahawk and scalping knife."

In 1780 the family decided to move to the fertile new land in Kentucky that was opening to settlers. They traveled in a river flotilla on the Ohio River to Jefferson County,

Kentucky. On the journey, they had to suffer through severe weather with freezing temperatures and snowstorms.

Shortly after their arrival, another tragedy struck the family. During the Revolutionary War, the British and the Indians attacked Colonial outposts. On August 8, 1780, one of their sons, Joseph Grundy (d. 1780), joined the Colonial forces under George Rogers Clark that attacked a Shawnee village where a three hour battle ensued. Fourteen men including "Joseph Grundey" were killed.

George Grundy executed his will on September 11, 1783; within six months he died at age 49. One story was that in 1784 he was deputized by his son, Sheriff John Grundy, charged with arresting a criminal, "Bad John Carr." "Bad John Carr" stabbed him in the heart and killed him. Felix was eight years old.

George Grundy's widow Elizabeth Grundy was hard-working and enterprising. She opened the first tavern in Nelson County in 1785—Widow Grundy's Inn. She owned real estate and Negroes. In later years, Elizabeth lived in Washington County with her daughter, Mary ("Polly") Grundy and her husband Samuel Seay. Elizabeth Grundy's will, written in the handwriting of her son, Felix, in 1818 and revised in 1823, detailed the disposition of her "negroes." Thirteen were named; the "remainder of my negroes" were to be sold at auction, but only to her children. Elizabeth signed her will with her mark indicating that she could not read or write.

In 1793, once again tragedy struck. Charles Grundy (b. ca. 1772-1793) at age 21 was a sergeant in the cavalry that engaged in an expedition against the Indians. He was not killed by the Indians, but shortly afterwards he died of smallpox.

Felix Grundy described his upbringing in his 1830 speech to the U.S. Senate:

> … I was too young to participate in these dangers and difficulties, but I can remember when death was in almost every bush, and every thicket concealed in ambuscade. If I am asked to trace my memory back, and named the first indelible impression it received, it would be the sight of my eldest brother bleeding and dying under the wounds inflicted by the tomahawk and scalping-knife. *Another* and *another* went the same way. I have seen a widowed mother plundered of her whole property in a single night; from affluence and ease, reduced to poverty in a moment, and thereby compelled to labor with her own hands to educate her last and favorite son, who now addresses you.

Felix Grundy's early education was at Bardstown Academy, in Bardstown, Kentucky under Dr. James Priestly (who later, with Felix Grundy's endorsement, became the president of Cumberland College in Nashville). His mother wanted him to study medicine, but he read law under George Nicolas, one of the leading lawyers in the West. He was admitted to the Kentucky bar on November 5, 1795, at the age of twenty. Along the way, his brothers, who were established property and slave owners, were there to help Felix.

*

Caldwell
Daughtery
Phillips
Rodgers

Descendants of Andrew Rodgers

1 Andrew Rodgers 1685 - 1756
. +Janet Surname Unknown 1690 -
..... 2 William Rodgers 1708 - 1750
..... +Margaret Ann Caldwell 1711/12 - 1791
..... 3 John Rodgers 1746/47 - 1836
..... +Margaret Ann Daugherty 1748 - 1808
..... 4 Mary Eleanor Rodgers
..... +Stephen Chenault
..... 5 [5] Louisa Chenault 1813 - 1885
..... +[4] James Randal McGavock 1812 - 1862
..... 4 Ann Phillips Rodgers 1779 - 1847
..... +Felix Grundy 1775 - 1840
..... 5 Louisa Carolina Grundy 1798 - 1878
..... +Jacob McGavock 1790 - 1878

Descendants of John Caldwell

1 John Caldwell - 1750
. +Margaret Phillips
..... 2 William Caldwell
..... +Rebecca Walkup
..... 3 John Caldwell
..... +Margaret Davidson
..... 2 Margaret Ann Caldwell 1711/12 - 1791
..... +William Rodgers 1708 - 1750
..... 3 John Rodgers 1746/47 - 1836
..... +Margaret Ann Daugherty 1748 - 1808
..... 4 Mary Eleanor Rodgers
..... +Stephen Chenault
..... 5 [5] Louisa Chenault 1813 - 1885
..... +[4] James Randal McGavock 1812 - 1862
..... 4 Ann Phillips Rodgers 1779 - 1847
..... +Felix Grundy 1775 - 1840
..... 5 Louisa Carolina Grundy 1798 - 1878
..... +Jacob McGavock 1790 - 1878

..... 2 Capt. John Caldwell
..... +Name Unknown
..... 2 David Caldwell
..... 2 Rev. James Caldwell 1734 - 1781
..... +Hannah Ogden 1733 - 1780

Descendants of Thomas Daugherty

1 Thomas Daugherty - 1761
. +Anne Phillips
..... 2 Thomas Daugherty - 1789
..... +Mary Surname Unknown
..... 3 Margaret Ann Daugherty 1748 - 1808
..... +John Rodgers 1746/47 - 1836
..... 4 Mary Eleanor Rodgers
..... +Stephen Chenault
..... 5 [5] Louisa Chenault 1813 - 1885
..... +[4] James Randal McGavock 1812 - 1862
..... 4 Ann Phillips Rodgers 1779 - 1847
..... +Felix Grundy 1775 - 1840
..... 5 Louisa Carolina Grundy 1798 - 1878
..... +Jacob McGavock 1790 - 1878

In 1797 Felix Grundy married Ann ("Nancy") Phillips **Rodgers** (1779-1847) in 1797 in Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky where her family was also living. Ann Rodgers was born in Lunenburg, Virginia; her parents were John Rodgers (1747-1836) and Margaret Ann **Daughtery** (1748-1808). Her ancestors all trace back to Ireland.

The **Rodgers** came to Pennsylvania before 1730. They then settled in the Cub Creek Settlement in Lunenburg County, Virginia by 1750. They were all staunch Presbyterians.

John Rodgers' brother, Lt. Andrew Rodgers (1749-d. ca. 1824), fought in the Revolutionary War. He was an officer in the 14th Regiment Virginia Continental Line. Lt. Rodgers resigned in 1778 due to ill-health while at Valley Forge. Lt. Andrew Rodgers is eligible to be represented in the Society of the Cincinnati.[1] John Rodgers also fought in the Revolutionary War; he possibly is eligible to be represented in the Society of the Cincinnati.

Note: despite genealogical researchers and family articles, this Rodgers family is not the Rogers family of Massachusetts nor is it descended from John Rogers, the fifth president of Harvard University.

*

[1] The Society of the Cincinnati is a historical organization with fourteen constituent societies in the United States and France founded in 1783 to preserve the ideals and fellowship of the American Revolutionary War officers. Present-day hereditary members must be descended from an officer who served in the Continental Army or Navy for at least three years, from an officer in the Continental Army who died or was killed in service, or from an officer in the Continental Army serving at the close of the Revolution. Each officer may be represented by only one descendant at any given time.

John Rodgers's father William Rodgers (1708-1750) married Margaret **Caldwell** (1712-1791). Her parents John Caldwell and Mary **Phillips** Caldwell came from Derry, Ireland All but the last of their children, including Margaret, were born in Ireland. They immigrated to Pennsylvania and then founded the Cub Creek Settlement in Lunenburg. This was a Presbyterian settlement. Their youngest son, **Reverend James Caldwell** (1734-1781), studied at Princeton University and became a pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He was a chaplain in the Third Brigade of the New Jersey Continental Line during the Revolutionary War; he was known as the "Fighting Parson." He and his wife were killed in separate tragic incidents during the War. Caldwell, New Jersey was named in his honor. Rev. James Caldwell is eligible to be represented in the Society of the Cincinnati.

Ann Rodgers' maternal line goes back to Ireland. In 1727, the **Daughertys** came with the Caldwells to Pennsylvania and then they all moved to the Cub Creek Settlement. Ann Rodgers' mother, Margaret Daugherty (1748-1808), was kidnapped by the Shawnee Indians when she was a child. She lived among the Indians for several years. When a prisoner exchange was possible, her father Thomas Daughtery (d. 1789) went to the Indian settlement. He did not recognize his daughter but had an inspiration. He looked to heaven and sang the first verse of a hymn that the family had sung for generations. A small voice from the middle of the children sang the refrain. They were, thus, re-united, by "the Grace of God." Another version of this reunion was also passed

down: Thomas Daughtery had to prove to her Indian captors that Margaret was indeed his daughter. He said, "on her left arm you will find the print of the front teeth of my horse that bit her a few years ago. Margaret spoke up immediately, "Father, it was not that horse, but the old grey mare." With that, the Indians handed her over to her father.

John Rodgers and Margaret Caldwell Rodgers had nine children. In 1781 they moved to the Danville, Kentucky area where they were small farmers with a few slaves. Ann Rodgers did not bring wealth into the marriage, but she did have some useful political connections. Several of Margaret's brothers were important political figures in Kentucky, and one of her sisters married the father of John Caldwell Calhoun, the proponent of nullification.

*

Grundy, continued

Felix and Ann Rodgers Grundy had four children in Springfield, Kentucky and then moved to Bardstown. There she became a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1799, they owned seven slaves; he always bought family groups, never separating families.

In Kentucky, Felix Grundy quickly rose to positions of importance :

- 1795-1806: Distinguished attorney.
- 1797: Member of Kentucky Constitutional Convention of Kentucky.
- 1800-1805: Member Kentucky House of Representatives.

- 1806-Ran for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky.
- 1806-1807: Judge (December 1806) and then (April 1807) Chief Justice of the Kentucky Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals. Referred to as Honorable Felix Grundy.

In 1807 he decided to move to Nashville as he was dissatisfied with his prospects and his inadequate salary.[2] Another reason could have been his political aspirations. In 1803 Grundy became a leader of the democratic forces and from 1807 onwards, he was an ally of Andrew Jackson. Henry Clay, the famous Kentucky lawyer and orator, opposed Andrew Jackson and therefore Grundy. Grundy said in jest that he felt Kentucky was not big enough to have both Clay and himself.

In Tennessee, once again he rose to positions of power and importance :

- 1811 and 1813: Congressman representing Western Tennessee in U.S. Congress. Member of the very important Foreign Relations Committee. He was a War Hawk (supporter of the War of 1812).
- 1814: resigned from Congress due to his wife being gravely ill.
- 1819-1827: Representative, Tennessee State Legislature. 1819-1820: one of Tennessee commissioners to determine the boundary between Tennessee and Kentucky.
- 1829-1837: U.S. Senator. He supported President Andrew Jackson.

[2] Population of Nashville, Tennessee: 1800- 350; 1810- 1,100; 1820- 3,410; 1830- 5,566; 1840- 6,929;

- 1838-1839: Attorney General under President Martin Van Buren. He resigned when Governor James Polk and others asked him to run again for the U.S. Senate.
- 1839-1840: U.S. Senator.

Grundy was one of the "outstanding criminal lawyers in the Southwest. He was an exceptionally able speaker and debater. He was also a graceful, commanding and impressive figure, superb at cross-examination and a master at swaying a jury. He was called on to defend individuals in all the states surrounding Tennessee. He lost only one criminal case [the execution of a notoriously guilty murderer] of 165 [probably 185] capital cases he defended] in his career." (*American National Biography*, 1999). "This success was the result of finesse rather than of legal learning. …His manner was genial and his bearing distinguished. He knew how to flatter by condescension and to impress by his eloquence, as a master of pathos he could move juries to tears. A science in his hands became an art, and the gallows was often cheated of its due." (J. C. Guild, *Old Times in Tennessee*, 1878). His style was according to his obituary "a generous flow of sentiment with a nervous and powerful, yet calm and dignified expression." Some contemporary sources stated that he was the best criminal lawyer in the South, and produced the matchless oratory of a "silver-tongued orator."

Grundy rose from humble origins to become one of the leading lawyers of the West and

1850- 10,165; 1860- 16,988; 1870- 25,865; 1900- 80,865.

one of the leading members of the Jacksonian Democratic Party. He never forgot his roots, and throughout his life he fought for the causes of the little man against the aristocracy. He was one of the staunchest advocates of democracy in his generation, consistently opposed to special privileges for certain groups and consistently supporting a broadened franchise and limited government." (*American National Biography*, 1999).

Felix Grundy and his wife had twelve children between 1798 and 1820. In 1818 their eldest daughter Louisa married Jacob McGavock, who was the nephew of Ann Rodgers Grundy's sister and her husband Randal McGavock.

They were early members of the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville, Ann in 1818 and Felix in 1821. Felix Grundy was a supporter of the cause of Temperance and other benevolent societies. In a sad irony, one of his sons died of alcoholism at the age of 38. The Grundys were strong Presbyterians and did not allow card-playing in their home. Felix was a Mason for thirty years, and was a featured speaker at many meetings.

Felix Grundy was a strong supporter of education. He was a member of the board of trustees of Cumberland College (later University of Nashville) for thirty-one years. He supported the establishment of Mrs. Keet's Female Academy in 1813 and then the Nashville Female Academy in 1816.

Ann Grundy in 1817 organized with other church women the Female Bible and

Charitable Society of Nashville that distributed Bibles and clothing to the poor. She believed that the Bible could not be properly understood by people who could not read it. Therefore on July 2, 1820, Ann Grundy started the first Sunday School in Nashville with 15 needy children. At first it met with opposition as a desecration of the Sabbath because reading and spelling were also taught. The classes were held in dilapidated buildings with minimal materials. According to the custom (laws) of the time, the Negro children were limited to learning to read and oral spelling (they were not taught to write). Three years later, some churches established Sunday Schools. Later the Presbyterian Church named its female Bible class (of more than 170 members) was named the Ann Grundy Bible Class. Ann Grundy was also among the organizers of the House of Industry for Females that began in 1837; it provided a home, and taught domestic skills, to orphan girls and young women.

Ann Grundy encouraged her daughters to be strong and independent. In an 1843 letter to her daughter she wrote: "I am proud that I have raised my daughters to shift for themselves. I see every day the need of women being useful to themselves and there [sic] husbands."

Felix Grundy believed that slavery should not have been introduced in America, but it could not be ended without unacceptable consequences. He owned a small number of slaves; since he did not own a plantation, there was no need for him to own a great number. He did buy and sell slaves throughout his life—even to Andrew Jackson. He

was a partial owner, along with his sons-in-law, Jacob McGavock and John M. Bass, of a cotton plantation in Arkansas and bought slaves for that plantation in the 1830s.

Felix Grundy owned nine slaves in 1820 and ten slaves in 1830. According to a descendant, two of the most loved and trusted of their slaves were Aunt Ann Grundy and "Daddy." Aunt Ann came to Nashville with Grundy family and celebrated her 100th birthday in 1890.

Jane Thomas in *Old Days in Nashville* (1897) wrote that Aunt Fanny Grundy, then 104 years old with all her senses and is able to see, belonged to the Methodist Church; took a great interest in the work of the church; was always good to the pastor and his wife; and was very charitable. This was probably the same person as Aunt Ann.

His manservant, Ambrose Grundy ("Daddy"), accompanied him on his trips. When Felix Grundy passed away, in his will he left the "negroes Ambrose and Hannah" to his wife and her heirs. According to Felix Grundy's granddaughter, this was "a sacred charge to his daughters…. Ambrose was always carefully attended to by Felix's daughters." A great granddaughter remembered Ambrose living at the home of her grandparents, Jacob and Louisa McGavock:

> We children were brought up to look upon him with great reverence. His room was in a little cottage on the back of the log. He had a negro man who cared for him. Twice a week his bottle was filled with the best of whiskey from which he made his toddies and every luxury that was served on the table was sent to his room. When he died his funeral was from this home and there was a big party in town the night of his funeral but none of the young people of the family attended on account of "Daddy's" death, and we all followed to the cemetery where he was buried.

Ambrose Grundy died on October 9, 1875 at 105 years old. Ambrose was buried at Felix Grundy's feet, as Felix had requested before his death in 1840, both in the Nashville City Cemetery and in 1890 in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

In 1808, Felix Grundy bought a lot in Nashville for $200. In 1815, after he resigned from the Senate due to his wife's illness, he built a very large house referred to as Grundy Hill (Grundy Place). The brick mansion took three years to build; slaves, who were specialized craftsmen, built it. It was the finest residence in the city at the time. The property was sold after his widow's death in 1847 to President James K. Polk who was his law clerk (1830-1840) and friend. The mansion was remodeled extensively and was known thereafter as Polk Place.

Felix Grundy suffered from stomach pains for many years; perhaps he had colon or stomach cancer. He returned to the U.S. Senate in 1839 and gave an important speech in March 1840. He died of exhaustion and pneumonia while campaigning for the re-election of President Van Buren on December 19, 1840. He was buried in the City Cemetery Nashville with Masonic honors. James K. Polk, then governor of Tennessee, wrote former President Andrew Jackson at the Hermitage. Jackson responded saying that the state of his health and the coldness of the weather prevented him from attending Grundy's funeral and "paying a last tribute of respect to the memory of [my] deceased friend." He asked Polk to "make a tender to Mrs. Grundy and all the family of [my]

sincere condolence on this melancholy occasion." To another friend, Jackson wrote: "our friend Grundy is no more, his death…is a serious loss to his country and family." His death was announced to the U.S. Senate by a colleague:

> Of his action here, I need not speak. Of one thing I think I am certain,he has left no enemy in this body, and many warm, very warm and devoted friends who will long cherish his memory. For his was a spirit ever kind, noble and bland as a summer morning. His eloquence charmed and delighted, often confounded, but never repelled, the admiration of his adversary.

Ann Phillips Rodgers Grundy died in 1847 of pneumonia she developed after a horseback ride.

The death notice in the Nashville *Republican Banner*, Friday, January 29, 1847:

> Died – On Wednesday afternoon at the residence of her son-in-law Mr. W. Eakin in this place, Mrs. Grundy, widow of the late Hon. Felix Grundy, a lady universally respected and beloved.

Christian [Presbyterian] Record, Nashville, January 30 and February 6, 1847:

> 'Died, Mrs. Grundy of this city, the venerable relict of the late Hon. Felix Grundy, was called to her home, on the evening of the 27th inst. – a brief obituary of this excellent mother in Israel, may be expected in our next number.'
> Death of Mrs. Ann Grundy. She had died Jan. 27, 1847. Six daughters were living; five of them in the church. Mrs. Grundy joined the church under Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, D.D. at Bardstown, Ky. She was a native of Virginia and 'moved to Kentucky when very young.'

When the railroad took possession of some sections of the Nashville City Cemetery in 1890, the graves of Felix Grundy, Ann Rodgers Grundy, and his manservant, Ambrose, were relocated to Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville.

In 1844, a newly established county in the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee was named for Felix Grundy. Grundy owned thousands of acres there in collaboration with a Boston attorney. This land passed to Grundy's sons-in-law, and his daughters had

cottages there. One of Grundy's old friends had requested to the State Senate with "pertinacious perseverance" that the new county be named after his "old and valued friend, Felix Grundy."

Felix and Ann Rodgers Grundy's daughter, **Malvina Grundy**, married John M. Bass, who was wealthy and held several important positions in Nashville. Their son, Dr. William James Bass (1830-1862), was killed during the Civil War in October, 1862. He was shot while on duty near Nashville. Dr. John Berrien Lindsley wrote: "An aggravated murder from best information….The brutality exhibited by the Federal soldiers in this affair awakens the intensest [sic] indignation. I never witness its like. Credit if accorded General Negley for not interfering with the funeral which was conducted strictly as that of an ordinary person dying in an ordinary way."

GRUNDY, Felix, a Representative and a Senator from Tennessee; born in Berkeley County, Va., on September 11, 1777; moved with his parents to Brownsville, Pa., and in 1780 to Kentucky; pursued an academic course at Bardstown, Ky.; first studied medicine, then studied law; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Bardstown, Ky., in 1797; member of the Kentucky constitutional convention in 1799; member of the State house of representatives 1800–1805; chosen judge of the supreme court of Kentucky in 1806, and was soon afterward, in 1807, made chief justice, which office he resigned in the winter of the same year; moved to Nashville, Tenn., in 1807 and resumed the practice of his profession; elected as a War Democrat to the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congresses and served from March 4, 1811, until his resignation in 1814; was an active factor in bringing about the War of 1812; member of the Tennessee House of Representatives 1815–1819; in 1820 was associated with Judge W. L. Brown in effecting an amicable adjustment of the State line between Tennessee and Kentucky; elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John H. Eaton and served from October 19, 1829, to July 4, 1838, when he resigned to accept the position of Attorney General of the United States to which he was appointed by President Van Buren July 5, 1838; resigned December 1, 1839, having been elected to the United States Senate on November 19, 1839, to fill the vacancy in the term commencing March 4, 1839, caused by the resignation of Ephraim Foster; the question of his eligibility to election as Senator while holding the office of Attorney General of the United States having been raised, he resigned from the Senate on December 14, 1839, and was reelected the same day, serving from December 14, 1839, until his death in Nashville, Tenn., December 19, 1840; interment in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

"Felix Grundy," by Thomas A. Abernethy, *Dictionary of American Biography*, 1932; and *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1771-1949*, 1950.

He was a really great man. He never was a hard student as far as reading books was concerned; but he read men- he understood men at first sight, as if by intuition, better than any man I have ever known. He was in another sense an intense student. He was more in the habit of what Mr. Wirt, In the British Spy, denominates "close and solid thinking," than was known generally, even to his most intimate friends. In the progress of trials of great causes in Court, especially criminal cases, his habit was to take but very few brief notes of leading facts and points. When the Court would adjourn over to the next day, Mr. Grundy was always among the first to leave the Court room and retire to his lodgings, and from that moment until after tea or supper, he mingled with every person about him in all manner of cheerful conversation, telling anecdotes, which he did inimitably, and in hearing and joining the heartiest laughs at those told by others. He always seemed to have forgotten the cause in hand, even if it were one of life and death. But after this relaxation, and eating temperately he immediately retired to his room. He generally preferred to have some friend with him in his room at all times. On such occasions, I have no doubt, I have spent a hundred nights in his room, rooming together, during the fifteen or sixteen years we attended courts from our respective homes together. If the weather were cold, he always, if the beds were large, preferred sleeping together. After going to his room, unless some indispensable consultation prevented, he was always the first to propose going to bed, and he always had the unusual

Excerpts, "Recollections of Felix Grundy," S. H. Laughlin, ca. 1840s.

and extraordinary power, by abstracting his thoughts, of going to sleep in two or three minutes after the time came when he chose to ##### sleep. Going to bed and to sleep thus early, and always sleeping [illegible], he usually awaoke about one o'clock in the morning. It was <u>then</u> and <u>not til then</u>, that he commenced the intense and profound study and preparation of his case, and arranged in his own mind all the heads of the speech he had to make the next day, or before the case closed. If the trial lasted three or four days, as many important cases, civil as well as criminal, often did, this nightly task of study and preparation was regularly taken up every night. But always with more care and system the night before he had to deliver his argument. Even in Chancery cases, after the reading of all papers and records, and notes taken of dates, facts, leading points fixed and concluded by proofs and depositions, he made the same nocturnal preparation. Even the splendid sentences and occasional poetical or classical quotations by which he embellished his speeches before juries, were thus prepared, perfectly committed to memory- and nothing committed to his memory was ever lost or forgotten- and the order and connection in which he would intorduce them, were all thus arranged and prepared. To me, for many years, he made no secret of his art. To those who heard him in Court, and saw him scarcely ever looking at or taking a note, unless it were in the conclusion of a speech, when he would occasionally turn over and look at his notes, out of abundant caution, for fear the warmth of debate had caused him to overlook some fact or authority, I say to the lookers- on all this appeared perfectly extempore, when in fact it was the effect of cautious,

Excerpts, "Recollections of Felix Grundy," S. H. Laughlin, ca. 1840s.

and careful preparation. Such, however, was the exuberance of his splendid imagination and the excellence of his memory, that upon thousand of occasions, upon indidental points, arising off hand, and altogether extempore, he made many of his most masterly speeches, both of eloquence and argument. Scarcely any man ever lived, who needed the discipline and preparation to which he schooled himself, less than he did. But he felt it to be a duty to his client, to his cause, and to himself, less by a more careless method he might perchance omit some argument, or some ground which would be beneficial to his cause. In all cases when the proofs were all submitted, he saw at once, with perfect intuition, the very point- or the several points- always few however- upon which the cause must turn. To fortify and maintain these, throwing all extraneous matters to the winds, was his method. Hence generally, his speeches were not labored or very long- never apparently too long or too short. The great contracting faculty of his mind was his profound and clear judgment. He was embued with a greater share- always ready and always at hand- of common sense than any man I ever was acqvainted with.

Excerpts, "Recollections of Felix Grundy," S. H. Laughlin, ca. 1840s.

Washington, December 19th 1812

My Dear Daughter,

I have received the map, you sent, and it gave yr Father, much pleasure to show yr handy work to his friends here, who board with him, they had no idea, that it was possible, for a girl born & raised in the West, to execute a thing of that kind - They formerly thought, that everything west of the mountains was done in a wild, savage manner - but now they begin to think, that genius as well as civilization has a place in the Western States - I could not, even give the West, the credit of what little figure, I make here, I was claimed as a Virginian, I say no, I am a Western man altogether - What shall I say more? Go to school to Mrs Barbour as long as yr mother says is right, do as she orders, that is best her Judgment ought to govern -- And do as she directs, - I shall approve of her counseb - I have not heard, that Eliza has got home, tell me by letter about it, and say to yr mother she ought to write to me - my dear child, I had no Idea, untill now that my children would ever be slaves or the humble drudges of men in power, but I now believe, that everything is to be feared; and If yr father had been less conspicious, the fate of his children might have been better - but this is a gloomy subject, which will be realized too soon, and should not be anticipated by fear - Be industrious in acquiring knowledge, and using it to advantage rely on it that as much solid information dwells in yr country as in the Great City

Copy of letter by Felix Grundy to his daughter (age 14), December 1812.

of Washington — At present, I am in great political trouble I see, that the republican party to which I belong, is rapidly declining, of course I believe, the liberties of the country are gone, I ought not to express to any person half I foresee on that subject, but, alas that principle of Equality & a regard to merit which brought yr father from the Gap of obscurity is about to be abandoned, and a different state of things to commence -- I fear these things, and at every navyard, I will face them, better, to have one hours freedom, than an eternity in bondage -- Every effort of our Army on land has failed -- how disgracefull this is? I can never agree to make peace with G Britain while things remain in this state. - It was a maxim with the old Romans never to treat or sue for peace in times of adversity, so I say now -- give us victory, and honorable terms, and I am for peace, not otherwise -- I have not had time to see about the books you wrote for, in my next, I will speak on the subjects now omitted. It is now 12 o'clock at night, and I am much fatigued with the labors of the day and yr mother will tell you, I am sleepy.

Farewell.

Yr loving father

Felix Grundy.

Copy of letter by Felix Grundy to his daughter (age 14), December 1812.

[F. Grundy's Letter to his Constituents.]

CITIZENS OF WEST TENNESSEE—

The constituted authorities have done their duty. War is declared against Great Britain. It now remains for the people of the United States to show themselves *Americans*. Yes, fellow citizens, that nation from whose vassalage the independent spirit of our fathers rescued us, has never ceased to employ means to reduce us to a worse state than that of colonization. At no time since our independence has Great Britain failed to use all her exertions to destroy the rising greatness of this *Republic*.—She has, contrary to the established law of nations, continually harrassed, and now almost annihilated our commerce. Upwards of seven thousand Americans, forcibly impressed from our merchantmen, are at this time compelled to serve on board of British ships of war.—You well know from your contiguity to the scene, that the savage tribes at the instigation of British agents, are now waging against us a cruel warfare, unknown among civilized nations;—recent disclosures have satisfied the general government of the agency of the British ministry in these transactions. After it was established that the governor of Canada, with the approbation of his government, had employed and sent into our country a secret agent to poison the minds of our citizens—to create disunion and destroy our happy constitution, what man can doubt that nation's being capable of any act, however base and dishonorable, tending to our destruction? *Three millions* of Americans procured our independence, and cannot upwards of *seven millions* maintain it? Are we a degraded and degenerate race, or is the mighty spirit of our fathers in us?

To the revolutionary men who still live, argument is unnecessary;—they know the value of the prize for which they fought; they will tell, they will *command* their sons to defend those rights which their valor and their blood purchased. To those of my own age, who were too young to participate in the past dangers and difficulties of our country, I can speak in a becoming and unassuming language. To you, your representative speaks, in a tone, which in his opinion becomes the present day. Our fathers fought—they gave us liberty—Let us look to them and to our posterity. Shall it be said, shall it be told to future times, that the present race of Americans have suffered the great blessings of liberty to perish in their hands? No—Let our children be as free as our fathers made us. And if American liberty is to expire, let it be after every spark, which can be struck from the altar of the revolution is extinguished. Let no grey-headed revolutionary man witness our degeneracy. My fellow-citizens, we fight not to place a favorite despot on a throne, we fight to preserve the sovereignty and majesty of a free people.—We fight, that the poor and the rich may reign together; to place the humble and aspiring on the same political level. In such a cause as this, who can be indifferent? All the noble feelings of the human heart unite, and urge us to discharge a duty, by which we shall prove ourselves worthy to be called freemen; by which we shall shew that our *fathers* have not *bled in vain*.

I need not remind the old settlers of the West of their past sufferings. Scare lives an early adventurer, whose father, whose brother, or other relative has not fallen—And can I, whose recollection at the loss of two favorite brothers by savage cruelty, is now awakened by passing events, believe that those who have the same cause, will *feel* less? No—Your country is in arms, rise in your strength, put on your armor, be terrible in battle: This is no time for temporising: he who is not for us, is against us. And now it may be said in the language of old "Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord deceitfully, and cursed be he that holdeth back his sword from blood."

Your fellow-citizen,

FELIX GRUNDY.

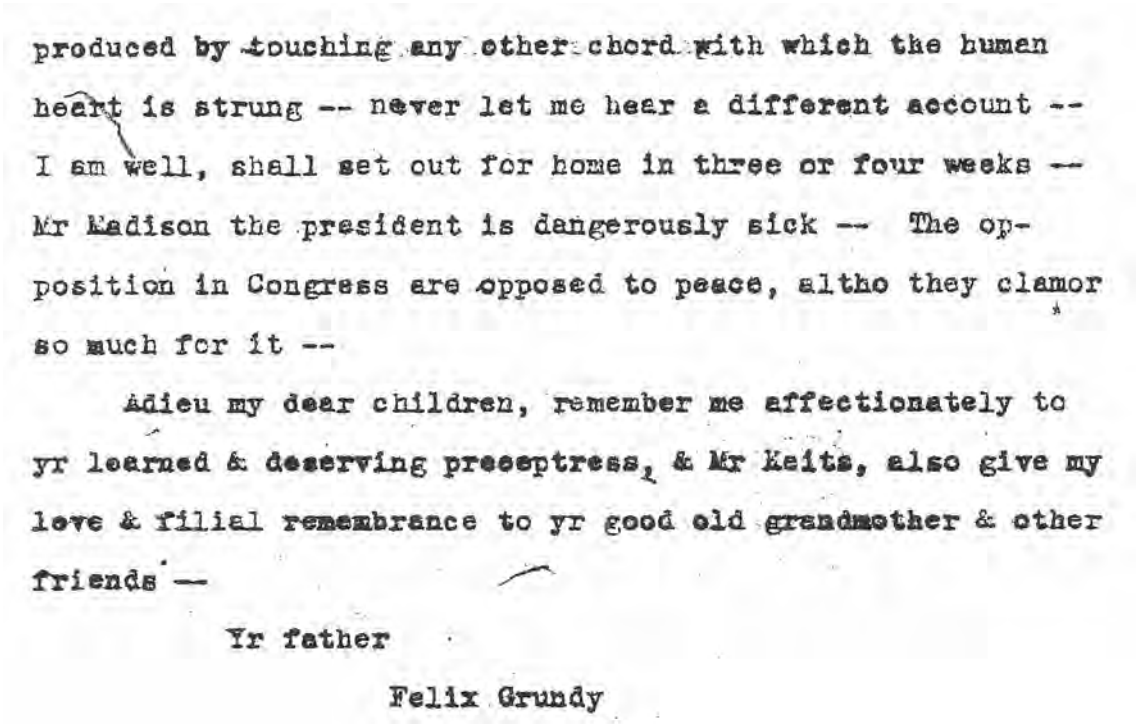
Washington, June 25, 1812.

Letter in newspaper from Felix Grundy to his constituents regarding the War of 1812.

Washington June 27th 1813

My dear Daughters
In the midst of duties which I owe my Country, I must take a moment to converse with you -- It is for you in part I have abandoned, the comforts of social & domestic life to brave the storms of political warfare. How could you revere that father, who saw his country in peril & would not give his aid to rescue it from danger? -- Remember my dear children, that, the country in which we live is the only one, where merit alone entitles us to public employment or respect -- and would it not be strange in this day if difficulty, that a man, who has always professed a love of equal rights & a desire that his offsprings should not be slaves, should consult his private ease & convenience in preference to standing forth for his country -- yes, it would not only be strange, but unjustifiable -- I know, the course which public duty points out to me, will render you less wealthy -- Be it so; be deserving, be learned, be prepared to do yr duty in every station, in which providence may place you -- and I promise you more substantial happiness than can be expected by those who rely on wealth rather, than mental accomplishments --
I have just received a letter from yr mother in which she speakes highly of yr improvements, you have but a very imperfect idea of the pleasure, this conveys to the heart of a parent -- It excites feelings of a kind which cannot be

Copy of letter by Felix Grundy to his daughters (eldest, age 14), June 1813.



produced by touching any other chord with which the humen heart is strung -- never let me hear a different account -- I am well, shall set out for home in three or four weeks -- Mr Madison the president is dangerously sick -- The opposition in Congress are opposed to peace, altho they clamor so much for it --

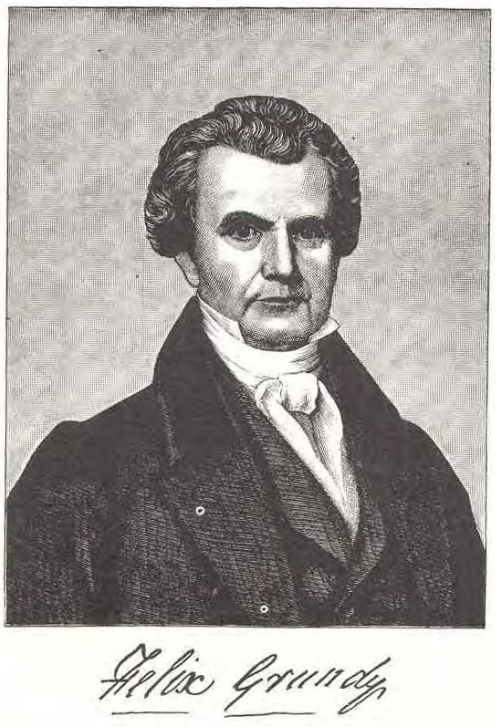
Adieu my dear children, remember me affectionately to yr learned & deserving preceptress, & Mr Keith, also give my love & filial remembrance to yr good old grandmother & other friends —

Yr father

Felix Grundy

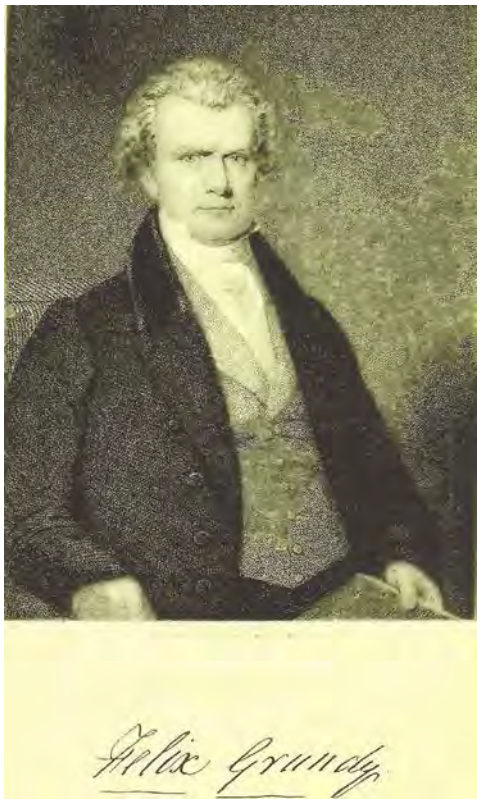
Copy of letter by Felix Grundy to his daughters (eldest, age 14), June 1813.

Felix Grundy (1775-1840) by George Dury, 1858. He was Attorney General under President Martin Van Buren, 1838-1839. The portrait hangs in the Department of Justice. (Stanley Frazer Rose owns a copy by Bodo.)



Felix Grundy by Washington B. Cooper, 1834.

Felix Grundy



ca. 1836

On May 1, 1859, Randal William McGavock, mayor of Nashville, and a grandson of Hon. Felix Grundy, presented to the Tennessee Historical Society a full-length portrait of Judge Felix Grundy, painted by George Dury in 1858. The framed portrait was hung in the Library of the Tennessee Capitol.

Felix Grundy, Silhouette. Owned by Stanley Frazer Rose.

We had the pleasure a short time since of seeing in Mr. Dury's studio the portrait of the Hon. Fellix Grundy, which was ordered by the government to be placed in the Department of the Attorney General at Washington. The artist's reputation is so well established in this city that it is unnecessary for us to say that he not only equalled his best efforts, but did ample justice to one of Tennessee's greatest men. We have seen many likenesses of Judge Grundy and can safely say that it is the best ever taken. Mr. Dury is now at work on a full length portrait of the same, for the Historical Society of Tennessee, and we sincerely hope that he may secceed in making a picture worthy of his distinguished subject and the place it is intended to adorn.

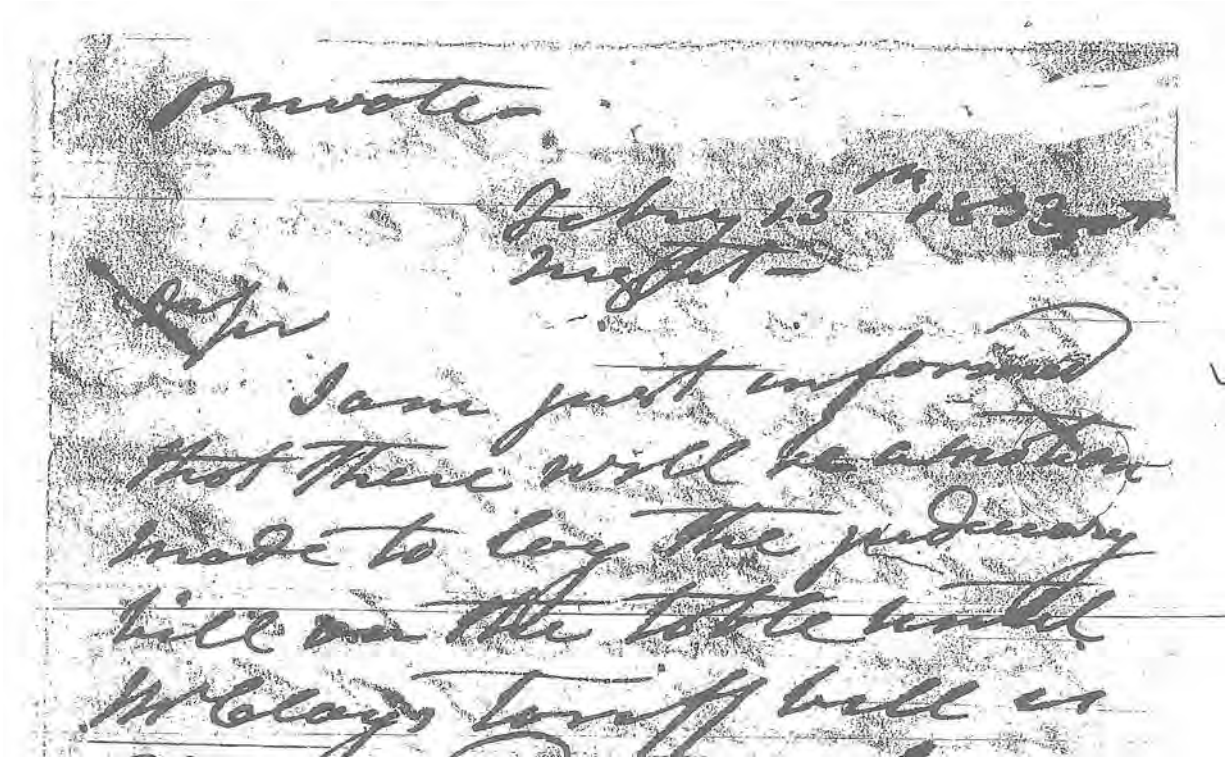
The original of the above picture was painted by Mr. William B. Cooper of Nashville in 1834 or 1835. He is still painting and has a studio in Eding's building on the corner of Summer and Union Streets up stairs. Mr. Cooper originally came from Bedford County in this state. He came to Nashville in 1828 to try his fortune in the great art of painting; went to Philadelphia to study the art in 1831 and came back to Nashville in 1832; and then went to Murfreesborough, where he spent a year pursuing his art; then came back to Nashville in 1833. In 1834 Messrs , of Philadelphia projected a work to be called the "National Portrait Gallery" which would contain well engraved likenesses from authentic portraits, miniatures etc., of the most distinguished men of our Revolution and of a later period. The work was published by Messrs. Phila., in 18 and engraved by Messrs. 4 vols. 4ts, and contained 144 portraits, exceedingly well and faithfully engraved.

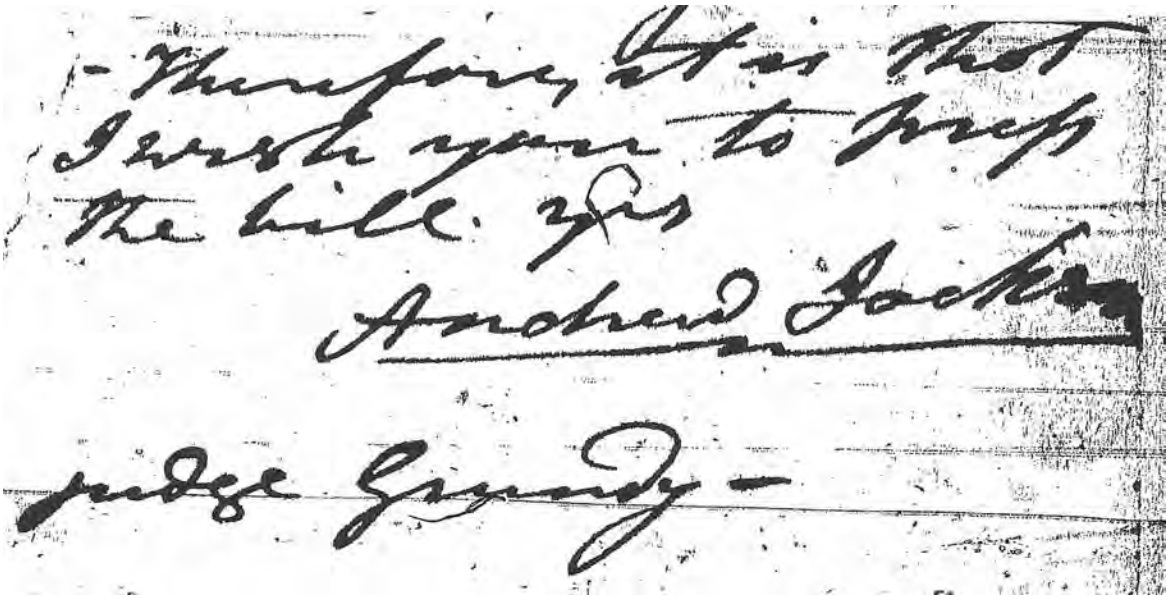
A painter of some reputation Mr. John Grimes, living in this city at the time, was requested to furnish an oil painting of Mr. Grundy to engrave from. He agreed to do so. Mr. Grundy, who was in Nashville at the time, would sit for his picture to Mr. Grimes in the morning; but wishing to encourage a young rising genius (Mr. Cooper) who was striving to make a reputation; he would sit for Mr. Cooper in the evening. Mr. Grundy would remark that he (Mr. Cooper) did not have an equal opportunity of producing a successful likeness as Mr. Grimes for after sitting all morning to Mr. Grimes, he would become somewhat fatigued and would of course lose some of his animation and vivacity.

Mr. Grimes' picture on being finished was immediately sent to Philadelphia, but Mr. Cooper's was not. The engraver, Mr. Longacre, hearing that there was another portrait of Mr. Grundy in Nashville, sent for Mr. Cooper's picture. It was unanimously decided to be the best painting and by those acquainted with Mr. Grundy; to be the best likeness, and was selected to be engraved. Mr. succeeded admirably in transferring the spirit of the picture in the engraving.

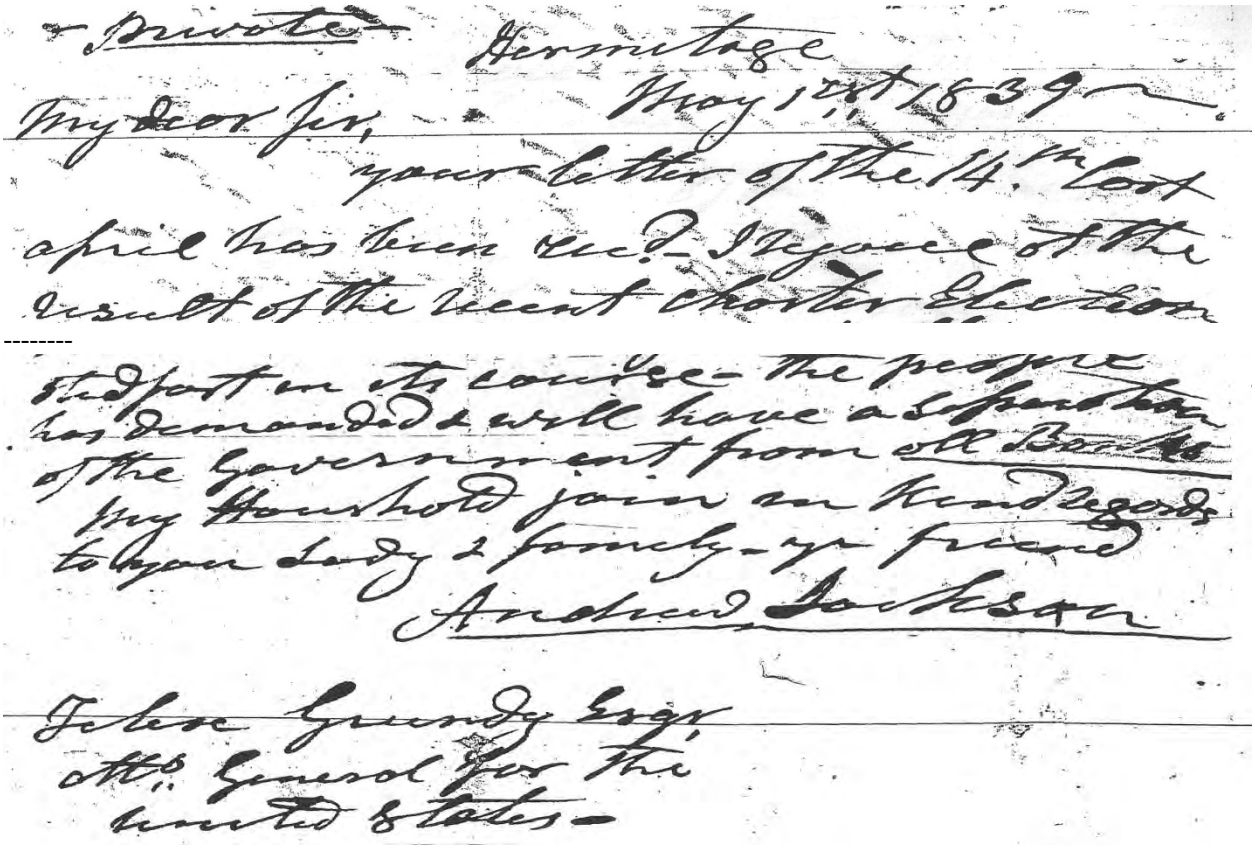
The portrait of Mr. Grundy by Cooper came into possession of his son Mr. James Grundy. His sister Mrs. Felicia (Grundy) Porter, formerly the wife of William Eakin next came in possession of it, and still holds it. Another sister of James Grundy, Mrs. Malvina C. (Grundy) Bass has Grimes' picture. The Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Jeremiah S. Black of Pa. wrote here this spring (1858) for a good oil painting of Mr. Grundy or rather a good copy of Mr. Cooper's picture, for a gallery of portraits to be collected at Washington City of all the Attorney Generals of the U.S. Mr. Dury was employed to do it and produced it is said a good copy.

Portraits of Felix Grundy, by Jonathan Meigs, Tennessee State Librarian. *Union & American*, Nashville, June 8, 1858.





Letter from President Andrew Jackson to Judge Felix Grundy, February, 1833.



Private Hermitage
May 1st 1839

My dear Sir,

your letter of the 14th Ult
april has been rec'd. I rejoice at the
result of the recent Charter Election

& I doubt not in its course the people
has demanded & will have a separation
of the Government from all Banks
My Household join me in kind regards
to you Lady & family - yr friend
Andrew Jackson

Felix Grundy Esqr
Att'y. General for the
United States -

Letter from former President Andrew Jackson to Attorney General Felix Grundy.

Washington Decr 1829

Dear Sir

I have recd your letter informing me that circumstances which you cannot controul render it necessary that you should resign the office of Attorney General. Being fully apprised of the considerations to which you allude, I cannot, whilst I sincerely regret the result, do otherwise than honor the motives by which you have been actuated. Your conduct for the short period that you have been a member of my cabinet deserved and received my unqualified approbation; and I beg you to be assured, that the regret you have been good enough to express at the separation in our official relations which has occurred, is very feelingly reciprocated, as well by myself, as by your late associates.

The active zeal & undeviating patriotism you have so long displayed in the public service are a sure guarantee, that the country will be benefitted by your exertions in the new position in which your state has placed you; and I have only to beg you to believe, that your success & happiness will always be an object of sincere solicitude to

Your friend, and

Obednt Servt.

M. Van Buren

To
Felix Grundy
Esquire

President Martin Van Buren to Felix Grundy, December 1829, transcription.

Nashville, 1860s.
Major George B. Davis, et. al. *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*. New York: Arno Press, 1978, Plate #124.

Grundy Hill (Grundy Place). Home of Felix Grundy, Nashville, Tennessee.
Watercolor by Felix Grundy McGavock, ca. 1847.

It was the finest residence in the city at the time. Its well-designed entrance porch and size (75 feet wide) were admired. The house had two parlors with a wide staircase and hall between them. It had a cedar shingle roof. Dark green shutters and white trim set off the red brick exterior.

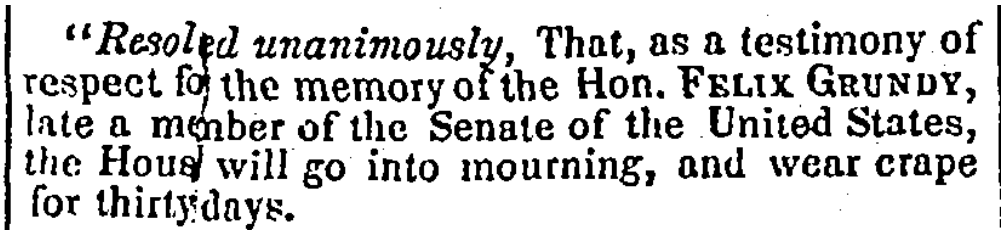
The house was surrounded by gardens, both floral and vegetable. The children were forbidden to go beyond a cedar thicket "For fear the Indians might catch and scalp them!"

Remembrances of Ann Rodgers Grundy and the Grundy house by a Nashville neighbor:

> One morning in the month of May about the year 1843, I saw a rather tall spare-made old lady, of dark complexion, with feeble steps coming from Grundy Hill towards our house. This was Mrs. Felix Grundy. Our family had come from Kentucky and there was a close attachment between them. We lived not more than a hundred yards apart, and visits were daily. It was a pleasure for me to open our Union alley gate for Mrs. Grundy. She said she was going the next day on a visit to John McGavock, near Franklin, and liked me to go. I was then about eight years of age. I knew very well Mr. and Mrs. John McGavock. They often came to visit the Grundy family, and with them a beautiful young lady, Ms. Harriet Winder. The Grundy residence was a two-story brick building, which stood on Grundy Hill and extended backwards towards Union alley, so that the back kitchen was only about twenty-five feet from that street. There was a gate which led to the backyard from Union alley, and it was so convenient that the family frequently used it, and the neighbors also. The house fronted south towards Church St., and there was an extensive front yard. The front gate was about sixty yards from the front porch. The front gate was made of smooth wooden palings painted white and was rather high. On top were placed other wooden palings in an oblique position, which reminded one of the rays of the setting sun. All was painted white, and it was a pleasing ornament to look at. There was a big gate on Union street which led into the stable and carriage house lot. This was next to Spruce street.
>
> The next morning Mrs. Grundy got into the carriage at the back gate which led into the backyard. Old Uncle Dennis Bass was driving the fine bay horses, and turned into Vines street and stopped for me to get in. ….

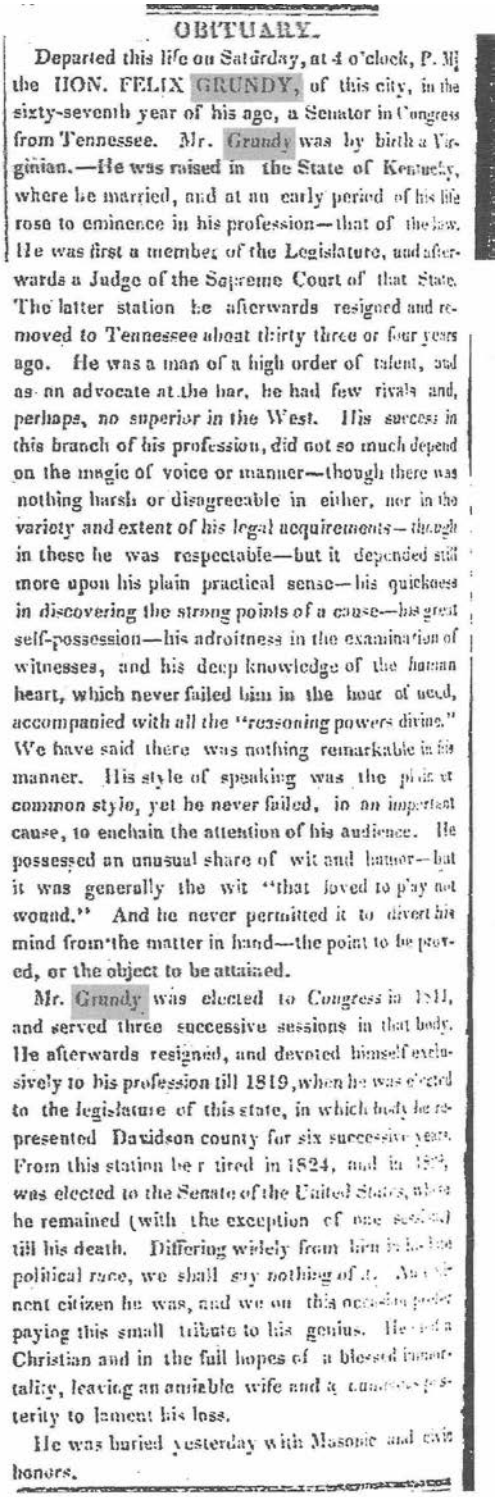
*

Death of Felix Grundy, December 19, 1840.



"*Resolved unanimously*, That, as a testimony of respect for the memory of the Hon. FELIX GRUNDY, late a member of the Senate of the United States, the House will go into mourning, and wear crape for thirty days.

Louisville Public Advertiser, (Louisville, Kentucky), January 7, 1841.



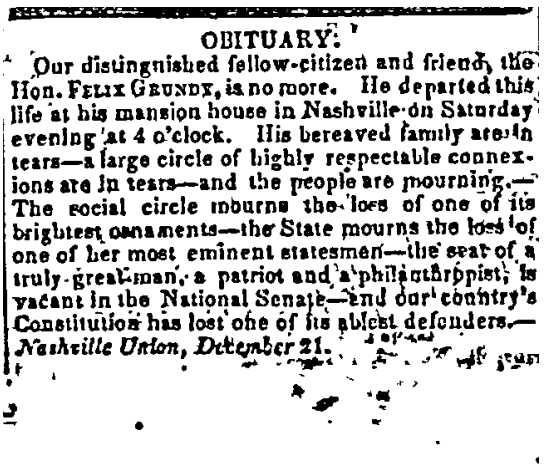
OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. the HON. FELIX GRUNDY, of this city, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, a Senator in Congress from Tennessee. Mr. Grundy was by birth a Virginian.—He was raised in the State of Kentucky, where he married, and at an early period of his life rose to eminence in his profession—that of the law. He was first a member of the Legislature, and afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. The latter station he afterwards resigned and removed to Tennessee about thirty three or four years ago. He was a man of a high order of talent, and as an advocate at the bar, he had few rivals and, perhaps, no superior in the West. His success in this branch of his profession, did not so much depend on the magic of voice or manner—though there was nothing harsh or disagreeable in either, nor in the variety and extent of his legal acquirements—though in these he was respectable—but it depended still more upon his plain practical sense—his quickness in discovering the strong points of a cause—his great self-possession—his adroitness in the examination of witnesses, and his deep knowledge of the human heart, which never failed him in the hour of need, accompanied with all the "reasoning powers divine." We have said there was nothing remarkable in his manner. His style of speaking was the plain et common style, yet he never failed, in an important cause, to enchain the attention of his audience. He possessed an unusual share of wit and humor—but it was generally the wit "that loved to play not wound." And he never permitted it to divert his mind from the matter in hand—the point to be proved, or the object to be attained.

Mr. Grundy was elected to Congress in 1811, and served three successive sessions in that body. He afterwards resigned, and devoted himself exclusively to his profession till 1819, when he was elected to the legislature of this state, in which body he represented Davidson county for six successive years. From this station he retired in 1824, and in 18[illegible], was elected to the Senate of the United States, where he remained (with the exception of one session) till his death. Differing widely from him in his late political race, we shall say nothing of it. As a prominent citizen he was, and we on this occasion gladly pay this small tribute to his genius. He died a Christian and in the full hopes of a blessed immortality, leaving an amiable wife and a numerous posterity to lament his loss.

He was buried yesterday with Masonic and civil honors.

Felix Grundy, Obituary, *Republican Banner*, Nashville, December 21, 1840.



OBITUARY.

Our distinguished fellow-citizen and friend, the Hon. FELIX GRUNDY, is no more. He departed this life at his mansion house in Nashville on Saturday evening at 4 o'clock. His bereaved family are in tears—a large circle of highly respectable connexions are in tears—and the people are mourning.—The social circle mourns the loss of one of its brightest ornaments—the State mourns the loss of one of her most eminent statesmen—the seat of a truly great man, a patriot and a philanthropist, is vacant in the National Senate—and our country's Constitution has lost one of its ablest defenders.—*Nashville Union, December 21.*

Felix Grundy Obituary, *Nashville Union*, December 21, 1840.

Nashville Whig.
Nashville, Tennessee, Wednesday, December 23, 1840.

Death of Mr. Grundy.

The Hon. Felix Grundy breathed his last at his residence in this city, at 4 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon. Although he had lingered in much bodily pain for several weeks previous to his dissolution, he died in the full possession of his mental faculties and with a calm resignation to the will of an overruling Providence. His remains were followed to the grave, in the city burying ground, Sunday afternoon, by an immense train of his fellow-citizens, many of whom had been his friends and neighbors for more than a quarter of a century. The funeral sermon--a most impressive and appropriate discourse--was delivered in the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. G. was a member, by the Rev. John T. Edgar. The deceased was buried with Masonic honors, the solemn ceremonies of the order being conducted by the Rev. J. T. Wheat, Rector of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Grundy, during a public career, full of years and ripe with honors, filled no inconsiderable space in his country's councils, and his death has severed another of the remaining links which connect the past with the present generation of politicians. As a statesman he was distinguished for ample experience, marked equanimity of temper and a shrewd knowledge of men. To these advantages he added a commanding and captivating eloquence, the secret of his eminent success as an advocate, and which enabled him to wield no ordinary influence both in the Senate house and before the people.

Whatever may have been the political differences which separated him, in sentiment, and to some extent in intercourse with a portion of his fellow-citizens, Mr. Grundy was emphatically an amiable and benevolent man; as free from the bitterness of personal enmities as he was above the rancor of party competition. Whether in the Senate or the social circle, on the hustings or in the forum, he was always the same bland, dignified and agreeable gentleman. As a philanthropist,--he stood prominent as the influential and early friend of the cause of Temperance, and bore an active part in the establishment and progress of several other benevolent societies.

Felix Grundy Obituary, *Nashville Whig*, December 23, 1840

In the name of God, Amen. I, Felix Grundy of the City of Nashville in the State of Tennessee, do make and establish this, my last will and testament, thereby revoking all former wills by me heretofore made. I wish and direct all my just debts to be paid. In the first place, I then give to my beloved wife one third of all my estate, real, personal and mixed, to her and heirs forever. Also the negroes Ambrose & Hannah, also the household and kitchen furniture, and the carriage and horses, which I may own at the time of my death; and in estimating my estate for division the above enumerated property and articles, are not to be taken into the account. As to the other two thirds of my estate, I dispose of the same as follows. The same is to be divided in four parts; my daughters Mariah and Felicia are each to have one fourth. Martha Winder one fourth part. The remaining fourth to be divided between my son James P.Grundy and my grand-daughter Mary Grundy, daughter of John R.Grundy. My son James to have two-thirds and my granddaughter Mary one third of said one-fourth. I further give to my daughter Mariah, the negro girl Caroline, and to my daughter Felicia, the negro girl Mary Jane, which are not to be estimated in the division. In the above disposition of my property, it is not intended that any of the lands I own in partnership with others, should be included. They are of large amounts, and they or their proceeds, are to be disposed of as follows: My wife is to have one share, Louisa C.McGavock one share, Eliza B.Mayson one share, Malvina C.Bass one share, Maria G.Grundy one share, Felicia A.Grundy one share, James P.Grundy, one share, Dr.Rawling's children one share, Martha Winder one share. The foregoing devised legacies are to be paid over and secured to the persons entitled, in such way as my Executors may judge best, so that the same may not be unnecessarily wasted and should the children of Dr.Rawlings or the child of John R.Grundy die without children, then, their part is to be equally divided among my heirs. My Executors or either of them are hereby authorized to sell and convey all or any part of my real estate. Any unsettled accounts existing between Randal McGavock, Jacob M.McGavock, or John M.Bass and myself, at the time of my death, are to be settled by my Executors or either of them, without any responsibility therefor. I hereby nominate and appoint Jacob McGavock and John M.Bass Executors of this will.

Felix Grundy

Done at Nashville this 16th day of August 1838.

The foregoing is all in my own handwriting, and the erasure in the first page & the interlineation of the words "one fourth part", were made by me before the execution of this will.

Felix Grundy

Acknowledged & published in our presence
August 16th, 1838.
Andrew Ewing - R.B.Turner

Felix Grundy Will, August 16, 1838; recorded January 7, 1841.

A codicil to the last will and testament of Felix Grundy, made and executed on the 16th day of August 1838 of which said this is declared to be a part. I revoke so much of my last will & testament aforesaid, as gives to my son James P.Grundy, an estate in fee in the property devised and bequeathed to him in said last will and I do hereby give the two-thirds of the fourth share given him in said will, together with one share of the partnership lands, spoken of in said will to the children of said James P.Grundy, which he may now or hereafter have born to him, to be equally divided between them, -share and share alik at the time when the children shall have attained the age of twenty-one, & that the interest and profit shall in the mean time, be devoted to the support and education of said children. I revoke so much of my said last will and testament, as goes to my daughter, Maria, an estate in fee, in the fourth part of the two thirds of my estate bequeathed to my children; also the bequest to her of the negro girl Caroline; and I hereby declare it as my will, that the whole of said property just spoken of, shall go and belong to the said Maria for her separate use and maintenance, and at her death, to be equally divided between her children, share and share alike. I revoke so much mysaid last will and testament as gives to my daughter Felicia an estate in fee in the fourth part of the two-thirds of my estate, bequeathed to my children, also the interest given her in the partnership lands, & in the negro girl Mary Jane, and I hereby give all of said property just spoken of, to my Executors named in my said last will, to have and to hold for the sole use and benefit of said daughter Felicia during her life, and at her death she is to have full power and authority to dispose of the same by her will. Item. As a further provision for the benefit of my wife, I here direct that the negroes, stock, etc. which I own in conjunction with Jacob McGavock and John M.Bass on the plantation in Arkansas, shall be sold to said Bass & McGavock, if they wish to purchase them at the valuation, & in order to effect this they are to have said property at whatever valuation shall be fixed upon by two disinterested men, one of them to be chosen by said Bass & McGavock, and the other by Mrs. Grundy. But if said Bass & McGavock do not purchase said property, it may then be sold by my Executors at the best price they can get, and the proceeds arising from the sale in either event, shall be loaned out at interest, by my Executors, and the dividend annually paid over to my wife, during her life and after her death, the principal is to be divided into four equal parts, one of which is to go to the children of James P.Grundy, and my grand-daughter in the proportion mentioned in the will: the second to Maria for her separate use as aforesaid, and at her death to her children. The third to my Executors for the benefit of my daughter Felicia, and subject also to her appointment at her death, above provided; the fourth to my daughter Martha Winder her heirs, &c. Item. I give to my wife the negro boy Abram, the child of Hannah, to her absolutely. Item. In regard to my partnership Lands, or the proceeds arising from them, spoken of in my will, I will that said proceeds shall be given to my daughters for their sole and separate use and benefits if alive, or their children, if dead; when the same are realized, with the exception of the shares given to Mr.Rawling's children and James' children, which last mentioned shall go and be held as devized to Rawling's children, in the will and upon the trusts to James' children, in the first item of this codicil. The words "and my grand-daughter in the proportion mentioned in the will", and words "Rawlings" in two places interlined before signed. In testimony of all which I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 11th day of December, 1840.

Felix Grundy (Seal)

Edwin H.Ewing
Andrew Ewing

The above and foregoing is a true copy of the will of Felix Grundy, as appears of record. March 5th, 1853. E.R.Cheatham, Clerk.

Felix Grundy, Codicil to 1838 Will, December 11, 1840.

Ann Rodgers Grundy (1779-1847), by Dury

Ann Rodgers Grundy, by Ralph Earl

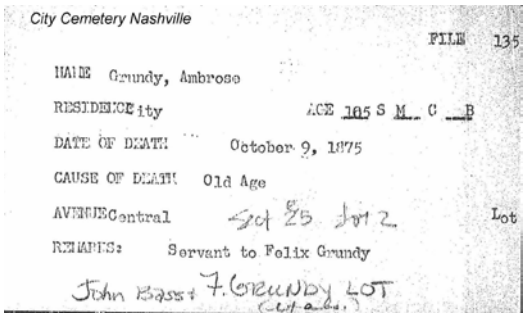
Black shawl belonging to Ann Rodgers Grundy. Measures ca. 75" x 60"

Ann Rodgers Grundy

Louisa Grundy McGavock (1798-1878)

Louisa Grundy McGavock

Jacob McGavock (1790-1878), husband of Louisa Grundy McGavock


City Cemetery Nashville

FILE 135

NAME Grundy, Ambrose

RESIDENCE ity AGE 105 S M C B

DATE OF DEATH October 9, 1875

CAUSE OF DEATH Old Age

AVENUE Central Sec 25 Lot 2 Lot

REMARKS: Servant to Felix Grundy

John Bass: F. GRUNDY LOT

Felix Grundy Grave. His servant, Ambrose Grundy (d. 1875), was buried at his feet.

Ann Rodgers Grundy. Her tombstone inscription: "Our mother, who Taught us How to Live, and How to Die."

When the railroad took possession of some sections of the Nashville City Cemetery in 1890, their graves were relocated to Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville.

Lindsley Ancestors:
Hereditary Societies and Military Service

Huguenot Society of America, National Huguenot Society

Cornelius (Cornelis) de Berrien Father of Cornelius Jansen Berrien,	Probably born in Berrien, France. French Huguenots. He moved to Alkmaar, Holland after persecution increased.
Cornelius Jansen Berrien	b. ca. 1640, Alkmaar, Holland. Died 1688 Newtown, Long Island.

General Society of Mayflower Descendants
Alden Kindred of America
National Society of Old Plymouth Colony Descendants
Plymouth Hereditary Society

John Alden
William Mullins
Priscilla Mullins

Compiled by Stanley Frazer Rose, 2016. For further information, refer to family database and booklets.
* indicates that the person is on two lists.

Lindsley Ancestors:
Hereditary Societies and Military Service

Colonial Wars

Name	Rank
Richard Treat (b. ca. 1584-1669) CT Colony	Corporal in First CT Cavalry, 1658. One of 37 members of cavalry.
Robert Treat (1622-1710)- CT Colony	Major & Commander-in-Chief of CT forces in King Phillip's War fighting Native Americans 1675.
Samuel Edson (b. ca. 1613-1692) Plymouth Colony	On Council of War for Bridgewater, 1667-1676 (1675-76, King Philip's War).
Nicholas Byram (d. 1727) Bridgewater and Weymouth, Plymouth Colony	Soldier in King Phillip's War, 1675-6, against Native Americans. Captain. Distinguished in a battle on May 23, 1676.
Edward Riggs (b. ca. 1614-1668) Roxbury, MA Bay Colony	Sergeant in Pequot War, 1637. Saved his commander and 12 comrades from ambush by Native Americans.
Samuel Allen (1632-1703) Bridgewater, Plymouth Colony	Fought Native Americans in King Phillip's War in 1675.
Thomas Wardell (b. ca. 1602-1646) Boston, MA Bay Colony	Sergeant, Exeter band of soldiers, 1642.
William Bloomfield (1604-1664) CT Colony.	In Pequot War 1637. Received land grant.
John Plum (ca. 1594-1648) Branford, New Haven Colony	Captain in Pequot War, 1637.
Jan Stryker (1615-1697) Flatbush, NY	Captain, Kings County Militia, 1673.
Thomas Lawrence (ca 1620- ca. 1703) Queens Cty., NY	1689 Major of all horse and foot troops in Queens County. 1690 commanded 70 horse and foot troops against French in Canadian Expedition.
Thomas Lawrence (1733-1817). Queens Cty., NY	Captain, Commodore US Navy. Commander frigate *HMS Tartar* (18 gun frigate), 1758-1761; privateer in 7 Years War. *Tartar* sent out by his uncle, John Lawrence, NYC
John Lawrence (b. ca. 1657-1729) Queens Cty., NY	Cornet of Dragoons 1690; Captain of Troope of Horse, 1690;
Richard Betts (ca. 1616-1713) Newtown, Long Island	Captain in Newtown Militia, 1667.
Samuel Edsall (ca. 1633-ca. 1702) NY	Appointed an Ensign in NY Militia by Gov. Stuyvesant.
Richard Harrison (ca. 1622-ca 1690) Newark, NJ Colony	Title: Sergeant; 1673 Ensign. Fought Indians.

Compiled by Stanley Frazer Rose, 2016. For further information, refer to family database and booklets.
* indicates that the person is on two lists.

Lindsley Ancestors:
Hereditary Societies and Military Service

Colonial Wars, continued **Name**	 Rank
John Ward Sr. (ca.1625-1694) Newark, NJ Colony	Sergeant in local Militia.
Ebenezer Byram (1692-1753) Mendham, NJ Colony	Major in the Militia.
Joseph Crockett (1697-1767) Shawsville, Rockbridge Cty., VA	Captain of foot soldiers in Augusta Cty. VA Militia, 1752 and 1754.
James McGavock (1728-1812)* Wythe Cty., VA	Captain of a company of volunteers. Expedition against the Shawnee Indians under Col. Thomas Nash in 1757.
Roger Burkham (1700-ca. 1777) VA	Enlisted soldier in George Washington's Virginia Regiment in 1758.
George Grundy (b. 1735, England d. ca. 1783, KY)*	Bedford Cty. VA Militia, 1758.
Crockett, Hugh (1730-1816)* VA	Private, under Capt. John Quarles, Bedford Cty. Militia 1758.

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* indicates that the person is on two lists.

Lindsley Ancestors:
Hereditary Societies and Military Service

American Revolution: Society of the Cincinnati

Name	State Society: Rank	Represented as of 2014	Has been represented.	Has never been represented. Eligibility.
Lawrence, Nathaniel	NC: Lieutenant	Yes		
Caldwell, James	NJ: Chaplain	No	Yes	
Fish, Nicholas	NY: Lt. Colonel	No		Unknown if represented before.
Sackett, Samuel	NY: Captain	No		Unknown if represented before.
Cloyd, Joseph	VA: Major/ Lt. Colonel	No	Yes	
Crockett, Hugh[1]*	VA: Colonel	No		Not known if eligible
Crockett, Joseph	VA: Lt. Colonel	Yes		
Crockett, Samuel	VA: Major	No		Not known if eligible
Crockett, Walter	VA: Colonel	No		Not known if eligible.
McGavock, Hugh	VA: Ensign, captain	Yes		
McGavock, James	VA: Captain	No		Not known if eligible[2]
Rodgers, Andrew	VA: Lieutenant	Yes		
Rodgers, John	VA: Captain/Corporal	No		Not known if eligible[3]
Rodgers, Thomas	VA:	No	Yes[4]	Not known if eligible
Berrien, John	GA: Major	Yes		

American Revolution :

Not eligible for Society of the Cincinnati

Name	Rank
George Grundy (b. 1735, England d. ca. 1783, KY*Berkeley County, VA.	For Civil Service as Justice of the Peace
Philip Lindsley (1736-1820) Morris Cty., NJ	Soldier and wagoner
Ebenezar Condit (1736-1777) Mendham, NJ	Colonel in NJ Militia. Died of smallpox in military camp hospital at Presbyterian Church, Mendham, NJ.

[1] Hugh, Joseph, Samuel, and Walter Crockett are brothers of Mary Crockett Kent.
[2] James McGavock (1728-1812), Wythe Cty., VA. Militia Captain, and commissary and recruiting officer.
[3] There are 2 John Rodgers: a captain and a corporal. It will be difficult to document which is our John Rodgers.
[4] It will be difficult to document if Thomas Rodgers is our ancestor.

Compiled by Stanley Frazer Rose, 2016. For further information, refer to family database and booklets.
* indicates that the person is on two lists.

Lindsley Ancestors:
Hereditary Societies and Military Service

19th Century, various

Name	Rank
Jacob McGavock (1790-1878)	Volunteer in 1813 in Creek War. Aide to Gen. Andrew Jackson. Wounded by the Creeks in the Battle of Enitachopco Creek (SE Alabama), Jan. 24, 1814.

War of 1812

Name	Rank
James Lawrence (1781 – 1813) William Lawrence's descendant, Long Island, NY	A naval officer, commodore, becoming a captain, during the War of 1812. His "dying command," as the *USS Chesapeake* was being attacked by the British *Shannon*, was: "Tell the men to fire faster and not to give up the ship; fight her till she sinks;" or "Don't give up the ship!", which is still a popular naval battle cry.
Gordon Cloyd (1771-1833)	Commanded 19th Brigade of VA Militia; then Major-General. Known as Gen. Cloyd.

Civil War-Confederacy

Name	Rank
Randal William McGavock (1826-1863) Nashville, TN	Colonel, 10th Tennessee Regiment. Killed in the battle of Raymond, Mississippi, May 12, 1863.
Jacob McGavock Dickinson (1851-1928) Nashville, TN	Private in cavalry, in 1865 at age 14
Felix Grundy McGavock (1832-1897)	In Confederate Army 1861- mid 1862. After death of wife, brought children to safety, and returned to his plantation in Arkansas.
Edward Jacob McGavock (1828-1880)	With the 57th Tennessee Regiment and fought in the Battle of Franklin on the grounds of his uncle's plantation, Carnton.

Ancestor Connections
to
General Marquis de Lafayette (1757-1834)

Rev. Philip Lindsley – Lindsley Ancestors

Judge Felix Grundy – Grundy Ancestors

Robert Cartwright – Cartwright Ancestors

Col. Joseph Crockett – Crockett Ancestors

Martha “Patsy” Philips Martin – Philips Ancestors

Major William B. Lewis – Washington Ancestors

Major William B. Lewis (1784-1866), Judge Felix Grundy (1775-1840), Rev. Philip Lindsley (1786-1855):

On May 4, 1825, General Lafayette, making his second tour through the United States, arrived here, and was received with distinguished honor and great public demonstrations of joy. In the words of another, "an immense procession was formed, the streets were decorated with arches of evergreens, and patriotic mottoes were inscribed upon them. The general landed on the grounds of Major William B. Lewis, above the water-works, where General Jackson and a number of citizens received him, and Governor Carroll addressed him in behalf of the State, tendering him a welcome to Tennessee. The procession with the military escorted him into the city, where Robert B. Currey, Esq., the Mayor, addressed him in behalf of the city, and tendered him its freedom and hospitality. The joy of the people knew no bounds, and General Lafayette ever after spoke of his reception in Nashville as one of the most pleasant events of his life. He was taken to the residence of Dr. Boyd McNairy, who threw open his doors to the distinguished Frenchman and his suite. The next day the general went to the Masonic Hall, where he received the ladies of Nashville in that polite and cordial manner for which he was remarkable. A public dinner was given him at the Nashville Inn, at which General Jackson acted as president, assisted by Judge George W. Campbell and Major Henry M. Rutledge, John Sommerville and Judge Felix Grundy as vice-presidents. Old Timothy Mon Brun [Demonbreun] was at this dinner, and was toasted by Colonel Andrew Haynes as the patriarch of Tennessee and the first white man that settled in the country. General Lafayette visited the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, the Royal Arch Chapter, and the Masonic fraternity generally, and was welcomed by Wilkins Tannehill, Esq., as a friend and brother.

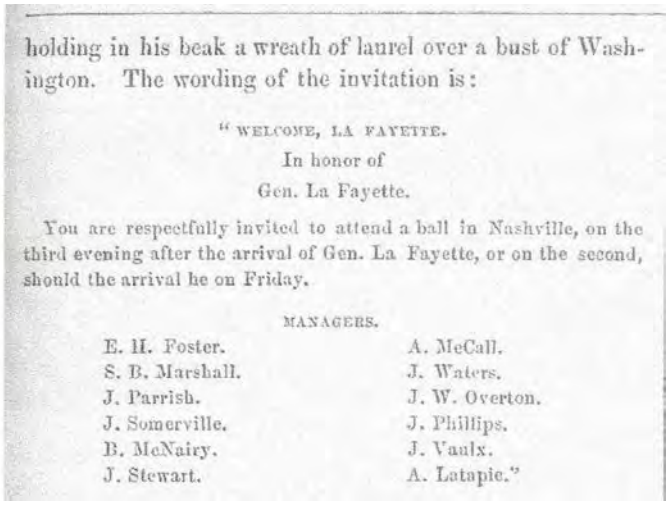
A collation was furnished on the occasion, and all had a good time. Before his departure the general called on Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Littlefield (the daughter of his old companion and friend, General Greene, of revolutionary memory), Governor William Carroll, Rev. Dr. Lindsley, and others." For this statement the writer is indebted to his old friend, Anson Nelson, Esq., as indeed for many other facts contained in this sketch of Nashville.

History of Nashville, Tenn. H. W. Crew, 1890, p. 102-103.

Major William B. Lewis (1784-1866), Judge Felix Grundy (1775-1840), Rev. Philip Lindsley (1786-1855):

Gen. La Fayette, son, and suite arrived here on the 4th of May, 1825, and were received with the greatest demonstrations of joy. An immense procession was formed, the streets were decorated with arches of evergreens, and patriotic mottoes were inscribed upon them. The general landed on the grounds of Maj. William B. Lewis, above the water-works, where Gen. Jackson and a number of citizens received him, and Governor Carroll addressed him in behalf of the State, tendering him a welcome to Tennessee. The procession, with the military, escorted him into the city, where Robert B. Currey, Esq., the mayor, addressed him in behalf of the city, and tendered him its freedom and hospitality. The joy of the people knew no bounds, and Gen. La Fayette ever after spoke of his reception in Nashville as one of the most pleasant events of his life. He was taken to the residence of Dr. Boyd McNairy, who threw open his doors to the distinguished visitor and his suite. The next day the general went to the Masonic Hall, where he received the ladies of Nashville in that polite and cordial manner for which he was remarkable. A public dinner was given him at the Nashville Inn, at which Gen. Jackson acted as president, assisted by George W. Campbell, Henry M. Rutledge, John Somerville, and Felix Grundy as vice presidents. Our old friend, Timothy Demonbreun, was at this dinner, and was toasted by Col. Andrew Hynes as the patriarch of Tennessee and the first white man that settled in the country. Gen. La Fayette visited the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, the Royal Arch Chapter, and the Masonic fraternity generally, and was welcomed by Wilkins Tannehill, Esq., as a friend and a brother. A collation was furnished on the occasion, and all hands had a "good time" generally. Before his departure the general called on Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Littlefield (the daughter of his old companion and friend, Gen. Greene, of Revolutionary memory), Governor Carroll, Rev. Dr. Philip Lindsley, and others.

La Fayette's whole stay at Nashville was a continued ovation. The military was drawn up in two lines, and Gen. Jackson took the arm of La Fayette and walked from one end of the line to the other, La Fayette shaking hands and receiving the congratulations of the citizens. Among them was one of his old comrades in arms, Maj. Blackman, who had fought with him at the battle of the Brandywine, where both were wounded. They met and embraced, and many a tear was shed at the affecting scene. La Fayette then became the guest at the Hermitage during his stay, and upon his departure he presented Gen. Jackson with the pistols given him by Gen. Washington as the most worthy man in America to bear them. A splendid ball was given him, at which the *élite* of the city, headed by Jackson and Carroll, and prominent citizens participated. We subjoin one of the invitation cards. It is a very creditable piece of work for that day. The ornamental design, artistically engraved, consists of an arch and columns. On one of the latter are the names of the following battles, in which Gen. La Fayette distinguished himself: Fort Moultrie, Chadd's Ford, Jamestown, Brandywine, Monmouth, Yorktown. The other column bears the names of Gen. Jackson's most famous victories: Talladega, Emuckfaw, Ecatichopko, Horse-Shoe, Pensacola, and New Orleans. Above these are busts of the generals. Arranged along the arch are thirteen stars, representing the thirteen original States, and at the top of the arch the figures 76. Beneath this is the American eagle,



holding in his beak a wreath of laurel over a bust of Washington. The wording of the invitation is:

"WELCOME, LA FAYETTE.

In honor of

Gen. La Fayette.

You are respectfully invited to attend a ball in Nashville, on the third evening after the arrival of Gen. La Fayette, or on the second, should the arrival be on Friday.

MANAGERS.

E. H. Foster.	A. McCall.
S. B. Marshall.	J. Waters.
J. Parrish.	J. W. Overton.
J. Somerville.	J. Phillips.
B. McNairy.	J. Vaulx.
J. Stewart.	A. Latapie."

History of Davidson County, Tennessee. Prof. W. Clayton. 1880, p. 204-5.

Major William B. Lewis (1784-1866), Judge Felix Grundy (1775-1840), Rev. Philip Lindsley (1786-1855):

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Singleton's Nashville Business Directory, 1865. p. 36.

Judge Felix Grundy's granddaughter's speech
Mary Malvina Grundy (1810-1863)

In 1825 Lafayette came to Nashville. He came up in a boat. It went up the river, turned around, and landed at the mouth of Broad Street. When he landed cannons were fired. He was met at the river by a large crowd of people, and his body-guard was a beautiful company of cavalry which conducted him through the streets. He was taken from the boat to an open carriage drawn by six white horses. Lafayette and Gen. Jackson sat on the back seat, and his son, George Washington Lafayette, and his aid-de-camp, Barnard, sat on the front seat. All the houses were gaily decorated. The party came up Market Street, around the Square, and down College, passing under a beautiful arch at the corner of College and the Square.

Robert B. Currey was Mayor and postmaster at this time, and lived on College Street, between Union and Church, where Mrs. Early used to keep a millinery-store. He entertained Lafayette during his visit here.

The night of Lafayette's arrival a large ball and supper were given him at the Masonic Hall. There was a platform where he stood, and he shook hands with everybody. He kissed all the young ladies who shook hands with him. He was invited to the Nashville Academy. There was a platform made in front of the building, and Miss Malvina Grundy delivered the welcome address. He was also entertained by Ephraim Foster in the house in South Nashville now used as a Catholic convent. Gen. Jackson, too, entertained him at the "Hermitage." At night the entire town was illuminated. Mrs. Littlefield, a daughter of Gen. Greene, knew Gen. Lafayette when he was at their house, where he was brought when he was wounded during the revolutionary war. She was living here in Nashville when Lafayette came.

Old Days in Nashville, Tenn.: Reminiscences. Jane H. Thomas. 1897, p. 58-59.

Rev. Phillip Lindsley:

May 4, 1825, LaFayette visited Nashville. The Military were drawn up in a semi-circle on the public square. And then LaFayette, accompanied by Gen. Jackson, Governor Carroll, and Dr. Philip Lindsley, appeared in an open carriage drawn by six blooded grays. Thirteen lovely maidens represented the 13 states that achieved their independence.
Dr. Lindsley was assigned the duty of welcoming LaFayette to the capitol city of Tennessee.

Guild - Old Times in Tennessee pp. 446

Martha ("Patsy") Philips Martin **(1792-1886)**

Memoirs, Battle Book, Vol VI**.** http://lfeldhaus.tripod.com/philipsfamily

In the spring of 1825, General Lafayette visited Nashville, and well do I remember his noble and pleasant manner of receiving all who were introduced to him. My husband was among those who were appointed to receive him and his party. Taking our little girls into town, we spent some days at our friend Mr. Stewart' s home.

There was a handsome arch erected across the street near the public square, and a large platform on which to welcome him. General Jackson, General Lafayette, and George Washington Lafayette were in an open carriage drawn by four handsome gray horses. Governor Carroll welcomed them with much feeling and pleasure. The old Revolutionary soldiers came from every part of the state to shake hands with the old General, who had come across the waters to see them.

I saw one old soldier who threw his arms around him with that love of gratitude not often remembered saying, "You have not forgotten the soldier who brought a bear to your tent, which I had killed when you were out of provisions!' And General Lafayette embraced him saying, "Mr. Hagar, is it possible that you are still with us?"

That night Nashville was illuminated, and the next night there was a splendid. ball, which the old and young attended, the ladies displaying the fashions of the day, their beauty, and their smiles. A place at one end of the room was raised about three feet for the old ladies and, our visitors. On this platform were seated: General Lafayette with Mrs. Jackson, General Jackson and. Mrs. Priestley, Mrs. Carroll, George Washington Lafayette, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. McNairy, Dr. Shelby, Mrs. Minick, and myself. The young people truly enjoyed themselves dancing. Not less than thirty danced the first set.

The morning before the ball, a large party went up to the Hermitage, General Jackson's home, twelve miles from Nashville, in company with General Lafayette on a steamboat, and. they fired a salute in passing the home of Dr. Priestley in honor of him, who had so lately passed away.

That night his widow replied very beautifully to General Jackson for his kind remembrance of her dear husband.

About two o'clock the next day, General Lafayette and his party left for Louisville. Every attention and honor which could be shown our worthy guest was lavished on them. His visit gave Nashville people something to talk about long after his departure.

Robert Cartwright (1722-1809)

Robert Cartwright brought a cannon with him from Virginia to Nashville on the flotilla in April 1780.

> The patriotic citizens of Nashville in the enthusiasm of their welcome to La Fayette when he visited Nashville in 1825, used an overcharge of powder and the historic little [Cartwright] cannon exploded.

Col. Joseph Crockett (1739-1829)

GENERAL LAFAYETTE

When General Lafayette made his memorable tour of the United States in 1824–25, Colonel Joseph Crockett, Colonel Anthony Crockett and Honorable Peter Dudley rode in an open carriage with him from Frankfort to Lexington, a distance of twenty-seven miles. The cordiality in the meeting between Crockett and Lafayette at Frankfort was quite touching, in that they embraced each other. The first time that Colonel Crockett met Lafayette was on the battlefield, when he received from the hands of Lafayette his commission as Colonel, signed by General Washington. Lafayette's reception in Lexington was most hearty, the acclamations of ten thousand people greeting his ears. Crockett was one of the marshals on that occasion. The night following the street demonstration, Mr. Robert Wickliffe tendered Lafayette a reception, when a large number of Revolutionary soldiers were introduced to him by Colonel Crockett.

Notable Southern Families, Vol. V: The Crockett Family. Zella Armstrong. 1928, p. 274.

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The following letter may prove of interest, in that it gives in detail an account of the reception of General La Fayette by the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, and also of the reception given him in the evening by Mr. Robert Wickliffe:

LETTER OF B. NETHERLAND.

Nicholasville, Ky., Oct. 7, 1826.

My Dear Friend:—I was very much pained on hearing that the cut on your leg has not improved since I was to see you in April last. I was sorry that your wounded leg prevented you from being in Lexington last year, when the Marquis de La Fayette was given one of the greatest and grandest receptions I ever witnessed. More than ten thousand people marched in line to receive on the big road leading from Frankfort to Lexington. He rode in a fine four-horse carriage accompanied by Gov. Desha, Col. Anthony Crockett, Col. Jos. Crockett, Gen. Peter Dudley, and many other gentlemen who rode on horseback and acted as a guard of honor in the rear of the carriage. More than forty-six years ago I was in Charleston when he landed there in 1777, a young man from France on his way to offer his services to Gen. Washington to fight for the liberties of the people of our country. In Charleston he was received with becoming respect and honor, the people everywhere were loud in their praise of the young French soldier—but his reception was nothing in comparison to the reception given him by the patriotic people of Lexington last May. When Gen. La Fayette got into Lexington the rush of many of the old soldiers was truly exciting. Everywhere his carriage was stopped by the surviving veterans who served with him and Washington at Monmouth, Trenton, Brandywine, and Little York. Every one was anxious to see Gen. La Fayette. It just seemed as though there were no other actor in the great Revo-

Biographical Sketch of Colonel Joseph Crockett. General Samuel W. Price. Filson Club, April 6, 1908, p. 31-32.

Col. Joseph Crockett, continued

lutionary drama who had been so near to the heart of Washington as Gen. La Fayette. When the great dinner given to the General in the city limits was over, I went to Mr. Wickliffe's house with Cols. Jos. and Anthony Crockett to pay my respects to the young man, of forty-seven years ago. I was introduced to Col. Wm. Moultrie, who was putting Charleston in fighting trim to resist the British fleet which I learned while in Cuba was to sail from Jamaica under Admiral Parker and bombard Charleston. I brought the intelligence, which I hastened to give Col. Moultrie, who immediately commenced putting the town in a proper state for defending every place along the harbor. On arriving at Mr. Wickliffe's house Joe Crockett first introduced me to George Washington La Fayette, the son of the General. His son looked like a man who had seen much mental trouble; he seemed to be pleased at the reception given to his father, but was not a man to talk, was stiff and I thought not an intelligent man whatever, but a proud, weak man. When Col. Crockett brought me into the parlor of Mr. Wickliffe's house, to Gen. La Fayette, he introduced me as the young man "Netherland" who forty-seven years before had made him known to Col. Moultrie, who in 1776 and 1777 had command at Charleston. He remembered me introducing him to Moultrie and my going as far as Charlotte with him, as he went through Richmond to Philadelphia; he received me very warmly, shedding tears, as he did when meeting Anthony and Joe Crockett. He asked my age; I told him I was just in my seventieth year; he then informed me he was sixty-nine years of age and felt that his health had greatly improved since he had revisited America.

When I bid him farewell, I, in company with the two Crocketts and Robt. B. McAfee, lieutenant-governor, all went and bid the General a long farewell. The General shed tears and in fact every one present cried. Dosia, my wife, cried, kissed the General and we separated, never to see Gen. La Fayette again on earth. Hundreds of the people of Lexington in talking of La Fayette cried out aloud. The ladies especially shed tears when taking leave of the great friend of Washington.

Very truly your friend,

B. NETHERLAND.

Capt. Thomas W. Ashford,
Versailles, Ky.

Biographical Sketch of Colonel Joseph Crockett. General Samuel W. Price. Filson Club, April 6, 1908, p. 33-34.

Ancestor Connections

to

President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)

George Augustine Washington – Washington Ancestors

Major William B. Lewis – Washington Ancestors

James Jackson – Washington Ancestors

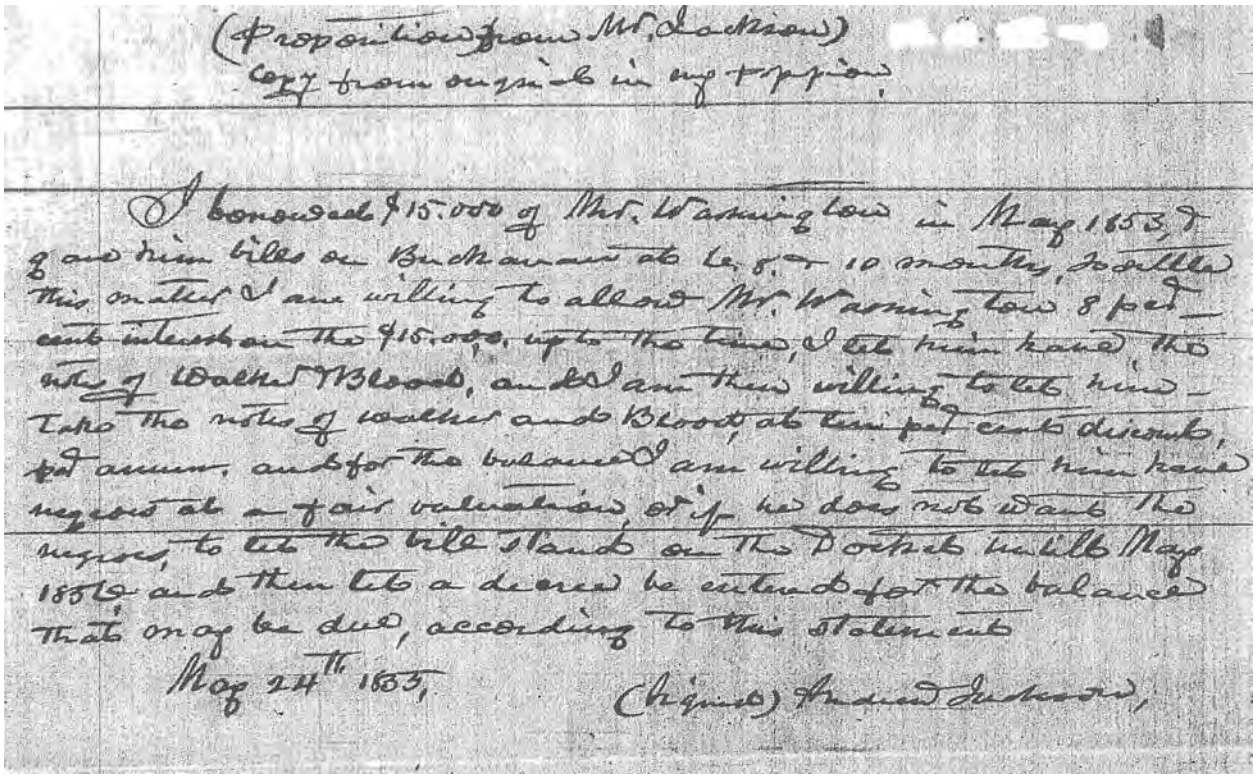
John Berrien Lindsley – Lindsley Ancestors

Martha “Patsy” Philips Martin – Philips Ancestors

Judge Felix Grundy – Grundy Ancestors

Jacob McGavock – McGavock Ancestors

George A. Washington (1815-1892)



(Proposition from Mr. Jackson)
Copy from one made in my possession

I borrowed $15.000 of Mr. Washington in May 1833, & gave him bills on Buchanan at 6, & 10 months, to all which this matter I am willing to allow Mr. Washington 8 per cent interest on the $15.000, up to the time, I let him have the notes of Walker & Blood, and I am then willing to let him take the notes of Walker and Blood, at ten per cent discount, per annum, and for the balance I am willing to let him have negroes at a fair valuation or if he does not want the negroes, to let the bills stand on the Books until May 1839 and then let a decree be entered for the balance that may be due, according to this statement

May 24th 1833, (Signed) Andrew Jackson,

Washington Family Papers, Tennessee State Library and Archives.

Washington Family and Wessyngton Plantation

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Andrew Jackson, on the 26th of May, 1838, for the purpose of securing a debt to George A. Washington, therein set forth, I shall, on WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH OF JUNE NEXT, at the Court House door in the city of Nashville, proceed to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder for Cash, a certain tract or parcel of Land lying in Davidson county, State of Tennessee, and known as the Hermitage tract: bounded on the north by the lands of John and Philip Shute, on the east by the lands of A. J. Donelson, on the west by lands of William and Stockly Donelson, and on the south by the lands of Mrs. Ward and Timothy Dodson, and containining by estimation 1000 acres. Also, the negro slaves hereinafter named, viz: Squire, Smith, Polidore, Charles, Alfred, Ben, Byron, Henry, Ned Davis, Minor, Aaron, Tom, George, Dick, Augustus, William, Sampson, Thornton, Simon, John, Albert, Moses, Booker, Julius, Davy, Little Tom, Sam, Dodey, Maria, Louisa, Grace, Cornelia, Sarah, Nan, Charlotte Gracey, Manthis, B. Sally, D. Sally, C. Sally, Prisey, Laura, Kitty, Jane, Maria Creasy, Kady, Betsey, Betty, Martha, Julia, L. Hannah, Ind'n Hannah, L. Gracey, M. Ellen, Riddy, Letty, Mary Ann, Molly, and Sylva.

As much of said property above described will be sold as will satisfy the debt due to said Washington.

Sale to commence at the usual hour in the morning.

May 12.—eod wtd. W. B. LEWIS, Trustee, &c.

President Andrew Jackson (d. 1845) owed money to George A. Washington in 1838, *Republican Banner*, May 25, 1855.

The trustee W. B. Lewis is the father of his first wife.

William B. Lewis (1784-1866)

Major Lewis had served under Andrew Jackson in the Creek Wars and formed a part of President Jackson's "kitchen cabinet" which wielded most of the power in the first years of his presidency.

James Jackson (1782-1840, No familiar relation to the president):

May 30, 1806, future President Andrew Jackson kills a man who accused him of cheating on a horse race bet and then insulted his wife, Rachel.

Contemporaries described Jackson, who had already served in Tennessee**'s** Senate and was practicing law at the time of the duel, as argumentative, physically violent and fond of dueling to solve conflicts. Estimates of the number of duels in which Jackson participated ranged from five to 100.

Jackson and Dickinson were rival horse breeders and southern plantation owners with a long-standing hatred of each other. Dickinson accused Jackson of reneging on a horse bet, calling Jackson a coward and an equivocator. Dickinson also called Rachel Jackson a bigamist. (Rachel had married Jackson not knowing her first husband had failed to finalize their divorce.) After the insult to Rachel and a statement published in the *National Review* in which Dickinson called Jackson a worthless scoundrel and, again, a coward, Jackson challenged Dickinson to a duel.

On May 30, 1806, Jackson and Dickinson met at Harrison's Mills on the Red River in Logan, Kentucky**.** At the first signal from their seconds, Dickinson fired. Jackson received Dickinson's first bullet in the chest next to his heart. Jackson put his hand over the wound to staunch the flow of blood and stayed standing long enough to fire his gun. Dickinson's seconds claimed Jackson's first shot misfired, which would have meant the duel was over, but, in a breach of etiquette, Jackson re-cocked the gun and shot again, this time killing his opponent. Although Jackson recovered, he suffered chronic pain from the wound for the remainder of his life.

James Jackson:

December 17, 2007

Killed in a Duel, Then Lost in the Earth

By THEO EMERY

NASHVILLE — On Saturday morning, cars jammed the street outside James and Laura Jane Bowen's home. Friends chatted in the yard, hands around coffee cups.

With history buffs and curious neighbors looking on, an archaeologist directed the excavation of the Bowens' lawn in search of a 201-year-old grave and, possibly, the resolution of a long-standing historical puzzle.

The dig's goal was to solve a mystery over the grave of Charles Henry Dickinson, who was killed in an 1806 duel with a future president, Andrew Jackson. The location of Mr. Dickinson's final resting place has been in contention since the 1960s, when historians in Maryland claimed to have found his coffin.

"The day we moved in, the guys across the street came in and said, 'Have you heard about the body? Are you going to help excavate it?' " said Mr. Bowen, as he watched with his daughter, Lily, in his arms.

The grave is largely a footnote in Jackson's legacy, but Mr. Dickinson's place in history presents a dizzying set of what-ifs: had the marksman killed the future president on May 30, 1806, instead of just wounding him, would the United States have won the Battle of New Orleans? Would executive power have evolved without President Jackson? Would the Trail of Tears have taken place?

"The ball that Charles Dickinson shot into Jackson, it was only about an inch or two from his heart," said Paul Clements, a historian. "Clearly, it was a matter of inches that American history unfolded the way it did."

Mr. Dickinson's death arose from a feud with Jackson, then a major general who gladly settled questions of honor with violence. In 1803, he even challenged Gov. John Sevier, a Revolutionary War hero, to a duel.

The feud with Mr. Dickinson is generally traced to the aftermath of a forfeited horse race and rumors questioning Jackson's honor, said Daniel Feller, a University of Tennessee history professor and an editor of Jackson's papers.

Some historians have written that Mr. Dickinson also insulted Mrs. Jackson, although documents from the time do not reflect that, Mr. Feller said.

Tennessee had banned duels, so the men traveled north to Kentucky. When the order came to fire, Mr. Dickinson hit Jackson just beside his heart.

Despite the wound, Jackson raised his own pistol, but the weapon misfired. He recocked, fired again, and hit his adversary's abdomen. Mr. Dickinson bled to death over many hours, in terrible agony, according to accounts.

James Jackson:

Many people in Nashville considered the killing dishonorable, and two newspapers published editions with black bunting. Jackson was ostracized, and political opponents later used the duel as fodder against him, Mr. Feller said.

"It didn't help Jackson's reputation at all," Mr. Feller said. "He was something of an outcast in certain circles after this."

Documents indicate that Mr. Dickinson was buried on his father-in-law's plantation, Peach Blossom, on Nashville's outskirts, and a stone marker erected atop the grave. In the 20th century, though, the plantation was subdivided and the marker vanished. In time, maps and the property deeds no longer reflected that a grave was on the land.

Then, in the 1960s, Maryland historians found a coffin in a cemetery that appeared to confirm accounts that the body had been returned to the Dickinson homestead, said J. O. K. Walsh, president of the Caroline County Historical Society.

They proclaimed the remains to be Mr. Dickinson's, despite tests indicating that the bones were probably a woman's, according to a 1965 letter from a Smithsonian Institution curator.

Charles H. Miller, a direct descendant of Mr. Dickinson's who lives in Texas, said he tended to believe the body was in Nashville, but said his wish was simply to get his ancestor's remains into a real grave.

"The only thing I'm concerned with is finding out if his remains are there in Nashville," Mr. Miller said, "and if they are, getting them put into the Nashville City Cemetery and marked properly."

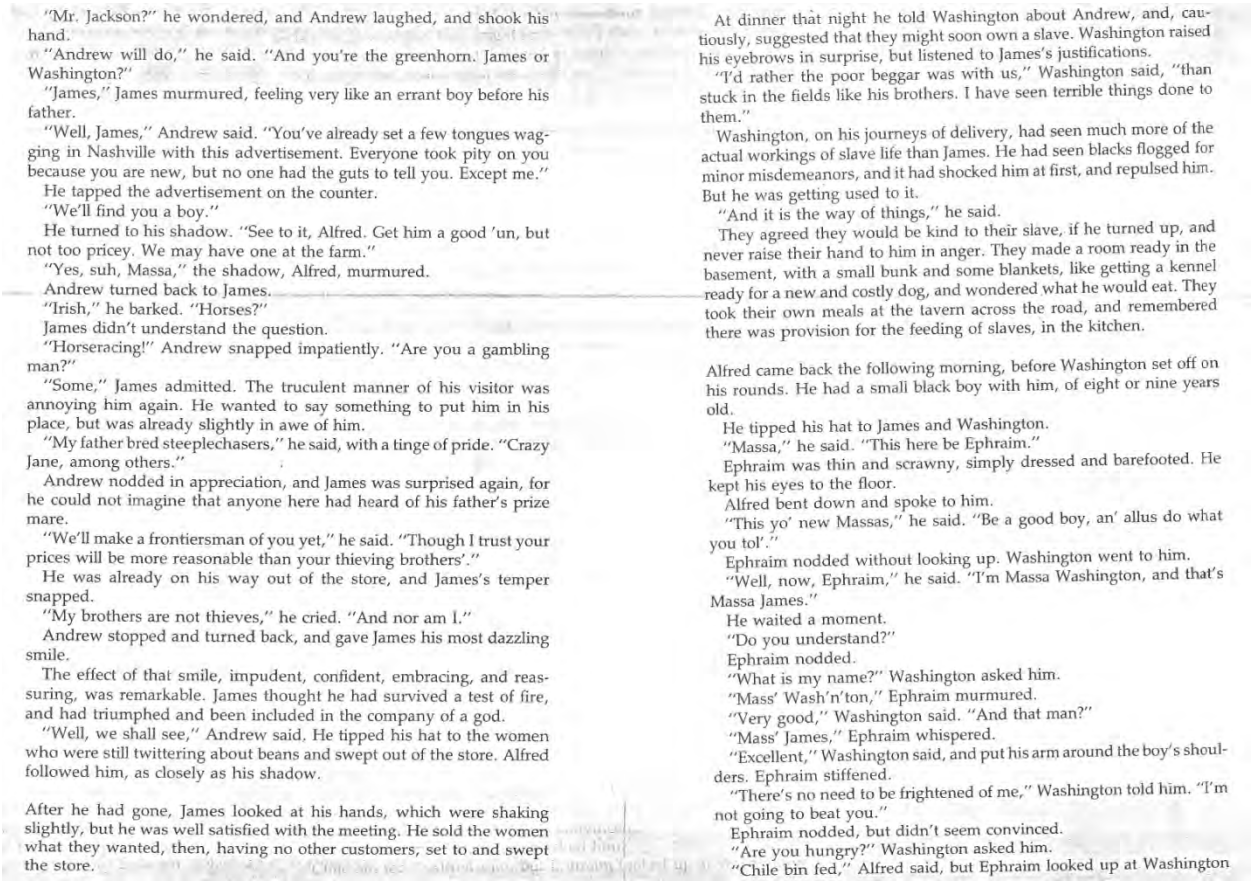
Ground radar tests indicated a likelihood that the grave remained. But after hours of digging and the onset of a cold drizzle on Saturday, the excavation failed to find the remains.

The archaeologist leading the dig, Larry McKee, his jeans streaked with mud, announced to onlookers and his tired crew, "I think we're going to call it, guys."

The Bowens looked out from the porch as workers replaced the sod, saying they might continue after more research.

"We should let them dig up the whole yard," Ms. Bowen said, "just to settle it once and for all."

James Jackson:



"Mr. Jackson?" he wondered, and Andrew laughed, and shook his hand.

"Andrew will do," he said. "And you're the greenhorn. James or Washington?"

"James," James murmured, feeling very like an errant boy before his father.

"Well, James," Andrew said. "You've already set a few tongues wagging in Nashville with this advertisement. Everyone took pity on you because you are new, but no one had the guts to tell you. Except me."

He tapped the advertisement on the counter.

"We'll find you a boy."

He turned to his shadow. "See to it, Alfred. Get him a good 'un, but not too pricey. We may have one at the farm."

"Yes, suh, Massa," the shadow, Alfred, murmured.

Andrew turned back to James.

"Irish," he barked. "Horses?"

James didn't understand the question.

"Horseracing!" Andrew snapped impatiently. "Are you a gambling man?"

"Some," James admitted. The truculent manner of his visitor was annoying him again. He wanted to say something to put him in his place, but was already slightly in awe of him.

"My father bred steeplechasers," he said, with a tinge of pride. "Crazy Jane, among others."

Andrew nodded in appreciation, and James was surprised again, for he could not imagine that anyone here had heard of his father's prize mare.

"We'll make a frontiersman of you yet," he said. "Though I trust your prices will be more reasonable than your thieving brothers'."

He was already on his way out of the store, and James's temper snapped.

"My brothers are not thieves," he cried. "And nor am I."

Andrew stopped and turned back, and gave James his most dazzling smile.

The effect of that smile, impudent, confident, embracing, and reassuring, was remarkable. James thought he had survived a test of fire, and had triumphed and been included in the company of a god.

"Well, we shall see," Andrew said. He tipped his hat to the women who were still twittering about beans and swept out of the store. Alfred followed him, as closely as his shadow.

After he had gone, James looked at his hands, which were shaking slightly, but he was well satisfied with the meeting. He sold the women what they wanted, then, having no other customers, set to and swept the store.

At dinner that night he told Washington about Andrew, and, cautiously, suggested that they might soon own a slave. Washington raised his eyebrows in surprise, but listened to James's justifications.

"I'd rather the poor beggar was with us," Washington said, "than stuck in the fields like his brothers. I have seen terrible things done to them."

Washington, on his journeys of delivery, had seen much more of the actual workings of slave life than James. He had seen blacks flogged for minor misdemeanors, and it had shocked him at first, and repulsed him. But he was getting used to it.

"And it is the way of things," he said.

They agreed they would be kind to their slave, if he turned up, and never raise their hand to him in anger. They made a room ready in the basement, with a small bunk and some blankets, like getting a kennel ready for a new and costly dog, and wondered what he would eat. They took their own meals at the tavern across the road, and remembered there was provision for the feeding of slaves, in the kitchen.

Alfred came back the following morning, before Washington set off on his rounds. He had a small black boy with him, of eight or nine years old.

He tipped his hat to James and Washington.

"Massa," he said. "This here be Ephraim."

Ephraim was thin and scrawny, simply dressed and barefooted. He kept his eyes to the floor.

Alfred bent down and spoke to him.

"This yo' new Massas," he said. "Be a good boy, an' allus do what you tol'."

Ephraim nodded without looking up. Washington went to him.

"Well, now, Ephraim," he said. "I'm Massa Washington, and that's Massa James."

He waited a moment.

"Do you understand?"

Ephraim nodded.

"What is my name?" Washington asked him.

"Mass' Wash'n'ton," Ephraim murmured.

"Very good," Washington said. "And that man?"

"Mass' James," Ephraim whispered.

"Excellent," Washington said, and put his arm around the boy's shoulders. Ephraim stiffened.

"There's no need to be frightened of me," Washington told him. "I'm not going to beat you."

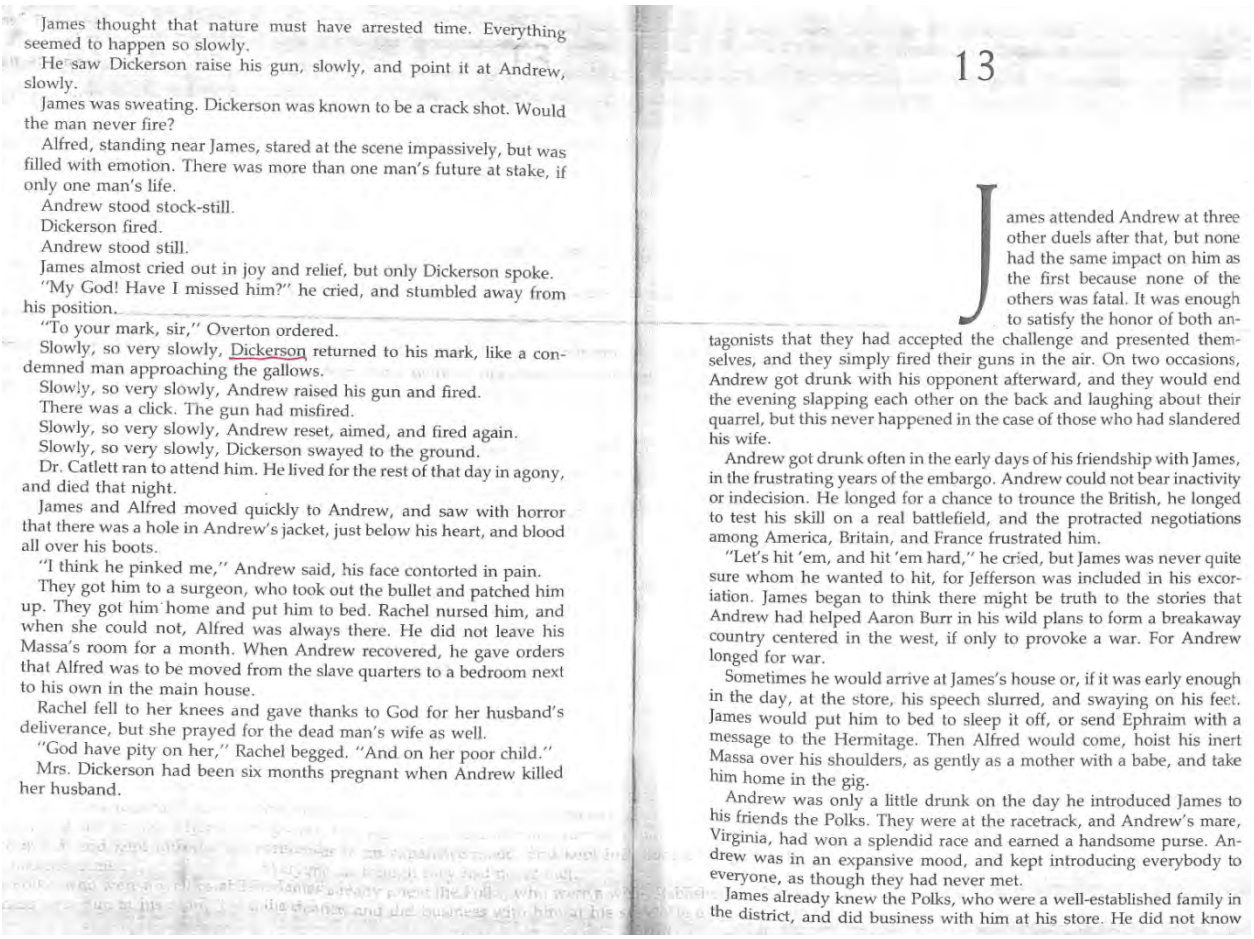
Ephraim nodded, but didn't seem convinced.

"Are you hungry?" Washington asked him.

"Chile bin fed," Alfred said, but Ephraim looked up at Washington

Alex Haley's Queen. Alex Haley. 1993, p. 74-75

James Jackson:



James thought that nature must have arrested time. Everything seemed to happen so slowly.

He saw Dickerson raise his gun, slowly, and point it at Andrew, slowly.

James was sweating. Dickerson was known to be a crack shot. Would the man never fire?

Alfred, standing near James, stared at the scene impassively, but was filled with emotion. There was more than one man's future at stake, if only one man's life.

Andrew stood stock-still.

Dickerson fired.

Andrew stood still.

James almost cried out in joy and relief, but only Dickerson spoke.

"My God! Have I missed him?" he cried, and stumbled away from his position.

"To your mark, sir," Overton ordered.

Slowly, so very slowly, Dickerson returned to his mark, like a condemned man approaching the gallows.

Slowly, so very slowly, Andrew raised his gun and fired.

There was a click. The gun had misfired.

Slowly, so very slowly, Andrew reset, aimed, and fired again.

Slowly, so very slowly, Dickerson swayed to the ground.

Dr. Catlett ran to attend him. He lived for the rest of that day in agony, and died that night.

James and Alfred moved quickly to Andrew, and saw with horror that there was a hole in Andrew's jacket, just below his heart, and blood all over his boots.

"I think he pinked me," Andrew said, his face contorted in pain.

They got him to a surgeon, who took out the bullet and patched him up. They got him home and put him to bed. Rachel nursed him, and when she could not, Alfred was always there. He did not leave his Massa's room for a month. When Andrew recovered, he gave orders that Alfred was to be moved from the slave quarters to a bedroom next to his own in the main house.

Rachel fell to her knees and gave thanks to God for her husband's deliverance, but she prayed for the dead man's wife as well.

"God have pity on her," Rachel begged. "And on her poor child."

Mrs. Dickerson had been six months pregnant when Andrew killed her husband.

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James attended Andrew at three other duels after that, but none had the same impact on him as the first because none of the others was fatal. It was enough to satisfy the honor of both antagonists that they had accepted the challenge and presented themselves, and they simply fired their guns in the air. On two occasions, Andrew got drunk with his opponent afterward, and they would end the evening slapping each other on the back and laughing about their quarrel, but this never happened in the case of those who had slandered his wife.

Andrew got drunk often in the early days of his friendship with James, in the frustrating years of the embargo. Andrew could not bear inactivity or indecision. He longed for a chance to trounce the British, he longed to test his skill on a real battlefield, and the protracted negotiations among America, Britain, and France frustrated him.

"Let's hit 'em, and hit 'em hard," he cried, but James was never quite sure whom he wanted to hit, for Jefferson was included in his excoriation. James began to think there might be truth to the stories that Andrew had helped Aaron Burr in his wild plans to form a breakaway country centered in the west, if only to provoke a war. For Andrew longed for war.

Sometimes he would arrive at James's house or, if it was early enough in the day, at the store, his speech slurred, and swaying on his feet. James would put him to bed to sleep it off, or send Ephraim with a message to the Hermitage. Then Alfred would come, hoist his inert Massa over his shoulders, as gently as a mother with a babe, and take him home in the gig.

Andrew was only a little drunk on the day he introduced James to his friends the Polks. They were at the racetrack, and Andrew's mare, Virginia, had won a splendid race and earned a handsome purse. Andrew was in an expansive mood, and kept introducing everybody to everyone, as though they had never met.

James already knew the Polks, who were a well-established family in the district, and did business with him at his store. He did not know

Alex Haley's Queen. Alex Haley. 1993, p. 94-95

James Jackson:

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Once a political adviser to Andrew Jackson, James Jackson and the future president split over personal business and James Jackson became a leader in the Whig Party in Alabama.

Judge Felix Grundy (1775-1840), Jacob McGavock (1790-1878), Rev. John Berrien Lindsley (1822-1897):

A letter to Judge John H. DeWitt, dated 2nd March 1931, thanking him for an article "Andrew Jackson and His Ward - Andrew Jackson Hutchings," expresses reasons behind Miss Lindsley's enthusiasm for Jackson and The Hermitage.

I am deeply interested in everything pertaining to Andrew Jackson. The truth is I have inherited this interest and feel that he is a part of my family on both sides.

On one side, my great-grandfather, Felix Grundy, was associated with him politically. My grandfather, Jacob McGavock, was with him at the battle of the Horseshoe Bend. He was among the young men that history calls "Priestley's Pets," who joined the General in the Creek and Indian War.

At the 100th anniversary of the Battle of the Horseshoe Bend, I was invited to represent the descendants of the men who were with him at that battle.

Jacob McGavock's house, where the McGavock Building now stands, was the headquarters of General and Mrs. Jackson on Saturday when they came into the city.

Now, on the other side, Philip Lindsley and he were friends and Jackson was one of the trustees of the University of Nashville. My father, Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, studied divinity as a profession and medicine as an accomplishment, but actually the medical profession was his career. However, he was what was called in that day a "stated supply" and preached at The Hermitage Church every other Sunday, going with the family for dinner at The Hermitage.

On June 8th, he returned to The Hermitage from the church, knowing that the General was very ill and offered the prayer at his bedside. You will find an account of this in The Nashville Banner of June 8th, 1845.

I have a very valuable important American State Paper, dated Washington City, June 18, 1812. In it is President James Madison's message to the Senate and House of Representatives and also the Proclamation of the War of 1812. There is also an article from Felix Grundy to his constituents.

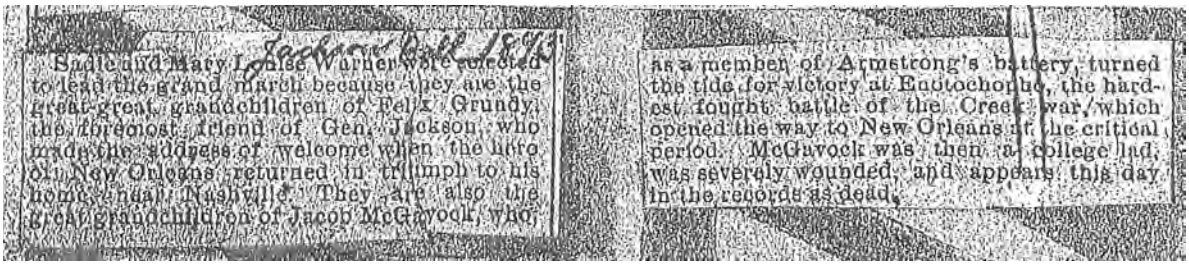
In speaking of the War of 1812, there was a saying at that time that the War of 1812 was caused by Felix Grundy, Andrew Jackson, and the Devil. I must say that was one time when the Devil was in good company.

So you see why I am interested in everything pertaining to Jackson and can read with appreciation your article.

With best wishes, I am,
Cordially Yours,

Louise G. Lindsley (signed)

Margaret Lindsley Warden, " Louise Grundy Lindsley." *Seven Women of Nashville*. 1974, p.77.


Eadie and Mary Louise Warner were selected to lead the grand march because they are the great-great grandchildren of Felix Grundy, the foremost friend of Gen. Jackson, who made the address of welcome when the hero of New Orleans returned in triumph to his home, near Nashville. They are also the great grandchildren of Jacob McGavock, who, as a member of Armstrong's battery, turned the tide for victory at Enotochopko, the hardest fought battle of the Creek war, which opened the way to New Orleans at the critical period. McGavock was then a college lad, was severely wounded, and appears this day in the records as dead.

Nashville Newspaper, 1893.

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Jacob McGavock

In 1813 Jacob McGavock served in the Creek War and became an aide to General Andrew Jackson. He was wounded by the Creek Indians in the Battle of Enitachopco Creek (SE Alabama), Jan. 24, 1814; the bullet remained in his body the rest of his life.

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A McGavock granddaughter, Louise Grundy Lindsley, described their social life in her 1936 memoir:

> They were a gay family, fond of singing and dancing. Jacob McGavock was an expert dancer and so was Andrew Jackson. General and Mrs. Jackson were guests in this dining room on many a Saturday, he to attend court, and she could visit and shop with the ladies.

President Andrew Jackson and his wife often stayed in the McGavock home. Jacob McGavock was a pallbearer at President Andrew Jackson's Funeral, June 1845.

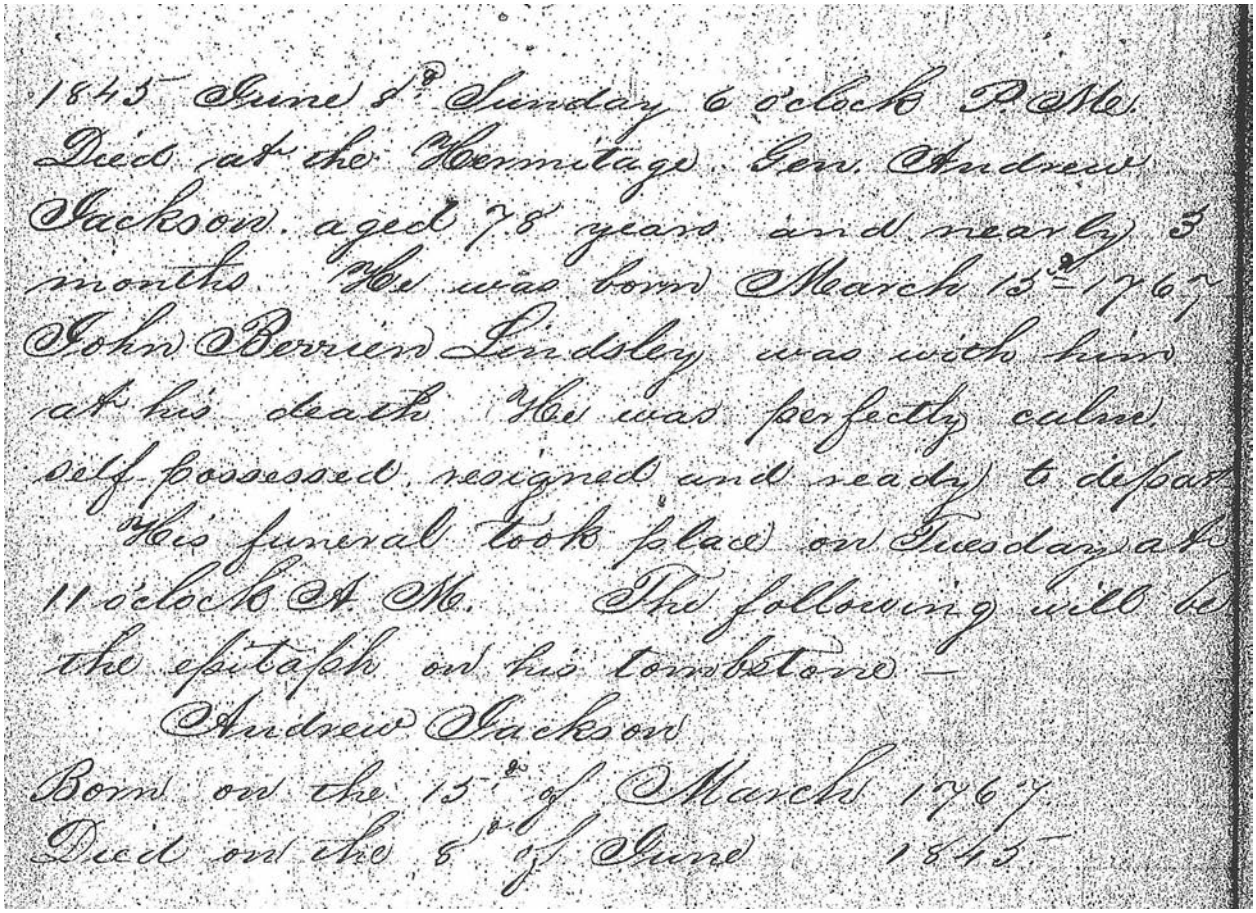
John Berrien Lindsley (1822-1897) and President Andrew Jackson's death:

" Today is the anniversary of the death of General Andrew Jackson. On the afternoon of June 8th 1845, - just fifty-one years ago, the hero of the Battle of New Orleans, passed peacefully away at the Hermitage, his handsome home, where he had for the previous eight years, after his retirement from the Presidency of the United States, lead a tranquil life. Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, the present Secretary of the State Board of Health, was present when General Jackson died, and he is probably the only living person who saw him breath his last. Dr. Lindsley said, the impression made on his mind was one of a life time; he never witnessed a more solemn nor impressive scene than was presented in that chamber of death on that beautiful June afternoon; when the man who had on various occasions defied death, came to the reality that his own was approaching, true to his character, he never faltered, but met the summons calmly but passed into Eternity as peacefully as a child sinking to sleep."

"The Death of Andrew Jackson," *Nashville Banner*, June 8, 1895.

Dr. Lindsley studied Divinity as his profession, medicine as an accomplishment. When as a very young man he preached in a great many of the country churches, especially the Hermitage Church and frequently spent his Sabbath afternoons at the Hermitage with the family. General Jackson's death occurred on Sunday, the 8th of June and as he was one of Jackson's young friends and much beloved, he was present at that time. I have often heard Dr. Lindsley speak of this beautiful death bed scene, and what a grand Christian General Jackson proved to be when the trying hour, through which we must all pass, arrived .

Dr. Lindsley was in charge of the Hermitage church near the home of President Andrew Jackson during the latter's final illness. On the day of the President's death, June 8, 1845, Dr. Lindsley was summoned, being the only person present besides the immediate household, and offered the prayer.



1845 June 8th Sunday 6 o'clock P.M.
Died at the Hermitage Gen. Andrew
Jackson aged 78 years and nearly 3
months. He was born March 15th 1767
John Berrien Lindsley was with him
at his death. He was perfectly calm
self possessed resigned and ready to depart
His funeral took place on Tuesday at 11
11 o'clock A.M. The following will be
the epitaph on his tombstone —
Andrew Jackson
Born on the 15th of March 1767
Died on the 8th of June 1845 —

Philip Lindsley's Diary. Tennessee State Library and Archives.

Mrs. John Berrien Lindsley (Sallie McGavock Lindsley) (1830-1903) led the Ladies Hermitage Association in preserving President Andrew Jackson's home.

Judge Felix Grundy (1775-1840)

1819-1825- Elected to Tennessee legislature and supported state-owned bank. He was opposed by Andrew Jackson and the two men were never intimate after this time.

1827- Ran for Congress in Jackson's home district and received the support of "Old Hickory" against John Bell, but lost the race.

1833- Elected to the Senate after a bitter struggle with John H. Eaton who was supported by Jackson

Although Judge Felix Grundy and Andrew Jackson were never on intimate terms, Grundy quickly emerged as one of the president's principal defenders in the Senate. His states' rights sympathies and his friendship with John C. Calhoun initially led him to support Calhoun's theory of nullification, but he remained loyal to the president when he learned of Jackson's condemnation of the doctrine. Grundy strongly defended Jackson's "war" against the Bank of the United States, and by 1834 he was widely recognized, with James K. Polk, as a leader of Tennessee's Democratic Party. Grundy's prominence made him a particular target for the rival Whig Party. A Whig majority in the legislature in 1838 attempted to force Grundy's resignation, first by electing Ephraim H. Foster as his successor before the expiration of his term, and then by instructing him to oppose President Martin Van Buren's proposal to create an Independent Treasury System. Although Grundy at first refused to resign, he left the Senate later that year, when Van Buren appointed him to the cabinet as attorney general.

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Engaged in sale and purchase of slaves with Andrew Jackson.

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When Felix Grundy died, James K. Polk, then governor of Tennessee, wrote former President Andrew Jackson at the Hermitage. Jackson responded saying that the state of his health and the coldness of the weather prevented him from attending Grundy's funeral and "paying a last tribute of respect to the memory of [my] deceased friend." He asked Polk to "make a tender to Mrs. Grundy and all the family of [my] sincere condolence on this melancholy occasion." To another friend, Jackson wrote: "our friend Grundy is no more, his death…is a serious loss to his country and family."

See J. Roderick Heller III, Democracy's Lawyer: Felix Grundy of the Old Southwest. 2010.

Martha "Patsy" Philips Martin (1792-1886)

There were many officers that belonged to the army stationed at Nashville. My father [Joseph Philips] invited them all with their wives out to dine, and well do I remember their happy, jovial manner. Among them was General Jackson, a noble, elegant looking gentleman. He wore a long que [?] and, powdered hair, which was the fashion in those days. They all appeared to enjoy the dinner and drank freely of the old peach brandy which my father always kept. The company returned to Nashville in the evening, apparently quite well pleased with their visit. My eldest sister, Mary, was then a young lady, much admired and quite pretty.

General Jackson being an old friend of my husband [Thomas Martin], I feel I must say something in regard to him. As a statesman and a military man, none exceeded him. In 1824 he was nominated for president of the United States but was defeated.

In 1828 he was elected and in 1832 he had. an overwhelming majority. Mrs. Jackson lived but a short time after he was first elected, which made a great change in him. He never afterwards had the happy, cheerful look he had before his death. The last time my husband saw him, he stopped at our home on the Gallatin Pike, with some friends, as he was on his way to Washington at the beginning of his second term. He looked sad, and he asked my daughter to play and sing "Old Lang Syne". On his arrival at Washington, he sent my husband his likeness, which I have now.

After his return from Washington, General Jackson remained. on his farm, his adopted son and his son's wife living with him. I paid him a visit two weeks before his death.

Although he was not able to come out of his room, he received me most cordially and inquired for all my family. I sat with him until dinner was announced. Before leaving, I walked in the garden and when I went inside again to take leave of him, he said: "Have you been in the garden?" I replied that I had and I gave him a rose which I had in my hand. He took the rose, then took my hand saying, "Farewell, my dear, and may God bless you." Two weeks after that visit, I attended his funeral. Mr. Edgar preached from Revelations , verse 14.

His likeness was only finished a few days before his death, taken by a gentleman that had been sent from France for that purpose.

Martha "Patsy" Philips Martin. *The Battle Book* Ch. VI

http://lfeldhaus.tripod.com/philipsfamily/id27.html

Sadie Warner Frazer's

Paternal and Maternal Southern Ancestors

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This information is provided for educational and genealogical purposes only.

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose
2014

WARNER FAMILY AND RELATED FAMILIES ON SADIE WARNER FRAZER'S PATERNAL SIDE AND MATERNAL SIDE (ANCESTRAL LINES FROM THE SOUTH): Warner/Warriner, Trueman, Woodson, Ferris (Farrar), McGavock, Grundy, Rodgers, Daugherty, Phillips (not the Phillips family from Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee), Caldwell, Burkham (not Beckham), Crockett, Kent, Campbell, Cloyd, Cartwright, Shipp, Smith (not the Jane Smith family; but the Obadiah Smith family), Pierce, Daft, Cocke, Aston, Salmon, Martin, Keeling, Lovett, Foster, Thorowgood (Thoroughgood), Carraway, Hunter, Johnson, Ashwell, Langley, Thelaball, Mason, Ganey (Gany), Julian (no relation, but ties into Mason and Ganey), Williams, Philips, Bennett, Hill, Swann, Horn, Harris, Kinchen, Exum, Pope, Marshall, Thomas, Watts, English, Bridger, Pitt, Jossey, Purcell, Fort.

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(NOTE: (A) and (C) are clearly on their mark; (B) conflicts substantially with John Bennett Boddie's articles on the same family. Boddie focuses on Isle of Wight and Horn on Nansemond County, Virginia, but they dovetail by the time they reach Mary Thomas.

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