

*Jackson
Family***OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY**

THE JOHN JACKSON FAMILY

(From the "Genealogical Records of the Pioneers of Tampa and of Some who Came After Them," a joint product of Charles E. HARRISON, Author; E.W.B. WILLEY, Publisher, and Carl W. HILL, Printer: Tampa, FL, 1915.)

* * * * *

John JACKSON, the founder of this family in Tampa, and in America, was the son of Hugh and Ann (CORCORAN) JACKSON, of Ballybag, County Monaghan, Ireland, where their son John was born. His parents never came to America. They had another son, Thomas, who also migrated to America. He was accidentally drowned on the Manatee River while on a fishing trip. He was unmarried.

John JACKSON arrived in America in 1841, and settled first in the city of New Orleans, where he became an assistant civil engineer. Later he went to live on the Manatee River near where the town of Palmetto now stands. He entered from the government a large tract of land in that neighborhood in 1843. He took up his residence in Tampa in August, 1847.

Mr. JACKSON, being a skilled civil engineer and land surveyor, was extensively employed by the United States government in surveying government lands in Florida, from his first residence here, and for many years after. His official superior in that work was Colonel BUTLER, of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army. It was in honor of this officer that Lake Butler, now in Pinellas County, but formerly in Hillsborough, was named. It is probable that another Lake Butler, situated in Bradford County, in the northeastern part of the state, received its name in the same way.

St. Augustine was the headquarters of the surveyor general's office at this time, and on the occasion of a visit upon official business by Mr. JACKSON, he met there Miss Ellen MAHER, to whom he was introduced by Colonel BUTLER. This lady he married on the 22nd of July, 1847.

Mrs. JACKSON was the daughter of Robert and Catherine (QUIGLEY) MAHER, of Killenaule, County Tipperary, Ireland, where she was born. Mrs. JACKSON had a brother and a sister who came to Tampa. The brother, Edward, afterwards removed to Key West. The sister, Kate, died unmarried.

In the same year, 1847, the county seat of Hillsborough County was established at Tampa and the national government donated to the county one hundred and sixty acres of land lying north of and adjoining the military post of Fort Brooke for a county seat.

John JACKSON was employed to lay this off and in the same year, 1847, made the first survey. This embraced the land lying within the following boundaries: Whiting street on the south, a line running through the tier of blocks lying between Morgan and Pierce streets on the east, a line approximating the course of Cass street on the north and the Hillsborough river on the west. In 1850, Mr. JACKSON made a second survey, which took in a tract on the east side of the former

THE JOHN JACKSON FAMILY, Cont'd.

survey, extending from the line mentioned as running through the tier of blocks between Morgan and Pierce streets eastward to East street. In 1853 a third survey was made, taking in the tract extending from the northern boundary of the first survey to a line that crosses Franklin street at the intersection of Harrison street.

In the last mentioned year (1853) Mr. JACKSON made a map embodying the three surveys that he had laid out. This map was, and is still, known as "the general map of the city of Tampa made by John JACKSON, surveyor, in the year 1853." It has been ever since the basis of all descriptions contained in deeds conveying any portion of the original area of the city.



JOHN JACKSON



MRS. ELLEN (MAHER) JACKSON

Mr. JACKSON, during the years that he actively followed the business of a land surveyor, fulfilled many contracts for the United States government for surveying the national domain in Florida, and his labors covered much of the territory of the state, especially in this southern portion. He surveyed a great deal of the Miami country and other sections on the East Coast.

His activity in this line brought him frequently into contact with the Indians, who were naturally distrustful of his work in running lines through what they deemed their domain; but his uniform kindness to them and his consideration of their feelings as far as permitted by his duties gained him their personal good will.

Mr. JACKSON selected the names for the streets marked out for the future city, calling the majority of them for the presidents of the United States, though a number of them, such as Lafayette, Cass, Morgan, Marion, Twiggs, etc., bear the names of other distinguished men.

THE JOHN JACKSON FAMILY, Cont;d.

In 1849 John JACKSON engaged in the general mercantile business near the corner of Tampa and Washington streets, and he continued this business successfully until his death, in 1887.

During the many years of his residence in this city no man, either among the pioneers or the later comers, occupied a more prominent position of esteem, respect and consideration among his fellow-citizens than did John JACKSON. Mrs. JACKSON survived her husband for nineteen years, dying January 30, 1906.

John and Ellen (MAHER) JACKSON were the parents of four children that grew to maturity, all of whom were born in Tampa. These were Thomas E., James A., Kate V. and John A.

Thomas E., the oldest child, was born July 9, 1852. He completed his education at Fordham University, New York. Upon his graduation he returned to Tampa and engaged in the mercantile business with his father, and after the death of the latter, in 1887, continued the business alone until 1895.

Thomas E. JACKSON was at one time an employee of the custom house, when Captain John T. LESLEY was collector of customs. He has been mayor of the city of Tampa for three terms, county treasurer five terms, county commissioner for one term. He was only twenty-four years of age at the time that he was county treasurer. He was for four years bookkeeper in the office of Sheriff Robert A. JACKSON. He is now engaged in the real estate business.

Thomas E. JACKSON is a member of the Catholic Church, of the Knights of Columbus and the Columbian Woodmen. Thomas E. JACKSON married Kate E. WARNER, daughter of Isaac W. and Sarah R. (WHITFORD) WARNER, of Omaha, Nebraska, where their daughter was born August 7, 1857.

Mr. WARNER was a native of New York state; his wife was born in Kendallville, Indiana. They came to Tampa in 1875, and settled north of the city on the line of what is now known as Nebraska Avenue. It was Mr. WARNER who gave to this thoroughfare its present name. He entered a homestead in this neighborhood and engaged in orange growing on a large scale. Mr. and Mrs. WARNER resided here until their deaths, that of the former occurring in 1896 and his wife passing away at the age of fifty-seven years. They were the parents of two daughters, Alice, who married first Harry COOK; married second Frank FULLER, now living in Los Angeles, California. By the first marriage two children were born, Zulu and Edna; by the second marriage, one, Francis.

Kate E., who married Thomas E. JACKSON, is the second daughter of Isaac W. and Sarah R. (WHITFORD) WARNER. Thomas E. and Kate E. (WARNER) Jackson have had four children that attained maturity; namely,

Mary Ellen, who married T. VanRhyn CARTY. They have two children, Catherine Mary and Clare Bernadette.

THE JOHN JACKSON FAMILY, Cont'd.

Bernier A., who died unmarried in 1912.

Lulu Marguerite, who married Robert T. JOUGHIN.

John Edward, who married Hildegard BELL. They have two sons, George and Bernier.

The second child of John and Ellen (MAHER) JACKSON is James A., who is unmarried.

The third is Kate V., who is also unmarried. She is a woman of much social prominence and brilliancy of mind, being active in all movements that are calculated to elevate the intellectual and moral tone of the community as well as to assist the material advancement of the city. She has been three times president of the Tampa Civic Association and is now its treasurer. She is also treasurer of the State Women's Federation Club.

The fourth child of John and Ellen (MAHER) JACKSON is Dr. John Alexander. He graduated with distinguished honor from the United States Naval Academy, but afterwards resigned and studied medicine. In this profession he attained a high position almost at once. He practiced for several years in Tampa, and then removed to New York City, where he speedily attained a flattering prominence in the professional ranks. He is now an instructor of clinics in Columbia University, besides enjoying a large and lucrative private practice. He married Mary GARVAN, of Hartford, Conn. They have two children, Elizabeth Garvan and John Alexander, Jr.

The sagacity and business judgement of John JACKSON led him at an early day to invest in real estate, that time and the development and growth of the city of which he was one of the founders have made very valuable, and his descendants have profited by his foresight. They have also by their judicious management greatly added to the value of their ancestor's early investments.

John and Ellen (MAHER) JACKSON were both devout Catholics, and it was he who was instrumental in having a Catholic priest stationed in Tampa. This priest came from Savannah, GA., and one of the children of John and Ellen (MAHER) JACKSON was the first to be baptized in Tampa by a Catholic priest. Mr. Jackson, therefore, can be considered as the pioneer of the Catholic Church in Tampa. He was always one of its most liberal supporters. A marble memorial altar was erected in the magnificent Catholic Church a few years ago in memory of him and his wife.



THE LADSON GENEALOGY LIBRARY IS MOVING

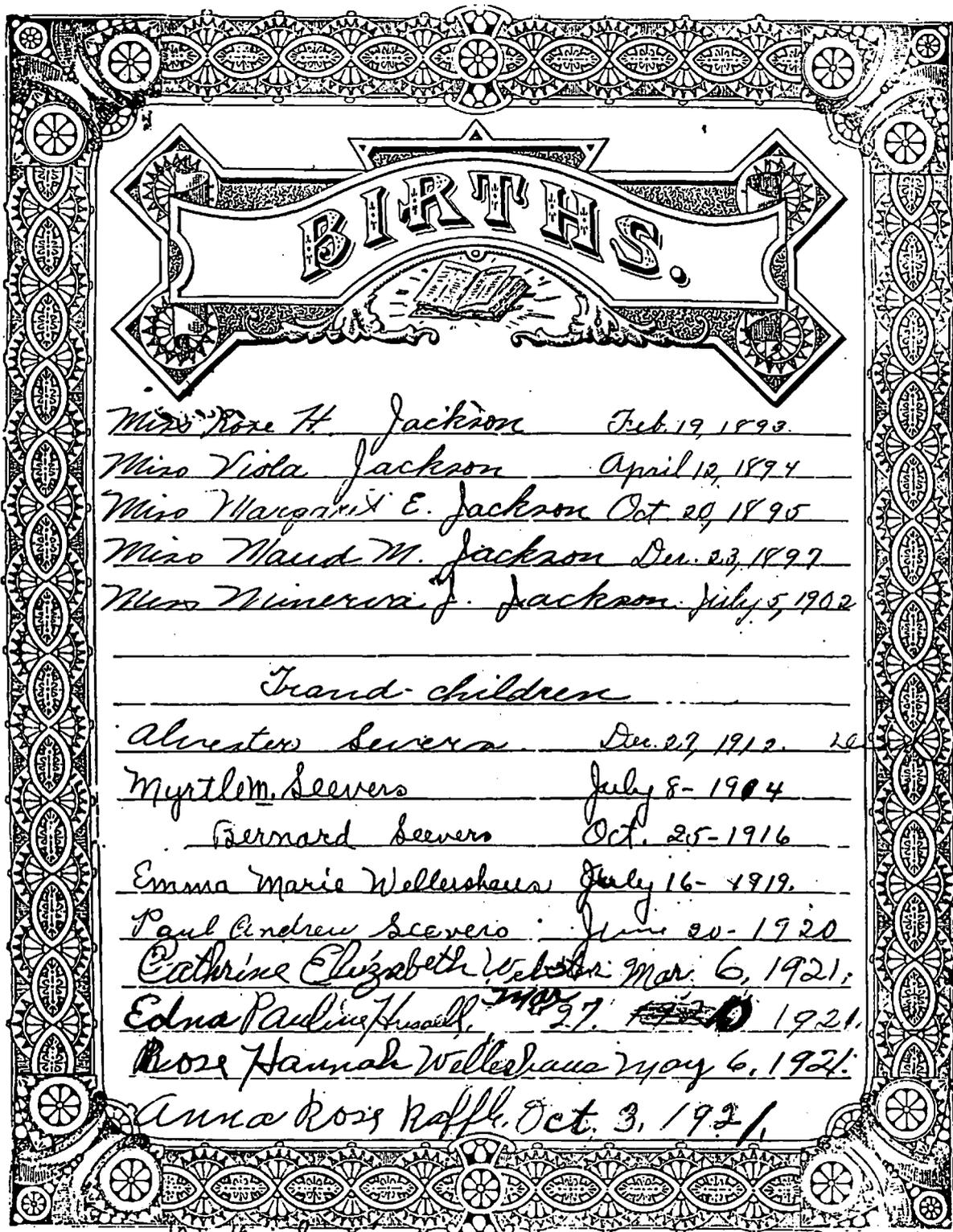
With funds appropriated by the State and the approval of the Board of Regents, the Ladson Genealogical Library will be moving its collection from the current site to the former Belk's store on Church St., in Vidalia, GA. The site will undergo renovations before the move. The original Library was formed in the 1970's from a collection donated by the Late John E. "Jack" LADSON, Jr. Visit them on the www at: <http://www.toombs.public.lib.ga.us/ladson.htm> (Per "The Family Tree, Moultrie, GA., Oct/Nov 2002)

OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY

RECORDS OF BURIALS - 1942
 IN
 KEY WEST, MONROE COUNTY, FL.

These records were made available to FGS by William E. Gerrell, IV, President of Certified Records Management, Tampa, and Cheri Smith, City Clerk of Key West, Florida.

Date	Name	Race	Gender	Age	Place of Death
JAN.					
01	CRISPO (?), Pablo	white	male	66	Key West, FL
01	JACK, Samuel Bruce	white	male	82	Key West, FL
02	KEMP, Sarah	white	female	79	Key West, FL
09	VALDEZ, Susan	black	female	66	Key West, FL
10	SWEETING, Anna Loretta	white	female	70	Key West, FL
11	GONZALEZ, Bernardino D.	black	male	71	Key West, FL
11	HERNANDEZ, Homer (?), Jr.	white	male	still-born	Key West, FL
13	SALINERO (sic), Santiago	white	male	44	Key West, FL
16	TODD, William B.	white	male	19 days	Key West, FL
30	WALKER, Rhoda C.	black	female	58	Key West, FL
23	CAREY, Lillian Susan	white	female	56	Key West, FL
23	ADAMS, Joseph, Jr.	black	male	67	Key West, FL
26	MALONEY, Charles S.	white	male	69	Key West, FL
26	STARR, baby	black	female	still-born	Key West, FL
27	PIERCE, Cleveland R.	white	male	59	Miami, FL
29	VOGHT (sic), Leroy	white	male	53	Bay Pine, FL
FEB.					
01	SAWYER, Damon	black	male	76	Key West, FL
02	ALLEN, Leonor Ximeny (?)	white	female	86	Key West, FL
04	ALBURY, Eloy O.	white	male	38	Key West, FL
04	ALMYDA, Eliza Ann	white	female	87	Key West, FL
05	HARRY, Mary Katherine	white	female	03 mos	Key West, FL
08	SANDS, Laura Jane	white	female	95	Key West, FL
08	BARBER, Everett Robert	white	male	38	Key West, FL
11	EAKINS, William Starling	white	male	62	Key West, FL
11	QUESADA, Antonio	white	male	02 days	Key West, FL
12	OLSSON (sic), Berger Edmund	white	male	49	Key West, FL
13	ARNAO, Abelardo	white	male	82	Key West, FL
15	CAREY, Edward Norman	white	male	59	Key West, FL
16	VALDEZ, Alfredo	white	male	85	Key West, FL
20	DAMIS (?), Linara	black	female	66	Miami, FL
20	RYAN, Agnes Genevieve	white	female	63	Key West, FL
21	SCOTT, Harmon, infant	white	female	still-born	Key West, FL
23	CARMONA, Manuel	white	male	77	Key West, FL
24	PEREZ, Ramon	white	male	87	Key West, FL
26	MOLITAR, Euphemia	white	female	78	Key West, FL
26	DIAZ, Alicia	white	female	02 months	Key West, FL



Miss Rose H. Jackson Feb. 19, 1893
 Miss Viola Jackson April 12, 1894
 Miss Margaret E. Jackson Oct. 20, 1895
 Miss Maud M. Jackson Dec. 23, 1897
 Miss Minerva J. Jackson July 5, 1902

Grand children

Alvester Severs Dec. 27, 1912
 Myrtle M. Severs July 8 - 1904
 Bernard Severs Oct. 25 - 1916
 Emma Marie Wellershauer July 16 - 1919
 Paul Andrew Severs June 20 - 1920
 Cathrine Elizabeth Webster Mar. 6, 1921
 Edna Pauline Husack, ~~Mar 27~~ 1921
 Rose Hannah Wellershauer May 6, 1921
 Anna Ross Raffle Oct. 3, 1921

Dorothy Severs
 June Severs
 Mrs. W. Wellershauer
 Billie Hillman
 Guy Webster Nov. 15 - 1922
 Jay Rufus Webster Dec. 17 - 1928

These Bible pages were taken from the Family Bible of Miss Emma C. Kellogg and James H. Jackson of Salineville, OH., USA

Lines From Lois

(Continued from Page 1)

Edwards, Betty Davis, Leah Rudy, Shirley, Keith, Kourtney, and Kyle Anderson, George and Helen Rankin, Martie, Terry, and Megan Moreland, and Jim and Bill Hemming.

We again awarded a trophy to the 4-H county winner in genealogy as we have done for a number of years. This year's winner was Ryan Buck of Minerva.

I believe our president, Jeanne Scarlott, has told you of things we have acquired for our library this year so I'll not repeat them.

However, there has been much work quietly done to make our library better. Each has gone about his or her project without any fanfare, so I'm not sure I know of everything that should be reported. Some members are copying old newspapers. Others are copying, indexing, or organizing and filing wills, correspondence, newsletters, obituaries, etc., etc.. One is working on a World War II book of Carroll County soldiers.

Another is copying the 1900 census from the film. Still another is labeling all the books of the library. Then there are the workers who turn up every day of the week to do the best they can to help those from near and far to make really good use of our library. Though we have been busy this year, we did not publish any new books.

One of our concerns is that the large copier donated to us seems to need repairs and apparently would be a source of costly upkeep. We had hoped to use it to print our newsletters. However, since it is so old no contract can be issued for it, we feel we should consider the possibility of obtaining a newer used one.

We are always interested in

membership news. Unfortunately we seem to hear of the sad rather than the happy news.

Our treasurer, Pauline Davis, has been in and out of the hospital during the past months. Margaret Foxwell lost her husband May 4th, 2002, Donald Busch's wife passed away on Dec.23rd, 2002 and Judith May's mother died Jan. 3, 2003. Our sympathy is extended to them and their families.

Though we are out of some books and low on others, we have lots of hardback atlases, marriages, and cemetery books. We sincerely hope you are URGENTLY in need of them. Ha!

With that thought in mind, I will close the year, and hope to be around again in 2003.

Attention

Civil War Buffs

ABC (Channel 3 in Ohio) is airing a Civil War movie "God and Generals"

February 21, 2003

It has been authenticated for accuracy by the Colleges and Universities of Va.

History professors.

Produced by Ron Maxwell

Carrollton High School Alumni Foundation Organized

The Carrollton Alumni Foundation, Inc. was organized on September 27, 2000. It's purpose is exclusively for education.

All funds collected will be used for curriculum enrichment, special projects, programs and related uses to benefit the children in Carrollton Exempted Village schools.

All Carrollton Alumni will have a chance to nominate an outstanding Alumni for the Carrollton H. S. Hall of Fame. The nominations must be received by April 1, 2003

IN MEMORIAM

Lloyd Early DVM, who has been a member of our society for 14 years, died Dec. 3, 2002.

Jane Renner, whose death occurred on Dec. 7, 2002, had been a member for over 18 years.

We will miss them.

The year 2002 has been a sad year for us. Besides these two members, we have lost members Eva Higgins, William Riley Jr., Marguerite Finnicum, and Hazel Walls. Add to that former members William Allmon, Lillian Allmon, Edward Cavitt, Mona Herrington, Frances Sponseller, and Harold Allen. Jeanne Lothamer passed away Jan. 17, 2003.

There may have been others of whom we weren't informed, to those we extend our sympathy.

Genealogy Classes Offered in February

The class will begin February 27, 2003 and run through April 3, 2003 (6 weeks), 5:30 - 6:30 P. M.

The first session will be at the Carroll Co. YMCA, 211 Moody Ave. (In the former St. John's Villa Bldg.) The rest of the classes will be at the Carroll Co. Genealogy Soc. Bldg., 24 Second St., Carrollton (The former Dr. Lincke Office). For more information call Jane Grezlik at 330-627-9411

This class will be for beginning genealogist. If Jane has enough interest she will offer an intermediate and advanced class.

Class fee: \$5. for YMCA & \$10. for non-members. Fees include cost of materials.

Jackson
Fam

MARRIAGES.

Miss Viola Jackson to Mr. ^{chester: Va 15} Andy Severa 1912
 Miss Maud Jackson to Mr. Wm. Wellerhaus ^{Aug. 18 1918}
 Miss Minerva Jackson to Mr. Albert Hussell ^{Oct-8-1917}
 Miss Margaret Jackson to Horton Webster - ^{Mar. 24-1920}
 Miss Rose H. Jackson to Mr. Jesse Raffle - ^{Dec 23, 1918}
 Mrs. Minerva Hussell to Christ Kempf ^{Feb 3, 1925}

DEATHS.

Alvester Severa : June 8, 1913.
 Mrs. Viola Severa, Friday 16, 1931
 Jas. H. Jackson Sep - 29 - 1936
 Emma C. Jackson Jan - 24 - 1938
 Rose H. Raffle July 11 - 1963

Carroll County man rises to prominence in 19th Century

by Jon Baker

Published in

The Times Reporter,

Monday December 23, 2002

Benjamin Franklin Pott's life was a classic 19th century story of a rise from humble origins to wealth and prominence.

Potts, a Carroll County farm boy, had to drop out of college because he couldn't afford the tuition. But he eventually became a brigadier general during the Civil War and served as governor of the Montana Territory for 12 years.

Potts was born Jan. 29, 1836, on a farm in Fox Township in eastern Carroll County. At the age of 17, he went to work in the dry goods store of Charles Boles at Wattsville, a small community in Fox Twp. Potts worked there for a year, and then entered Westminster College at New Wilmington, Pa. He attended this Presbyterian College for the 1854-55 school year before he had to drop out for lack of money.

He spent the next couple of years teaching school and reading law. In 1857, he entered the law office of E. R. Eckley of Carrollton to study law, Potts passed the bar in 1859 and opened a law practice at Carrollton.

Potts quickly became involved in political affairs. He was elected a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston, S. C. in 1859. He supported Illinois Sen. Stephen A. Douglas for President.

When the Civil War began in 1861, Potts was quick to join the Army. He helped raise a company in Carroll County. The Carroll Free Press wrote at the time, "Potts is the 'boy' for this kind of work. He is energetic, persevering and patriotic and we bespeak for him in this undertaking the co-operation of all who are interested in the support of

the government, and who wish to place Carroll County on a fair footing with her sister counties."

His company became a part of the 32nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Potts was its captain.

According to Whitelaw Reid, in his book, "Ohio in the War," Potts served in West Virginia in 1861, and participated in Gen. John C. Fremont's campaign up the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia in 1862 against Confederate Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.

In July 1862, Potts was detached from his company and placed in charge of the artillery battery at Winchester, Va. He was stationed there until September, when Winchester was evacuated. Potts fell back with the Army to Harper's Ferry, W. Va. He was captured by the Confederates when Harper's Ferry fell on Sept. 15. He was paroled in a short time. Soon after he was paroled, Potts was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Potts spent the next few months in Cleveland, where he helped to reorganize the 32nd Ohio, which had lost many of its men. Within 12 days, 800 men had enlisted in the regiment. On December 25, 1862, Potts was commissioned colonel and placed in command of the 32nd Ohio. In January 1863, Potts and his regiment left for Tennessee.

He and his regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Miss, in 1863, and the battle of Atlanta in 1864. After the Atlanta campaign, Union Gen. Giles A. Smith wrote in a private letter, "Colonel Potts did more, on the 22d of July, 1864, to save the good name of the Army of the Tennessee than any other one man".

Potts was involved in Gen. William Sherman's famous March

to the Sea, and served with Sherman's army as it marched through South and North Carolina. On January 16, 1865, he was promoted to brigadier general.

Reid wrote that Potts was a big man. "He is a full six feet and one inch in height, weighs two hundred and thirty pounds and possesses wonderful muscular strength and great energy." Reid said that Sherman wanted to present Potts to the foreign ambassadors at Washington to prove that Sherman didn't starve his army during its campaigns in the South.

After the war, Potts returned to Carrollton to practice law. He was elected to the Ohio Senate to represent Carroll and Stark counties.

In 1869, President Ulysses S. Grant nominated Potts to be governor of the Montana Territory. The previous governor, James M. Ashley, had run afoul of Grant by expressing dissatisfaction with his administration.

Charles A. Sumner, a powerful senator from Massachusetts and a personal friend of Ashley's fought hard to block Potts' nomination, but was unsuccessful.

Potts took office as governor on July 13, 1870. according to "Montana, Its Story and Biography," "Governor Potts was a public man of such judgment and practical ability that he served the large and varied interests of Montana for twelve years and six months...During the Nez Perce (Indian) outbreak of 1877 his military training was invaluable and he maintained field headquarters under his personal supervision."

Potts left office on Jan. 14, 1883. He was later elected to the Montana Legislature. He spent his final years on his ranch near Helena, Mont., and died at Helena on June 17, 1889.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN BALLENGER JACKSON

Citizen, Soldier, Engineer, Politician, Capitalist

By William Bain

He was born on a farm in Franklin County, Georgia on 31 January 1830.

His father, William Jackson, married Lucy Morris, who bore thirteen children, and raised eleven of them to adulthood.

Lucy came from a large prosperous North Carolina family who settled in the western frontier wilderness of Georgia after the American Revolution. Three of Lucy's grandfathers, Joseph Ballenger, James Morris Sr. and Capt. John Martin White had served the American cause during the war of independence. Lucy's grandmother, Sarah Hensley Franklin, the wife of Joseph Ballenger had three brothers, James, Joel, and Samuel Franklin who fought in the American Revolution.



They named their second son and sixth child Joseph Franklin Ballenger Jackson in honor of his mother's ancestors.

As the settlers pushed ever westward, William Jackson moved his family to Rabun County, Georgia and finally, in 1848 to the county of Murray where he bought from his wife's brother, James Morris, 160 acres at the foot of Fort Mountain, and the family settled down permanently.

As he grew up, Joseph Franklin Ballenger Jackson became known to family and friends simply as "Frank."

By the time the family finally put down roots in Murray, young Frank had made up his mind that he did not want to be a farmer, so in 1850, at the age of 20, he went to work as a clerk for his uncle, Franklin Ballenger Morris, who was a merchant in Murray County.

Frank soon realized that the place to be was the nearby village of Dalton, in Whitfield County. Dalton lay astride the W&A railroad and was a perfect location to become the financial, commercial, and transportation center of the region.

Frank, with his uncles, James Morris, F.B. Morris, and his lawyer brother, John Morris Jackson, soon set up shop and were considered to be pioneer citizens of that thriv-

ing community. They engaged in various business ventures that included land speculation.

In 1856, Frank became sheriff of Whitfield County and served until 1858. He was 26 years old at the time.

He was doing so well that he felt he could afford a wife, so he married, Matilda C. Morris on 12 October 1858. She had been born in North Carolina, the daughter of James Morris and Elizabeth Garrett. Her grandparents were John Morris and Martha Powell of Mecklenburg County, NC. At the end of the American Revolution her grandfather was accused of being a Tory, but he died before he could defend himself against the charges.

By 1860, Jackson had become a merchant, trader and slave owner and his estate was valued at \$20,850, which

included eleven slaves.

As the political storm clouds gathered in 1860, it is certain that Frank Jackson, his brother, John Morris Jackson, and his uncles did not want anything to interfere with their financial wheeling and dealing. They probably did not have any strong feelings about the virtues of slavery, except that they had value as personal property.

By 1861 the question of secession in the counties of Northwest Georgia was a divided issue. The terrain of the region did not lend itself to large scale farming. The large land and slave holdings of Uncle James Morris, and a few others, were exceptions and limited to ownership of a series of small farms worked by slave labor. Most family farms, like Frank's parents, were operated by family members with few slaves. Most of Franks and his brother John's slave holdings were house and office help. Slavery was not a big issue, but loyalty to the Union, vs. states rights and secession were the topics of conversation. Many residents in the hills of Northwest Georgia and nearby East Tennessee were pro union and against secession.

Frank's brother, John, represented Whitfield County in the Georgia State Senate, and he was against slavery

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Joseph Franklin Ballenger Jackson

and secession. However, when the chips were down he voted for secession, and when Georgia seceded from the Union and joined the Confederate cause the people rallied and sent their men to war against the Union.

During the years 1859 to 1860 a group of young men had organized a militia company called "The Dalton Guards." Frank and his younger brother, William White Jackson, joined up and Frank was elected 1st Lieutenant and R.T. Cook was Captain. The one hundred ten officers and men of the company, with patriotic ardor, worked hard at drilling and equipping themselves. By the outbreak of war on 12 April 1861, the Guards, well drilled and finely equipped were the toast of the town. A short time later the unit was ordered to Camp McDonald, at Big Shanty, on the W&A railroad, near Marietta. On 11 June 1861 it was mustered into Confederate service as Phillips' Legion, company "B."

The unit was ordered to Western Virginia, where it joined Floyd's Brigade, Army of the Kanawha. It saw action at Cheat Mountain Pass and Elkwater in September, and again at Greenbrier River and Cheat Mountain in October 1861. In December they were ordered to South Carolina where they spent the winter.

Captain Cook was promoted to Colonel, and Frank Jackson, who had exhibited considerable military ability, was promoted to Lt. Colonel.

The troops suffered many hardships as well as pleasant incidents during the campaign, and a particular happening, concerning Frank Jackson, describes the Colonel's character:

"Referring to old "Uncle Jesse Field" who the Field boys took along to cook for them, though there was many a day when they did not need a cook.

While we were stationed at Lynchburg, Uncle Jesse went foraging, and, as usual, was successful until trying to pass the guard, coming into camp. The old man halted, and his baggage examined, the contents being a sack and a nice pig within it. Uncle Jesse was arrested and reported to the commanding officers. Col. Jackson was in command, as I remember, and had Jesse brought before him on the charge of stealing. Jesse pleaded his own case in these words:

"Col. Jackson, I don't see why 'tis that I's arrested. I know I took the pig but when the white boys take pigs or chickens they call it "pressing" but when a negro goes foraging and bring in something to eat, they call it stealing." Col. Jackson discharged him." A.W. Lynn.

During the spring of 1862, Col. Joseph T. McConnell was raising the 39th GA, Inf. Vol. at Dalton and Col. McConnell was in dire need of experienced military officers, so Col. J.F.B. Jackson was transferred in as second in command.

The 39th was mustered into Confederate service in late March 1862, and was ordered to Knoxville, TN to be issued arms and draw equipment. In June it was attached to Brig. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson's Division and participated in Gen. E. Kirby Smith's Kentucky campaign, by occupying Cumberland Gap, on the 18th of that month.

A short time later, in July, Jackson was absent from his duty station, Camp Hatton, East Tennessee. He was on sick leave for 30 days commencing the 21st of July.

He was with his regiment during the Confederate advance into Kentucky. They drove the Union forces out of Cumberland Gap, and then trailed the main body into the Blue Grass, reaching as far North as Covington in September. They were so far to the rear that they did not participate in the August 30th fight at Richmond, and were too far North to take part in the October 8th battle at Perryville. The weather was very hot and dry and the troops suffered during the long retrograde movement to Tennessee.

October through December 1862 the Regiment was in the Third Brigade, First Division (Stevenson's) Dept. of East Tennessee. The Brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Taylor was made up of the:

34th Georgia Inf.

Col. J.A.W. Johnson

36th Georgia Inf.

Col. Jesse A. Glenn

39th Georgia Inf.

Col. J.T. McConnell

57th Georgia Inf.

Col. William Barkuloo

Cherokee Artillery

Capt. Max Van Der Corput

The table of organization, now established, remained much the same for the duration of the war. Two of Col.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE...

Joseph Franklin Ballenger Jackson

Jackson's brothers were now serving in the same Brigade, Capt. John Morris Jackson, commanding Co. "A", 34th Georgia and Lt. William White Jackson, 36th Georgia. William had been transferred from Co. "B" Phillips Legion to the 59th Georgia in the rank of Sergeant and then promoted to 1st Lieutenant and transferred to the 36th Georgia, where he served on Col. Jesse A. Glenn's staff as Adjutant.

In December the 39th along with the rest of Stevenson's Division was transferred to Mississippi to reinforce General Pemberton at Vicksburg.

In May of 1863, Union General U.S. Grant finally got across the Mississippi to the south of Vicksburg and prepared to move inland, and Col. J.F.B. Jackson soon had an opportunity to test his military skills.

On May 16, 1863 the Union and Confederate forces maneuvered in the open country between Vicksburg and Jackson, MS and collided at a spot called Baker's Creek or Champion's Hill.

A few days before the impending battle, General Taylor, the brigade commander, was replaced by Brig. Gen. Alfred Cumming, a West Pointer and native Georgian. Gen. Cumming, a competent professional, was at a real disadvantage on the eve of battle. He had not time to get to know his staff or company officers and he knew even less about General Pemberton, the army commander and his general staff. Although Cumming's troops were seasoned campaigners, they were not combat veterans. Few if any had ever fired a shot in anger.

Two of his companies had been detached on fatigue duty to repair a washed out road bridge and then, to make matters worse, a general staff officer ordered him to detach nine companies from his brigade and put them under the command of Col. J.F.B. Jackson to act as skirmishers.

Cumming's Brigade held the center of the Confederate line which was shaped like a French 7. The terrain to his front was woods and underbrush studded with deep ravines. Cumming did not have enough remaining manpower to put out additional pickets to warn him of any enemy approach and at the same time cover his part of the main defense line which was the apex of the 7.

General Carter Stevenson, the Division commander, was also hurting since one of his brigades (Reynolds) had been detached to guard the wagon train.

It was under these conditions that Col. Jackson and his ad hoc command were ordered to establish a road block,

and not a skirmish or outpost line. The middle road ran East to West, parallel to the top of the main line of defense. Jackson established his position 600 yards east of Cumming's right defense line which ran south down the leg of the 7.

The 39th, 34th and 36th regiments were no match for what happened next. Without warning the Federals burst out of the woods in Cumming's front. The Brigade held its position at first and the magnitude of Union pressure mounted. In spite of fierce fighting up and down the 7, Jackson held his ground until the Federals rolled over his road block causing a withdrawal and wounding Col. Jackson in the process. By late afternoon the whole army, including Cumming's Brigade, was in flight without order and this led to Vicksburg and the siege.

Lt. Col. J.F.B. Jackson's command had held a crucial position against overwhelming odds, and was one of the few bright spots, so noted in Gen. Cumming's after action report.

Jackson was captured and paroled, on 8 July 1863, at Vicksburg and was then furloughed at Enterprise, MS on 22 July. In September, he and his unit were exchanged and returned to active duty.

Gen. Cumming set up camp at Decatur, GA and Col. Jackson and the 39th reported there to refit and rearm. During October, Gen. Stevenson began concentrating the Division at Sweetwater in East Tennessee. Jackson and the 39th, with the rest of Cumming's Brigade, entrained and reported for duty by the end of the month.

In early November they were ordered to join Gen. Bragg's main army on Missionary Ridge and were soon in combat during the Union assault on Lockout Mountain and the Ridge on the 24th and 25th of November 1863. It was during this action that Col. J.T. McConnell was killed and Col. Jackson received his second wound.

A short time later the center of the main Confederate line was breached, and the retreat of the demoralized Army of Tennessee began, and did not end until reaching Dalton and the security of Rocky Face Ridge.

General Bragg was relieved of command of the Army and was replaced by General Joseph E. Johnston.

Col. Jackson had been elected to the Georgia State Legislature as a representative from Whitfield County in November 1863, and the new army commander, Gen. Johnston, moved right away to appoint Jackson provost

Joseph Franklin Ballenger Jackson

marshal of Dalton.

The winter had turned cold with first mud and then snow, causing much sickness, topped by a small pox epidemic. In addition the Army was plagued by alcoholism, crime, vandalism, and prostitution. Having served two years before the war as sheriff of Whitfield County, Jackson was well qualified for the post of provost marshal, in addition to his other duties as commanding officer of the 39th.

On March 18th 1864, Col. Jackson submitted his resignation from the army to the Secretary of War, so as to allow him to take up his duties in the State Legislature. Lt. Gen. John B. Hood the Corps commander disapproved the request but was overruled by the army commander, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. His resignation was then accepted by the Secretary of War on April 29th. General Sherman began the Atlanta campaign on May 9th, 1864 and Jackson had not been notified that his resignation was approved.

Col. Jackson commanded his regiment at Resaca, on May 14th and 15th, where both he and his brother Major John M. Jackson of the 34th were wounded.

He fought at Pumpkin Vine Creek, Dallas, New Hope Church, Allatoona, Pine Hill, Lost Mountain, Kolb's Farm, Kennesaw, and Peachtree Creek and was on the regimental roster as late as June 30th, 1864. Near Atlanta he was hit again in the leg. That finally ended his military service.

Lt. Col. J.F.B. "Frank" Jackson served with his regiment from April 29th to at least June 10th, 1864. He was wounded twice, while not in an official capacity. Combat was so sustained during this period that the Army did not give much attention to routine administrative functions. In addition they needed every single soldier who could still fight.

After hostilities ceased in 1864, Jackson was paroled at Atlanta in April.

The war was over. Union General Sherman and his troops had left Georgia in ruins. Frank Jackson and his family had paid a terrible price for their involvement in the rebel cause. Frank's wife, Matilda, was gone. She had died sometime during his military service. Three of his brothers were dead; Capt. Eppy White Jackson killed at second Manassas on Aug. 30th, 1862, Cpl. Benjamin Floyd Jackson killed at Chickamauga on Sept. 21st, 1863, and Major John M. Jackson killed at Jonesboro on Aug. 31st, 1864. His brother, 1st Lt. William White Jackson, had been captured at Nashville on Dec. 16th,

1864 and had been sent to prison camp at Johnson's Island, Ohio. Another brother, Lt. Thomas A. Jackson contracted tuberculosis while in service and had been discharged and sent home to die.

To add insult to injury, Union soldiers in June of 1864 had raided his father's homestead at the foot of Fort Mountain. They took all the horses, and then they confiscated all of the clothing belonging to Col. Jackson, and his brothers, Maj. John M. Jackson and Lt. Thomas Jackson. Then they carried off the clothes of Capt. Eppy Jackson and Cpl. Benjamin Floyd Jackson who had been killed in service.

Col. J.F.B. "Frank" Jackson was not the type of man to dwell on what had gone on before; there was too much work to be done. He was a member of the Georgia State Legislature and the first order of business was to get the State Government up and running.

The new provisional Governor of Georgia, James Johnson, issued a proclamation to form a Government that would conform to Federal regulations. J.F.B. Jackson of Whitfield County was one of the delegates to the convention.

Charles J. Jenkins, chaired a committee of sixteen, with one member each from the Judicial circuits in the State. Col. J.F.B. Jackson was a member of this group that was responsible for most of the work carried out at the convention. Their task was to repeal the Ordinance of Secession, abolish slavery, repudiate the war debt, and frame a new State Constitution. They accomplished their task in record time, and just before the harsh yoke of Federal reconstruction was imposed on the South.

In 1866, Jackson married Sallie Elizabeth Hoke of Greenville, SC and in that same year, he and associates organized the Peoples Savings Bank of Dalton, that was chartered on Dec. 13th, 1866 with capital of \$30,000.

Jackson was on his way to restoring his fortune, and being an opportunist, he was not afraid to jump in, where others feared to tread. In 1870 he bought a one third interest in two land lots on Fort Mountain in Murray County. He paid \$80.00 to his uncles, F.B. Morris and Thomas Morris, executors of the estate of James Morris for his interest.

The partners, S.E. Field, J.F.B. Jackson, and uncle, F.B. Morris, in turn leased the land to another partnership for the purpose of mining gold. Field, Jackson and Morris were to receive as rent one sixth of the value of all min-

Joseph Franklin Ballenger Jackson

erals extracted by the operation. It is not clear if the partners ever realized any proceeds from this venture.

The war had just about destroyed all the railroads through out the South. The old road beds had to be repaired and new route construction was required to facilitate recovery and post war economic growth.

During his military service, Col. Jackson acquired some engineering skills and he soon put these skills to good use building railroads. In 1868 he took a position as agent in Chattanooga for the Western and Atlantic railroad.

One of his big construction jobs was the South and North Alabama Railroad from Montgomery to Decatur and passing through where Birmingham, Alabama is today. The contracts were bid out and in 1869, Col. Jackson built his first camp at Jemison in Chilton County, AL. He then went to Decatur, AL and completed the first twenty miles of road on time so that the bonds would not be forfeited.

The road to Montgomery was almost completed when a contractor doing the heavy rock work at Brock's Gap failed. Col. Jackson had to go there and using convict labor finished up the job.

Money problems caused the North and South Railroad to fail and the project was taken over by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The construction resumed and pushed north from Birmingham, with Col. Jackson doing most of the work. He finally finished the road work in September 1872 at Blount, AL.

The town of Birmingham, a post war planned community, was developed by the Elyton Land Company to coincide with the construction of the L&N Railroad. The land company had bought up thousands of acres for development and the region held large coal and iron deposits which guaranteed future success.

Col. Jackson, during an inspection tour of the proposed railroad right of way, was impressed by the natural beauty of Blount County and immediately realized the potential of an area called Blount Springs, which was the site of natural sulfur and lithium springs.

For hundreds of years native American Indians had noted its health giving medicinal qualities and it is said that in 1816-1817, Davy Crockett rested there and took the waters while recovering from a sickness contracted while he was searching for land granted to him for military service. A small spa had flourished there before the war, complete with a small hotel operated by M. Duffe, which

burned in 1869.

The springs were now being connected by rail, Birmingham to the South and Decatur to the North. Col. Jackson envisioned a spa and health resort on a grand scale, modeled on those famous resorts in Europe and upper New York State.

Birmingham was starting to flourish and grow. It represented the new South in the post war era and all the smart people headed there to find fame and fortune.

Willis J. Milner, Charles Linn, Col. J.W. Sloss, H.F. DeBardeleben, James A. Allen, John C. Henley, and Col. J.F.B. Jackson were among the early pioneers in Birmingham.

Col. Jackson had built his reputation as an energetic, competent construction engineer. He and Sallie knew the right people, had the proper connections and circulated in the town's high society. Jackson is the only Georgian whose biography appears in the Alabama volume of the Confederate Military History, edited by Gen. Joseph Wheeler. Jackson had to be acquainted with Gen. Wheeler to receive such an honor.

They were parents. A daughter named Elizabeth, nicknamed "Nannie," was born in 1868, but she died young in 1871. Nannie was the first white child to die in Birmingham, which at that time had a population of about 800. They then adopted a son, "Sparks," born in 1871 and died in 1911.

Jackson now turned his attention back to Blount County, where he and Sallie, with Henry T. DeBardeleben and wife, in 1871, had purchased several thousand acres of land in and around Blount Springs.

He erected a small hotel, giving it his name, located about a thousand feet from the depot, where it served as a stop-over for rail passengers as well as a home for vacationers.

In 1878, he built a new hotel, replacing the old smaller structure. The new building was along the railroad across from the depot. Not being experienced with large scale hotel management, he hired professional managers and lived nearby in a cottage with his family.

Jackson's cousin, George Lafayette Morris, the son of his uncle, Franklin Ballenger Morris, moved to Birmingham where he held a position with the railroad and became a frequent visitor to the springs.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE...

Joseph Franklin Ballenger Jackson

A second hotel was built in 1883, behind and above the Jackson House, and was called the Mountain House. The Jackson House was renamed the Main Hotel and both were under the same management as the Blount Springs Hotel.

Jackson opened a livery stable, a general store, and built several new cottages. A race track was constructed close by on Jackson Mountain, and using convict labor he quarried limestone that was shipped to Birmingham's iron furnaces.

Gambling was legal at the resort, so there were slot machines, card games, horse racing, and roulette. A bottling plant was opened to package the springs sulfur water in blue glass bottles, which was sold to tourists, visitors taking the cure, and train passengers passing through.

Grand balls were held attracting the leading citizens of the region to sample the offerings of the resort.

Col. Jackson and family hosted special public relations events, sponsored by the businessmen of Birmingham, consisting of excursions of newspaper men from the North, to extol the virtues of Birmingham's growing industrial might and attract northern investment.

Jackson, now 57 years old, and having restored his fortune by the creation of a very successful resort sold everything in 1887 to J.W. and Mac Sloss, the brothers who operated the Sloss furnaces in Birmingham.

Col. Jackson had other business and political interests in addition to Blount Springs. He was one of the founders of the Birmingham Gas and Illuminating Company, incorporated September 13, 1880. It was one of the earliest public utilities and the first not sponsored by the Elyton Land Company.

He was a director of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company before its acquisition by the U.S. Steel Corporation and was associated with Col. H. DeBardeleben and Col. J.W. Sloss in opening mines, quarries, building coke ovens and erecting blast iron furnaces.

In 1888, he became a candidate for mayor of Birmingham but entered the primary very late. Politics as practiced in 1888, was a one party system. A candidate for public office who won the Democratic Party primary was as good as elected in the general election. Candidates seeking election to the same office in the same party engaged in competition that became very rough, with little thought wasted on ethics. Dirty trucks

were the order of the day. Jackson, a political novice, was easily beaten by the incumbent, Mr. Thompson.

From 1895 to 1897, Jackson was president of the Baxter Stove Works. and then in 1899 he became supervisor of public roads in Jefferson County. In the town's early days, citizens got around on foot, horseback, buggy or wagon. But times changed and the city grew. In the eighties, street railways, powered by mules, were built. Later, the mules were replaced by steam locomotives, called Dummies. In 1891 the lines were electrified. Col. Jackson had much to do with the evolution of public transportation in Birmingham.

Jackson soon retired, and he and Sallie lived quietly in their home at 1800 7th Avenue. On Saturday night, January 14, 1912, at the age of 82, "Col. Jackson went to a store a short distance from his home on Seventh avenue between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. On the way home he was struck by a [street] car. At first the actual injuries appeared to be only slight bruises about his body and head. ---- He was removed to an infirmary and he died shortly after 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon."

"He had much to do with the building of the street car lines, which were the nucleus for the present big system of the Birmingham Railway Light and Power Company--- it looks like the hand of fate that the transportation system he helped to build should be the indirect cause of his death."

Jackson's death was front page news, and Birmingham's leading citizens, such as Gen. E.W. Rucker, Judge J.H. Miller, Judge A.O. Lane, came to pay their respects at his funeral.

Col. Joseph Franklin Ballenger, "Frank," Jackson was a man who was on hand when opportunity knocked. He was not afraid to take a chance. During his career he won some and lost some. He always seemed able to land on his feet. He never looked back, only ahead.

Sallie died November 12, 1916, and she left a sizable portion of her estate to establish a ward in Hillman Hospital, in memory of her little girl, "Nannie." The hospital was a charity hospital and the ward was dedicated to the children of the former workers of the L&N Railroad. Today it is part of the University of Alabama Medical Center, Birmingham.

Frank, Sallie, the two children and Jackson's brother, William, rest in the family plot in Elmwood Cemetery, Birmingham. ■

DIVORCE IN GEORGIA

By Marcelle White

During conversations I have had with genealogical researchers various statements have been made as to why a family seems to be intact on one census and the next census only one spouse is shown in the household. In most cases it was the man of the house who was missing. The general consensus was that he died or just left his family to manage for themselves. When making the suggestion they may have divorced the response has most often been "divorce was just so uncommon during that time. I can't believe they would have gotten one." Actually, many divorces were obtained in Georgia and most of them were bitter divorces at that.

Divorce was first granted in Georgia in 1793 by the Legislature, which had no precedent on which to act. The first divorce granted was for Andrew Maybank and his wife Mary Sandiford Mayback.

The Ninth Section of the Third Article of the Constitution for Georgia in 1798 gave the basis for a divorce law to be enacted. This was accomplished in 1802. Total divorces in Georgia were only granted by the Georgia Legislature until 1833. A total divorce, or divorce a *vinculo matrimonii*, nullified the marriage partnership. To obtain a divorce the couple had to receive a two-thirds majority vote of each House. A total divorce was only granted when fraud, duress, impotency or incompetency could be proven.

Between the years, 1798 and 1835, less than three hundred divorces were granted in the State. In 1802, the Superior Court in a county could decide to convene a special called jury to determine if a divorce could be granted after at least one party made application. If the application was then approved, the Legislature had to give approval. If the act failed to pass, the party could make application to the Superior Court for three special commissioners to be chosen to investigate the charges and report to the next session of court. The records for divorces after 1802 can be found in the records of some counties.

A law providing for alimony was passed in 1806. According to this Act a partial divorce could be granted, but the guilty party in a partial divorce case could not remarry during the lifetime of his or her spouse. The marriage was never dissolved, but the couple could legally live apart. Grounds for a partial divorce were adultery and cruel treatment. It was also known by the Latin phrase *divorce a mensa et thoro*.

A decree of total divorce was approved after the Georgia

Commission was amended in 1833. To obtain a total divorce it must be approved by two separate juries in the Superior Court. A partial divorce could still be awarded by a single verdict. These divorces were in lieu of ratification by the Legislature. The Legislature was still called upon to give consent in some cases until 1847 and as late as 1868 in divorces that involved abandoned wives.

Until 1849 all persons who remarried were considered bigamists and all children of subsequent marriages were illegitimate. In 1849 Georgia changed this law to make children born of later marriages legitimate.

Georgia did not have guidelines for divorce until the year 1850, when the General Assembly of Georgia established ten grounds for divorce. Any one of these ten was considered sufficient. These same ten grounds can be found in the 1933 Code of Georgia. Until 1946 two juries must hear each divorce case before total divorce could be granted.

Another ground for divorce was added to the above ten during the War Between the States. The Law added desertion or giving aid to the enemy to the list.

By 1956 there were twelve reasons a divorce could be granted. In 1976 the thirteenth and most widely used reason was added. Couples need only state that the marriage was irretrievably broken, otherwise known as the "No Fault Divorce."

Among the other twelve reasons were: Related by blood; Mental incapacity at the time of marriage; Pregnancy of the wife at the time of marriage and unknown by the husband; A crime whereby either party was sentenced to jail for more than two years; Habitual intoxication; Incurable insanity; Drug addiction; or Cruel treatment.

In the early records of some churches you will find entries giving reasons why divorces were granted to couples who were members of the congregation. These remarks were often cruel remarks that would seldom be entered into church records of today. The church determined the guilty party in a divorce and that person was removed from the membership rolls. Times have changed!

Sources:

The Georgia Black Book, Volume II, by Robert Scott Davis

1933 Code of Georgia

History of Divorce, M.M. Baker ■

David J. JACKSON
s/o John and Rebecca Haddan
JACKSON
Compiled by Nancy JACKSON

(Note: John JACKSON was the s/o John and Elizabeth Cummins JACKSON)

Revealing information abt. David J. JACKSON and his heirs was found in legal suits over two tracts of land on Sand Run "sold and conveyed" to David J. JACKSON in 1818 by Nicholas and Mary WEATHERHOLT. The first Lewis Co., (W)V Chancery record (1838) involved Alexander IRELAND, David's brother-in-law who was in possession of the land in 1838, and David JACKSON. Later, David's heirs were involved in the suit.

Shortly after 1819, Mary WEATHERHOLT, the wife of deceased Nicholas, brought a suit against David JACKSON in Nicholas County where the said JACKSON resided. The suit was in relation to notes for the above property executed by David JACKSON without security. David was committed to prison but released at which time "said JACKSON is without personal estate and pretends to be insolvent and the orator stated he understands his brother-in-law Alexander R. IRELAND pretends to own the said land.

In 1838, David J. JACKSON and Alexander R. IRELAND were ordered to be summoned to appear before the Judge of the Circuit Supreme Court of Lewis Co., (W)V. It was stated David J. JACKSON was not found in the county on 26 Apr. 1838. According to a case file in 1846, David J. JACKSON died in 1842 unmarried and without children. The heirs of David JACKSON listed in the file were: Sarah, the wife of Alexander IRELAND, Jacob J. JACKSON, William W. JACKSON, George R. JACKSON, Samuel C. JACKSON, Enoch GIBSON and Elizabeth his wife, sister of David, Joseph Guseman and Mary his wife, George W. Hall and Rebecca his wife.

A file in Nov. 1848 reveals additional heirs: Job HINKLE and Margaret H. HINKLE his wife, William SEXTON and Sarah Ann, his wife, Valentine STRADER and Mary his wife, Benjamin B. ARCHER and Elizabeth ARCHER, his wife, George W. MILLER and Winford E. MILLER, John G. JACKSON, William L. JACKSON, Minter J. JACKSON, Prudence JACKSON, Rebecca A. JACKSON and Edward N.B. JACKSON, heirs of Edward H. JACKSON deceased; Alexander J. GIBSON, John G. GIBSON, Bushrod RUST and Mary E. RUST, his wife; late Mary E. GIBSON, Catherine V. GIBSON, Caroline M. GIBSON, Columbia A. GIBSON and Charles W. GIBSON, heirs of Elizabeth GIBSON deceased.

From a genealogical and historical view, the importance of the Chancery Records is not if the transactions were fraudulent, as claimed, but instead the

and enough men were detailed to form three reliefs. Each relief went on a tour of duty for two hours at POST, then a rest of four hours, and no guard detail could leave the POST until relieved by another company at the official time.

A diversion in camp routine came with an Independence Day celebration in the city of Fairmont. Our regiment marched into the city and came to rest near the Pennsylvania station. Company C. and B. were detailed to march to the top of a hill overlooking the city where a flag was raised, and thereafter to march back and rejoin the regiment.

The flag episode over we returned to the city, and, led by the Regimental Band, marched over the bridge across the Monongahela and joined a number of other organizations in a parade through the city. In front of the Court House we passed in review before our able war governor, John J. CORNWELL, for whom our camp was named. Colonel Robert L. OSBORN, of Clarksburg, who succeeded Colonel Joliffe, and other officers, were also in the reviewing stand.

We then had some more marching, and this, added to a very hot day, found a weary outfit at the camp late that evening. We were simply worn out but in later months would have thought this easy.

July continued hot and full of work. Drill for seven hours a day, alternated with hikes on the country roads from camp, and a charge up the side of the hill. In fact more Germans were captured on the hills around Fairmont than by the A. E. F. in France. About a mile from camp a five hundred yard rifle range was set up and each company took turns at practice. Considering that most of our men had never shot anything but "billiard balls" or a .22 at a squirrel up "Town Run," we made a good average. At any rate the men liked this, it was something different from the routine of drill. From time to time men were permitted to visit back home and few passed up the chance.

The last of the month brought in "grape vine" intelligence that we were to move. Company C was to be the advance company. Then came orders to pack our company equipment for Montgomery, Alabama. This being done, by August 6th, nothing came of it, until one day we received orders to change our address to Hattiesburg, Mississippi - and we had left home to go to France. About all we knew about Mississippi was that at Weston High we had heard of a river by that name. But craving action we were glad to go anywhere. On Saturday, July 25th, we were called out again for a review, and marched to Fairmont and back. Governor CORNWELL and Adj. Gen. Bond visited the camp, and rumors started that we were to entrain for Charleston.

amount of genealogical and historical information gleaned from the records. It is clear from the Chancery Records that that John **JACKSON**'s son was David J. **JACKSON**, not David Isaac as recorded by Roy Bird **COOK**. Also, it was learned that David J. was unmarried and without children. There was no evidence he was entitled to be called a Doctor. Gleanings from the Chancery records show that David's known residences were Lewis Co., formerly Randolph Co., Nicholas Co., and Braxton Co., (W)V.

David J. **JACKSON** died in 1842. By 1848, Edward H. **JACKSON**, Elizabeth **GIBSON** and Samuel C. **JACKSON**, siblings and heirs of David J. **JACKSON** were deceased. David J. **JACKSON** is listed as a white male over the age of 16 in the 1836 Braxton Co., (W)V Tax Records.

David J. JACKSON

Published in the *JACKSON Brigade*

David J. **JACKSON**, second child of John Jr. and Rebecca Haddan **JACKSON**, was probably born between 1788 and 1793. His brother, Edward Haddan **JACKSON**, was born on March 4, 1787, eleven months after John and Rebecca's marriage on April 10, 1786. Their third child, Sarah was born on January 1, 1794.

The saga of David's life begins with the 8th devise of John Jr's will in which is stated: "I devise to my son David J. **JACKSON**, two hundred acres of land on Turkey Run, in said County of Lewis, whereof he has possessed, it being the upper part of my resident right to have and to hold the same power." His YOUNGER sister Sarah **IRELAND**, wife of Alexander **IRELAND** was devised two hundred acres adjoining David, being the lower end of the resident right whereof they have possession.

The lives of David J. **JACKSON** and his brother-in-law, Alexander **IRELAND**, were intertwined. In March 1817 George **CASTO** and his wife Sarah of Lewis County conveyed to Alexander **IRELAND** and David J. **JACKSON**, for the sum of \$12.00, lot 12 in the town of Buckhannon on the Buckhannon River. Alexander **IRELAND** became involved in other business transactions of David J. **JACKSON**.

In November 1818, Nicholas **WEATHERHOLT** and his wife Mary of Wood County, Virginia conveyed to David J. **JACKSON** 29 acres on Big Sand Run formerly Randolph County, Virginia, then Lewis County, Virginia. The tract was on the Buckhannon River adjoining said **WEATHERHOLT**. The consideration was \$29.00 in hand. In another transaction the same month Nicholas **WEATHERHOLT** and Mary, his wife, of Wood County sold to David J. **JACKSON** of Lewis County 243 acres for \$900.00. This tract also on Big Sand Run was where Nicholas resided. Samuel Oliver, attorney for Benjamin Dill, conveyed it to him.

Nicholas **WEATHERHOLT** died intestate in Wood County, Virginia shortly after the conveyance of these two tracts. His wife Mary, who had signed the deeds

with her mark, was appointed administratrix of husband's estate. She filed several chancery suits against David J. JACKSON. Thomas TAVENNER, Sheriff of Wood County, who claimed to be an appointed administrator of Nicholas WEATHERHOLT's estate, filed one case against David. In her bill Mary claimed notes executed by David J. JACKSON at the time of conveyance of the land had not been paid and had been executed without security for a part of the purchases. This series of chancery suits in Lewis County revealed more about David's life.

Mary's lawsuit against David was first instituted in Nicholas County, "where he resided". Mary claimed she received a judgement and that JACKSON was arrested and committed to prison but was released. She further claimed he had not paid the fees and she since moved to Ohio leaving the business attended to by an agent. It was stated in her claim that JACKSON was without personal estate and pretended to be insolvent and that JACKSON's brother-in-law, Alexander R. IRELAND, pretends to own the said land. She requested that JACKSON who resides in "Braxton County" and IRELAND be made defendants. C. TAVENNER, attorney for Complainant, signed the bill for the suit.

The most revealing suit is the one instituted by Thomas TAVENNER in 1849, dismissed fall 1851. This file contains a copy of the Nicholas County suit where Mary received a judgement in 1829 against David J. JACKSON for \$550.00. TAVENNER deposed that David J. JACKSON died unmarried without children in 1842. Also recorded is a listing of David's heirs and the heirs of Nicholas WEATHERHOLT. The series of suits in relation to the WEATHERHOLT tracts are complicated by circumstances as best outlined in the chronology of events by TAVENNER as follows:

1818

Nicholas WEATHERHOLT sold and conveyed to David J. JACKSON two tracts for \$920 purchase money acknowledge to be paid yet \$50 only paid and lands given for residence in payments to fall due thereafter-some in 1824-were given --- WEATHERHOLT died intestate between 1818 and 182- and Mary his wife adm. In Wood Nov. 1820. She removed to Ohio & June 23 (i.e. 1823) estate committed to Sheriff as Adm. De bonis.

1829

After estate committed to Shff, Mary as adm sued JACKSON in Nicholas Co. and judgt for \$550 -of the notes. October 1829 -Sundry ---until 1832 without affect.

April 1838

Mary WEATHERHOLT as administor filed a bill here against DJ JACKSON stating the sale to JACKSON, nonpayment of purchase money-that Alex. R. IRELAND had purchased land from JACKSON and he and JACKSON are made defendents. --- served; no answer. This bill is now pending.

July 1839

Mary executed to JM STEED power of attorney to collect and receive for debts due estate. STEED, IRELAND & JACKSON 17 Augt 1839 settle the whole claim at \$300-\$250 to STEED & 50 to JACKSON to be paid by IRELAND & he to have the land & deed to be made to him by JACKSON.—& JACKSON died without making deed, leaving his brother & sister his heirs.

Oct. 1845

IRELAND filed bill in Lewis County Court - JACKSON heirs for conveyance-This bill is pending also.

June 1846

Tavener Sheriff of Wood to whom the estate was committed in 1823 filed this bill, repudiating the acts & proceedings of Mary-STEED IRELAND & JACKSON, praying to subject land to sale for the purchase money.

Finally in 1851 the TAVENNER case against David J. JACKSON heirs was "dismissed agreed". From a genealogical and historical view the importance of the chancery cases is not so much if the transactions were fraudulent, as claimed, but for the amount of genealogical and historical information gleaned from the records.

It is clear from the chancery cases that John JACKSON Jr.'s son was David J. JACKSON and not David Isaac as recorded by Roy Bird COOK and passed down by other historians. They also confirmed that he was not married and died in 1842 without children. There was no evidence he was entitled to be called a doctor as he has sometimes been recorded.

Gleanings show that David's known residences were Lewis County formerly Randolph County, & Suttonville, Nicholas County, now Braxton County. Alexander R. IRELAND in his bill, included in the TAVENNER case, stated David J. JACKSON departed this life intestate and without issue in the blank year without having made to your orator (i.e. Alexander R. IRELAND) a deed for said land leaving a full brother named Edward H. JACKSON, the wife of your orator named Sarah his full sister and the following half brothers and sisters heirs at law to wit. Jacob J. JACKSON George R. JACKSON William W. JACKSON Samuel C. JACKSON Mary the wife of Joseph Guseman Elizabeth the wife of Enoch GIBSON and Rebecca the wife of George W. Hall to whom the legal title to said land descended. By 1848, Edward H. JACKSON, Elizabeth GIBSON and Samuel C. JACKSON, siblings and heirs of David J. JACKSON were deceased. Samuel C. JACKSON had died without issue.

The heirs of Edward H. JACKSON and Elizabeth GIBSON were included in the TAVENNER suit. The heirs of Edward H. JACKSON were: Margaret H. HINKLE, wife of Job HINKLE, Sarah Ann SEXTON, wife of William SEXTON, Mary STRADER, wife of Valentine STRADER, Elizabeth ARCHER, wife of Benjamin

ARCHER, Winfred E. MILLER, wife of George W. MILLER, John G. JACKSON, William L. JACKSON, Minter J. JACKSON, Prudence JACKSON, Rebecca A. JACKSON and Edward N.B. JACKSON the last three are infants within the age of 21 years. The heirs of Elizabeth GIBSON were: Alexander J. GIBSON, John G. GIBSON, Mary E. RUST, wife of Bushrod RUST, Catharine V. GIBSON, Caroline M. GIBSON, Columbia A. GIBSON and Charles W. GIBSON who were all infants within the age of 21 years except Alexander GIBSON. The notes for the WEATHERHOLT tract of land were said to have been signed in 1818 by David J. JACKSON. This would indicate he might have resided in Nicholas County as early as 1818. David J. JACKSON was a trustee of the Old Baptist Church in Buckhannon when he resided in Randolph County.

However, his saga does not end with these cases. The Lewis County chancery records led to a "paper chase" in Braxton and Nicholas Counties. No further information was found in Braxton County possibly because some of their records were burned in a courthouse fire. It was a different story in Nicholas County where deeds and three chancery cases against David J. JACKSON proved fruitful.

Joseph SKIDMORE vs David J. JACKSON et al, the orator or complainant stated "that at the time of the sale of said land and mills by your orator on the 19th Feb. 1824 sd JACKSON entered and took possession thereof. That in the spring of 1832 the sd JACKSON sold a moiety of sd land & mills to certain Lorenzo D. CAMDEN who was at the time of his purchase fully apprized that the sd JACKSON had not paid your orator the purchase money." The orator stated that JACKSON was much embarrassed in his circumstances with a view to defraud his creditors and to destroy the lien of your orator upon the lands and mills. It was claimed that JACKSON made a fraudulent sale thereof to a certain Alexander R. IRELAND. The orator further stated JACKSON was still in possession of the land or mills except for the moiety of sd CAMDEN. Also, William Ellison had possession of a small portion of said land on which he created a tanyard in partnership with JACKSON, and stated these conveyances have not been recorded. During the September term 1837, the Jury made a judgement for the defendant. The two to three acre tract involved in this case was on Elk River and was sold to Joseph SKIDMORE by John D. SUTTON. SKIDMORE built a sawmill and gristmill on the land. However, SUTTON had not conveyed to SKIDMORE a title in fee simple. In JACKSON's answer to the orator's bill, he claimed he was not insolvent and at the time of the sale SKIDMORE had debts that JACKSON paid to be applied to the purchase money. David stated a settlement took place on 28 February 1825 at Weston, Lewis County.

An agreement in the file gives insight into aspects of the mill and is herein transcribed.

"Article of agreement made and entered into the 19 day of July 1823 between Joseph J SKIDMORE of Nicholas County and David J. JACKSON and Jacob COZAD agent for said JACKSON. Both of Lewis County all three of the state of Virginia witnesseth that said SKIDMORE hath bargained and bound himself

to build a compleat butman at the s— of a certain saw mill on Elk River near John D. **SUTTONS** in manner and form and hight as said agent shall direct—Also sd **SKIDMORE** binds himself to build and erect a Tub Mill in the frame of said saw mill to find himself in boarding —and find all the materials for said Tub Mill he is to have the —and-of an old mill which was built near the said place which one to be put in the new mill also the old mill frans and stons is not bound to dress said stons only bring them fit for grinding the p— of said Tub Mill with a Compleat Pattent wheel as other works conacted and in anywise belonging to said mill is all to be done in completed workman like manner the whole works to be compleated against the first day of September next and said Jacob **COZAD** Agent for said David J **JACKSON** bind himself to payments sd **SKIDMORE** fifty seven dollars _____ to sd **JACKSON** and sd **SKIDMORE** Article of partnership as soon as said work is compleated to all and singular the above we bind ourselves in the penal sum of one hundred 15 dollars as witness and hands and seals this day and year first written.

“Signed Joseph J **SKIDMORE** and Jacob **COZAD**. Witness: Quinton **BAILEY**.”

Additional information regarding the mills was found in an 1833 file, Robert **DUFFIELD** & John Frane vs David **JACKSON**. The orators claimed a breach of covenants. The orators stated they had entered into agreement on 2 Aug. 1822 with D J alias David J. **JACKSON**. The agreement was that R. **DUFFIELD** and J. **FRAME** were to sink the saw mill frame on Elk river located on a lot adjoining J.D. **SUTTON** and Benjamin **SKIDMORE** lands three feet lower then it is now "and build a good grist mill and saw mill on the reacting plain; which the said R. **DUFFIELD** & J. **FRAME** is to have the said mill and grist mill completely finished in workman order with forebays and necessary gates __against the last of October next meaning next after the date of said agreement and put said mills in operation if a sufficiency of water and if not to put them in operation as soon as the water comes sufficient to work them and said D. J. **JACKSON** on his part is to have the timber hewed and drawed on to the mill lot for any framing which may be wanted except the timber for the running gears for said mills and flooring over the water wheels which stuff the said **JACKSON** is to have drawed and said **JACKSON** is also to have the under frame put in for the saw mill and find the mill irons for said mills and the said **JACKSON** is to pay to the said R. **DUFFIELD** and J. **FRAME** the sum of one hundred and thirty seven dollars" —Payment method was outlined in the orator's bill.

Another case in 1835 Martin H. **COBERLY** vs David **JACKSON** and others claimed fraudulent transactions by David **JACKSON**. **COBERLY** accused David J. **JACKSON** with fraud of the "blackest die" in the procurement of a settlement between them and stated David had assigned the fraudulent settlement to one Alexander R. **IRELAND** his brother-in-law. In a deposition Wm. **COKER** stated he was requested to take some papers to Mr. **IRELAND**. It appears **COBERLY** was indebted to **JACKSON** who in turn was indebted to **IRELAND**.

Therefore, David transferred a deed of TRUST to IRELAND. Quinton BAILEY in his deposition was asked about boat timbers sawed on David J. JACKSON's land for Martin H. COBERLY to build a boat for JACKSON. In the process of questioning, Quinton stated, JACKSON having undertaken to furnish me with gunnels timbers and plank for a boat I sold to Peterson. He JACKSON told me he got the gunnels and timbers of said COBERLY. Quinton was asked, From your own knowledge as you have done a great deal of work for David J. JACKSON is - or is he not in the habit of practicing fraud on people he has dealings with. Quinton replied, He is to my certain knowledge. After additional questioning Quinton claimed JACKSON had practiced fraud on him.

Nathan DAVIS testified he had heard David J. JACKSON say he had hired Martin H. COBERLY to work at the mill five or six months for \$15 per month and the amount was to be applied to the Deed of trust but then he heard JACKSON say he would not credit the Deed of trust. Joseph SKIDMORE's deposition was similar except there was no mention of David saying he would not apply money to the Deed of TRUST. These two depositions were excepted. Jesse SKIDMORE and James SUTTON testified according to Nathan DAVIS' testimony.

According to Benjamin SKIDMORE, Martin H. COBERLY bought yoke of cattle of David J. JACKSON and in exchange was to build JACKSON a boat. Andrew SHERRET testified that David JACKSON had showed him his accounting book and that COBERLY was not given credit against the Deed of TRUST. Upon questioning David about some entries, the book was snatched from Andrew's hand. In one of the depositions it was stated that in the latter end of May or beginning of June 1833 Mr. IRELAND was living on Elk at Suttonville. In 1835 this case was dismissed.

Thus, David J. JACKSON's business transactions were tainted with claims of fraud. As a young lad and young man David probably worked in his father's mills on the Buckhannon River. Perhaps he was acquainted with his Uncles Edward and George JACKSON's mills along with the business enterprises of his cousin John George JACKSON. Nevertheless it seems that David became trapped in a series of suits claiming fraudulent business transactions. In Nicholas County he resided in Suttonville, which became part of Braxton County in 1836. Settlement papers of his estate were never found and were possibly destroyed in the courthouse fire in Braxton County.

The following deeds are recorded Nicholas County, West Virginia:

- 1) 1825 D.J. JACKSON executed to Alexander R. IRELAND a title bond for property he had erected a grist and sawmill on and was located in a part of the town of Suttonville. It was stated the purchase money had been paid for the land. Consideration was for one dollar. The bottom of the document had 10 Oct. 1831 as the date it was signed and sealed by David. Bk2:484
- 2) May 13, 1828 John D. SUTTON & Sarah his wife to David J. JACKSON for \$500 21 A by Elk River, part of G-nny Creek. There were cemetery 3)

- May 15, 1828 Benjamin **SKIDMORE** to David J. **JACKSON**, both of Nicholas Co. 11 acres more or less on Elk River. BK2:60
- 3) Nov. 3, 1828 David J. **JACKSON** executed to Joseph G. **SKIDMORE** his title bond for lot #7 in town of Suttonsville, Nicholas Co. BK2:483
 - 4) Nov. 4, 1828 Jesse **SKIDMORE** and Elizabeth his wife sold to David J. **JACKSON** for \$10 a tract of land containing 16 poles in the town of Suttonsville bounded at one point by David's line. There were appurtenances.
 - 5) 5 June 13, 1833 David J. **JACKSON** sold to Robert **HAMILTON** lot #4 in town of Suttonsville for \$5.00
 - 6) 6 June 25, 1833 David J. **JACKSON** sold to Wm. D. Cottle lot # 15 in town of Suttonsville for \$15. There were appurtenances. Bk3:170.

Help Fence Hacker-Morrison

Are you one of those who wonder what you can do for the family/ Can you not get "back home" about would like to feel a part of these West Virginia hills? Do you have family buried at Hacker-Morrison Cemetery on Hacker's Creek? This is the second oldest known cemetery in the county, with the pioneer cemetery near the old West's Fort being the oldest.

Much of the fence around this historic treasure has fallen to the elements. We have an estimate to fence it with chain link fencing for about \$6000. We recently received a \$1000 donation in memory of Vineta Bartlett whose mother was a Hacker. We have some other nice donations too; but we are a long way from raising the needed money.

If you have a question about having family in this cemetery, please contact Joy Stalnaker at joy@hackerscreek.com or call her in the evenings at 304-452-8495.

Send any donations to Cemetery Fence Fund, c/o HCPD, 45 Abbotts Run Rd., Homer, WV 26372.

The **HARDMAN** Legacy

The roots of several churches and schools across this great land can be traced to the pioneer families of the Hacker's Creek settlements. One of these, the South Bethel Church in rural Tipton, Cedar County, Iowa, closed its doors last November after 171 years of continual service. This was a record for country churches west of the Mississippi River. The physical structure itself has graced the Cedar County landscape for over 150 years.

A letter, received from a group working to preserve this historic structure, tells of its connection to a Hacker's Creek pioneer family.

"South Bethel history is a reflection of Iowa history and Midwestern history. In Henry **HARDMAN**'s home in 1837 not only did this first church emerge, but also the first school. **HARDMAN** was also associated with the first Masonic lodge and the first census. It is hard to think of another pioneer more closely tied to the dawn of our county. A cross made from the wood from his home hangs in the church today. **HARDMAN**'s legacy indeed holds important lessons for the current day."

Henry **HARDMAN** was born 10 March 1801 in Harrison (now Lewis) County, (W)V, the fourth of seven children born to Peter **HARDMAN** and his wife, the former Margaret **HACKER**, before Peter and Margaret moved their family to what is today Greene County, Ohio, ca 1809. Three more children were added to Peter's and Margaret's family before Margaret died, reportedly the result of wounds received in a scalping at the hands of the Shawnee Indian Tecumseh and his warring band in 1787.

In 1821 Henry married Mary **SEARL** in Greene County. Henry and Mary must have moved to Clark County, Oh, because on 5 June 1833 when Henry purchased three tracts of land (two of 40 acres and one of 80 acres) in Section 23, Madison County, Indiana, he gave his residence as "Clark County, Ohio." He may also have owned a lot in "Andersontown" which became the county seat.

Others in the county who were connected to Henry by relationship or as a neighbor of the family back in what is now West Virginia were: Jacob **E.HARPOLD** (kin to Daniel **HARPOLD** who had land on Hacker's Creek), Edmund West (relationship to "our" Wests not sure), Jacob **SHAUL**, Jeremiah **KOONS** (some relationship to wife of Jacob **HARDMAN** who was Henry's uncle, Jacob **HARDMAN** (Henry's uncle) and his family, Elijah **WARD**, Saul **REGER** (neighbor from Jesse's Run), David **ELLSWORTH**, William **ELLSWORTH**, and Isaac **ELLSWORTH**.

For a reason unknown to this writer, Henry decided to go further west and, according to family tradition, arrived in Cedar County, IA, ca 1836. This is supported by the fact that he sold a lot "in Andersontown" to Willis G. Atherton of the same county for \$30 on 18 Jul 1835, as recorded in Deed Book 2, page 388, Madison County. Henry and Mary both appeared in court on 20 August 1835 to



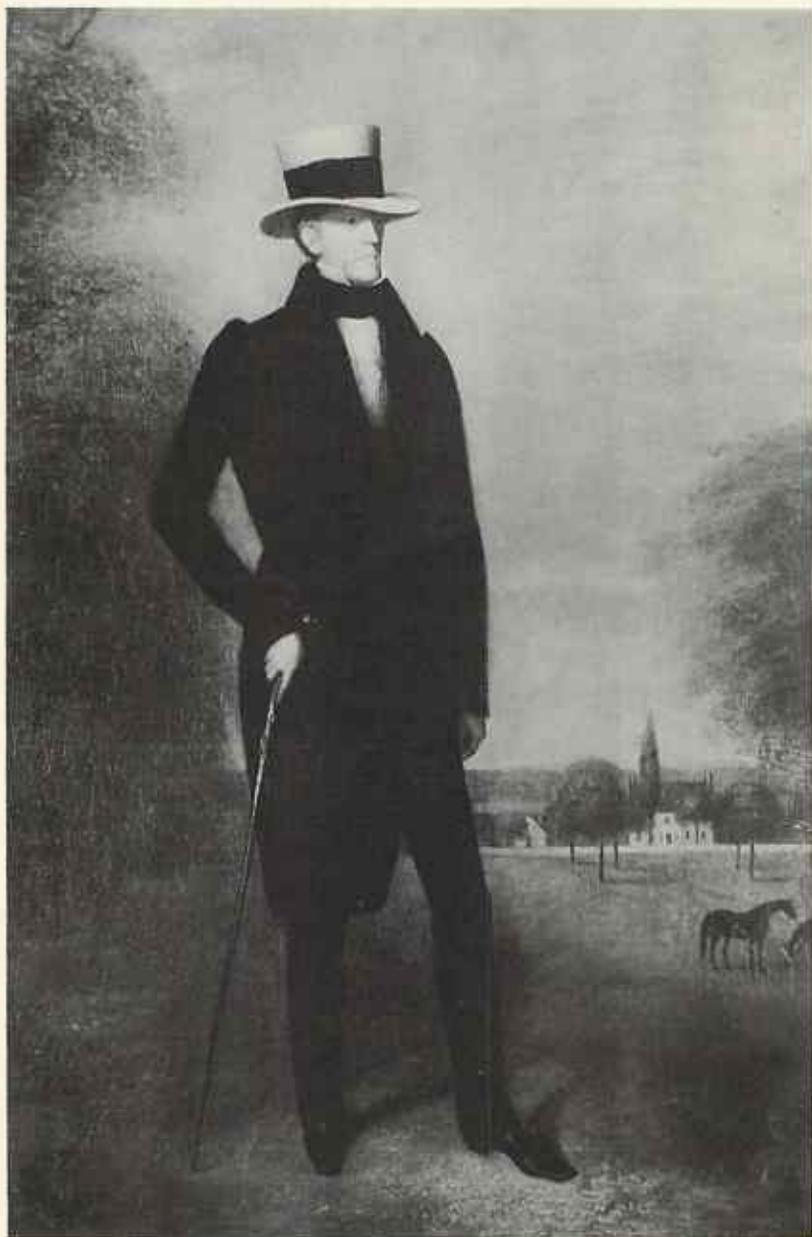
The HERMITAGE
Home of General Andrew Jackson
Seventh President of United States

P. O. HERMITAGE, TENNESSEE

NEAR NASHVILLE

Under Management of
THE LADIES' HERMITAGE ASSOCIATION

GUIDE BOOK ✓ HISTORICAL DATA ✓ CATALOGUE
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ANDREW JACKSON AT THE HERMITAGE

This Portrait by Earl was presented in 1944 by Mrs. Charles W. Frear of Troy, N. Y., in memory of her husband, who owned it for many years

The HERMITAGE

Home of General Andrew Jackson

*Registered National Historic Landmark
Seventh President of United States*

P. O. HERMITAGE, TENN.

Originally Compiled by MRS. MARY C. DORRIS

Revised June, 1961

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Historical	Page 3
Original Log Hermitage	Page 16
Mansion and Grounds	Page 23
Museum	Page 35
Tomb	Page 54

Advice to Andrew Jackson by His Mother

IN 1781 Andrew Jackson, then fourteen years of age, enlisted in the American Army; was captured and thrown into prison, where he had smallpox. His mother, Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson, through exchange, arranged for his release and nursed him back to health. Responding to an urgent appeal, she left him to go to Charleston to nurse some sick neighbors who were confined there on a British hospital ship. This errand of mercy cost her life. She caught yellow fever and died.

Almost her last words to her young son were:

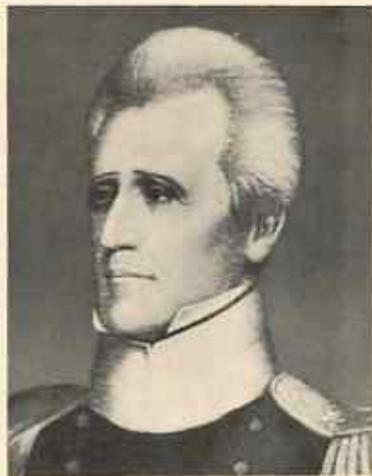
Andrew, if I should not see you again, I wish you to remember and treasure up some things I have already said to you. In this world you will have to make your own way. To do that, you must have friends. You can make friends by being honest, and you can keep them by being steadfast. You must keep in mind that friends worth having will in the long run expect as much from you as they give to you. To forget an obligation or to be ungrateful for a kindness is a base crime—not merely a fault or a sin, but an actual crime. Men guilty of it sooner or later must suffer the penalty. In personal conduct be always polite but never obsequious. None will respect you more than you respect yourself. Avoid quarrels as long as you can without yielding to imposition. But sustain your manhood always. Never bring a suit in law for assault and battery or for defamation. The law affords no remedy for such outrages that can satisfy the feelings of a true man. Never wound the feelings of others. Never brook wanton outrage upon your own feelings. If ever you have to vindicate your feelings or defend your honor, do it calmly. If angry at first, wait until your wrath cools before you proceed.

These words were repeated by General Jackson on his birthday, March 15, 1815, at New Orleans, to three members of his military family: Major John H. Eaton, Major William B. Lewis, and Captain W. O. Butler. "Gentlemen," said General Jackson, "I wish she could have lived to see this day. There never was a woman like her. She was gentle as a dove and as brave as a lioness. Her last words have been the law of my life."

Ⓛ Copies of the above may be purchased Ⓜ
at the Souvenir Shop at the Hermitage



MRS. ANDREW JACKSON



ANDREW JACKSON

ANDREW JACKSON

By REAU E. FOLK

ANDREW JACKSON, seventh President of the United States, gave the name "Hermitage" to his home. In his inspiring memory it is preserved.

Youth Andrew Jackson was of Scotch-Irish lineage. His parents were of the rugged pioneer type that throughout America helped to lay the foundation of a great republic. He was born on March 15, 1767, in what was known as the Waxhaws Settlement, near the line between North and South Carolina. There has been some dispute as to which of the two States could claim him. Some authorities appear to have definitely settled that at the time of his nativity the Waxhaws Settlement constituted a part of South Carolina, but that now Jackson's birth site is comprehended in Union County, North Carolina. Jackson always gave South Carolina as his birth state.

Andrew Jackson's father, for whom he was named, died several days before he was born. His mother, Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson, to whom tribute should be paid as a truly remarkable woman,

heroically met the hard situation of rearing and educating her three small sons. Young Andrew was nourished in the Revolutionary sentiment, which was rife in the late sixties and early seventies, bursting into flame in 1775. He and his mother and brothers were patriots from the inception of the Revolutionary movement. These fires of patriotism in the Waxhaws were fanned by the fact that there was much Tory sentiment. When in August, 1776, a newspaper reached the Waxhaws carrying the Declaration of Independence young Andrew Jackson, then in his tenth year, was called upon to read it to an assemblage. In 1781, at the age of fourteen, he enlisted with the South Carolina forces and was later made prisoner and struck down by a sword in the hands of a British officer whose boots he refused to black. His two brothers also enlisted in the war and gave up their lives. His mother, as a result of a mission service to Charleston to nurse prisoners from the Waxhaws there on shipboard, contracted yellow fever and died. At the successful end of the struggle of the Colonies young Andrew Jackson, in his fifteenth year, emaciated from desperate prison illness, found himself alone in the world, an orphan of the Revolution.

Early Career After completing his schooling, Jackson began the study of law. In 1786 he was licensed at Salisbury, N. C., and in 1788 went to Jonesboro, now in Washington County, Tenn., then in North Carolina. After a brief career at Jonesboro he received an appointment as U. S. Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina with headquarters at Nashville. He reached Nashville in 1788. He took an active part in Public Affairs and was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of Tennessee. In 1796, when Tennessee was admitted to the Union, he was chosen as the first Representative of the new state to Congress. A year later he was appointed to the United States Senate, and after a short service he resigned and subsequently became a member of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, holding this position until 1804, when he resigned to devote himself to personal affairs.

Military Andrew Jackson was Major-General of Tennessee Militia from 1802 to 1814. It was in the War of 1812 that Jackson became a national figure. This war was the inevitable

sequence of the Revolutionary War. It was occasioned by the conduct of England in restricting our commerce, impressing into her service seamen from our ships, acts of contempt intolerable to a free people. It has been called in apt phraseology the War OF American Independence in contra-distinction to the Revolution, which was FOR American Independence. Andrew Jackson, as Major-General of Tennessee Militia, threw himself into the conflict. He inaugurated a campaign against the Creek Indians, who, allied with the British, had been stirred to deeds of atrocity, the most revolting of which was the massacre at Fort Mimms, Alabama, on August 30, 1813. After a series of smaller engagements, General Jackson, finally, on March 27, 1814, overwhelmingly defeated and crushed the Creek Indians at the Great Horseshoe Bend. Two months later, May 31, General Jackson was made Major-General of the United States Army, with command of the Southern and Western Divisions.

New Orleans No sketch of Andrew Jackson, however brief, can fail of emphasis on the Battle of New Orleans, for it was his marvelous victory over the greatly outnumbering, confident, invading British Army on January 8, 1815, that first gave him national renown and made him a popular idol and hero. It came at a time when the national spirit was at its lowest ebb, as a result of a long series of land defeats, and sent a wave of exultant joy throughout the country. It was a complete and decisive victory. Historians agree that it was a brilliant victory, but many of them, and unfortunately school histories, present the view that the battle was fought after peace and was unnecessary. This has been exposed as an error. The State of Tennessee in 1927 appointed a commission to make research into the real value of the battle of New Orleans, and this commission submitted report to the Governor who transmitted it to the Legislature of 1935. This report has been published by the Ladies' Hermitage Association and is kept on sale at the Hermitage. It shows by quotation from the document itself that the treaty of Ghent, signed by the commissioners of the contending countries December 24, 1814, specifically provided that it should be effective when ratified by both sides, and that it was not ratified by the United States until February 17, 1815, forty days after the battle at New Orleans. The report

further shows by evidence of records that the battle saved the Louisiana Purchase, or another war with England. It shows also that the battle reestablished national integrity or peace from within. The importance of the battle can hardly be overestimated, viewed either from the immediate effects or the aftermath. The Ladies' Hermitage Association in 1935 joined with the National Daughters of 1812 and other patriotic entities in calling for revision of school histories to accord with revealed facts.

The victory at New Orleans, one of the most decisive defensive victories of history, will always be celebrated as an illustrious feat of the American arms and of the military genius of Andrew Jackson. Jackson mobilized incongruous elements, every available resource, into defense against the enemy attack. The forces thus assembled, consisting of Tennessee militia, Kentucky militia, Louisiana militia, and small contingents of regulars, Baratarian privateers, free men of color, Mississippi Dragoons, and friendly Choctaw Indians, numbered in all a little over five thousand. The invading army consisted of about twelve thousand seasoned British regulars. The Britist soldiers fought bravely, as British soldiers always do, but they could not stand against the well-planned, unerring fire from the American breastworks. The assault continued for twenty-five minutes, and then the British retreated in confusion, having lost in killed, wounded, and captured over twenty-five hundred of their number, including General Pakenham, chief in command, and General Gibbs, second in command, both having been killed. The American loss was put at thirteen killed and wounded. On the west bank of the river the British succeeded in capturing a small redoubt, but owing to the catastrophe of the main attack, this was abandoned.

Jackson was too prudent to yield to the impulse to pursue the retreating enemy, which he knew still outnumbered him by two to one, but kept in readiness against a return assault. The British ten days later broke camp and retired to their ships, and on January 28 set sail for the Dauphine islands. Jackson maintained himself in constant readiness against possibility of a return attack.

The Judge Hall Fine As illustrative of Jackson's character or one phase of that remarkable character, brief mention is here given to the incident known as the Judge Hall fine. When General Jackson began organizing for the defense

of New Orleans he put the city and environs under strict martial law. While this was irksome to the civil authorities it was acquiesced in because of the dire necessities of the situation. Rigid martial law was continued after the battle of January 8, and after the departure of the British from our shores. General Jackson took no chances of being caught unprepared in case of another attack. Some time in February a delegation was sent to the British fleet to arrange some exchanges. They reported upon return that a passing ship had brought the news of the agreement upon the peace treaty by the commissioners at Ghent. General Jackson refused to abrogate martial law, saying the news might be a British trick, or even if true the treaty must be ratified, and that in any event he would await official dispatches from the Government. A pamphlet appeared offensively criticizing the continuance of martial law. Authorship was traced to a member of the legislature. General Jackson had the offender arrested for spreading sedition in the camp. The prisoner applied to Federal Judge Hall for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted. Thereupon General Jackson had Judge Hall also arrested and conveyed outside the martial law jurisdiction. When later (about March 13) official word came of the ratification of the treaty with proclamation of peace, martial law was lifted. Judge Hall returned and cited General Jackson to appear before him on the charge of contempt of court. General Jackson, in civilian dress, responded. He was followed to the court room by a large crowd of sympathizers. The judge showed uneasiness, fearing a mob. General Jackson, mounting a seat, said: "There is no danger here—there shall be none. The same hand that protected this city from outrage by the invaders of the country will shield and protect this court or perish in the effort." Judge Hall imposed a fine of a thousand dollars which General Jackson promptly paid. When he left the courthouse a demonstrative populace took the horses from his carriage and conveyed him in triumphal way to his dwelling place. A public subscription was started to pay the amount of the fine, but General Jackson halted it. In 1843, six years after Jackson had retired from the Presidency, Congress refunded the fine plus six per cent interest. This incident is given as one distinct refutation of the charge so frequently made by Jackson's enemies that he was lawless, that he knew no law but his own will. From this instance, occurring at a crucial time in his career, the conclusion, which may be generally interpretative, is

manifest that Jackson, no matter how autocratic in authority, no matter how intolerant of cross current interference, when occasion for authority ceased, submitted to, with readiness if necessary to defend, the civil institutions of his country.

Interim In 1817 and 1818 General Jackson conducted a successful campaign against the Seminole Indians. His operations carried him into Spanish territory and international trouble was feared. It, however, happily ended in the cession by Spain to us of Florida. General Jackson was appointed Governor of this territory, but after a brief service resigned and returned to the Hermitage.

In 1823-24 General Jackson again represented Tennessee in the United States Senate. In 1824 he was a candidate for President of the United States and received a plurality of the votes in the electoral college, but no candidate having received a majority, under the Constitution the election went to the House of Representatives, where John Quincy Adams was chosen.

The President In 1828 General Jackson was elected President, after a campaign marked by much bitterness. He received 178 electoral votes, and John Quincy Adams 83. In 1832 he was overwhelmingly re-elected, receiving 219 electoral votes. Henry Clay received 49, John Floyd 11, and William Wirt 7.

His administrations were the first to be classed as "Democratic." Those of Washington and John Adams were known as "Federal," those of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams as "Democratic-Republican."

General Jackson's two administrations were marked by the force and power of his great personality. One of his memorable achievements was his prompt and effective dissipation of the cloud that hung over the Union when South Carolina sought to nullify the Tariff Act, which her citizens claimed was oppressive. President Jackson's great proclamation in this crisis electrified the nation. South Carolina repealed the nullification act. Another outstanding feature of President Jackson's administration was his veto of the act passed by Congress to re-charter the United States Bank. Congress declined to pass the bill over his veto, and the Bank went out of existence as a Federal institution at the expiration of its twenty-year charter in 1836. President Jackson, by direct instruction in October, 1833, caused the removal of the Government's

deposits from the U. S. Bank. This led to the establishment of the sub-treasury system, by which the government became the custodian of its own money and disbursed it in accordance with specific appropriations by Congress. The removal of these deposits from the U. S. Bank created a great furor. It was resented by the Bank and its friends. The U. S. Bank, operating under charter from Congress, was undoubtedly a strong political factor. It was the head of what was called the money power, and represented an opposition so strong that no public man in America, save Andrew Jackson, could have overcome it. An adverse Senate, under the leadership of Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, adopted a resolution March, 1834, censuring the President for the removal of the public money from the U. S. Bank. The resolution provoked great resentment among the followers of Jackson throughout the country. Many States, through their Legislatures, instructed their Senators to vote to expunge the unwarranted resolution from the Senate records. On January 16, 1837, after a prolonged debate, in which Clay, Calhoun, and Webster sought to stem the tide, a majority of the Senate voted to strike from the record the offensive resolution. Then and there the journal of June, 1834, was produced and the Senate's Secretary drew heavy ink lines around the resolution and wrote across the face thereof the words, "Expunged by order of the Senate."

In December, 1834, President Jackson announced the extinguishment of the public debt.

In 1835, one Richard Lawrence, afterwards pronounced insane, attempted to assassinate President Jackson on the steps of the Capitol. The brave-hearted President rushed upon his assailant with uplifted cane, exclaiming: "Let me get to him, gentlemen; I am not afraid." He would not desist until the would-be assassin was overpowered.

March 4, 1837, General Jackson ended his notable administration as Chief Magistrate, leaving a Government practically free from debt and the country in a highly prosperous condition. He retired to his beloved Hermitage, which became a mecca for the leaders of his party. He continued to exercise a potent influence upon the affairs of the nation until his death, June 8, 1845.

The direction which Andrew Jackson gave to our national life and the marked impress he made upon it are still manifest. In

every crisis his memory has been, and is still being, invoked as an inspiration to courage, honesty, and patriotism.

DOMESTIC

General Jackson's wife was Rachel Donelson. She first contracted a marriage with Lewis Robards, who lived in the territory of Kentucky, then under the jurisdiction of Virginia. The marriage was not a happy one and she returned to her paternal home near Nashville. Robards presented a petition for divorce to the Legislature of Virginia, alleging desertion. At that time Legislatures passed upon and granted divorces. The news came in 1791 that the divorce had been granted. Later in the year Jackson and Mrs. Robards were married. It subsequently developed that the Virginia Legislature had not granted the divorce outright, but had authorized a court in the Kentucky territory to do so upon hearing of the facts. The divorce was not made effective until late in 1793. Immediately thereafter in 1794 Jackson and his wife were remarried. While this irregularity was without intent on the part of either, it was in after years used as the basis of attack upon Jackson by his political enemies, being especially stressed by them in the acrimonious campaign of 1828. These attacks were met by a plain statement of the facts to the country by Judge Overton, General Jackson's close friend and one-time law partner.

The attacks gave deep distress to Mrs. Jackson, who was a truly good and noble woman and greatly beloved by all who knew her. One of the outstanding features of General Jackson's life was his tender devotion to her. After her death this devotion continued to her memory until he was laid by her side. It was given beautiful expression in the epitaph which he himself wrote and which is carved upon her tomb in the Hermitage garden. No student of Jackson should fail to read and reread this epitaph.

Mrs. Jackson died December 22, 1828, just after her husband's election to the Presidency. As he sat at her bier, he said: "What are all the world and its honors to me since she is taken from me?"

A great demonstration planned in Nashville in celebration of Jackson's election was cancelled on account of Mrs. Jackson's death.

General and Mrs. Jackson had no children. In 1809 they adopted the infant son of Severn Donelson, brother of Mrs. Jackson, and named him Andrew Jackson, Jr. He bore that name and became heir to all the estate.

An Appraisal of Jackson Many volumes have been devoted to Andrew Jackson and probably many more will be written. He looms bigger and bigger in perspective. Andrew Jackson was absolutely and rigidly honest.

He was absolutely without fear, having not only superb physical courage but moral courage of the same degree.

He was intensely patriotic, and having been cradled in the Revolution in which as a boy he took part, he was imbued with the underlying spirit of that conflict, and carried that spirit throughout his life and expressed it in his acts.

He agreed with Thomas Jefferson's construction of the fundamental purposes of government and became an active, dynamic exponent of Jefferson's democratic ideals; for example, believing in the doctrine of special privileges to none, with his first message to Congress he began the fight against renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, then grown into a great financial and political power, and continued until he finally destroyed that beneficiary of privilege.

He had what might be called a dominating personality, inspiring a devoted and confident following, as is the case with a leader who always knows just where he is and why he is there; he had an iron will which surmounted difficulties and mastered his own physical infirmities.

He had at times a violent temper, but it was always subject to his will.

He had the power of forming quick, comprehensive, and just judgment, and the faculty of putting judgment once formed into immediate execution.

In manner he was considerate and scrupulously courteous, being called by one writer the most polite gentleman in the world.

The rare devotion of his friends and those nearest in contact to him gives attestation to a warm and kindly nature, probably nothing giving stronger evidence of this nature than the letters of fatherly advice written from the White House to his youthful ward, Hutchins.

His messages are among the strongest papers of all the Presidents, breathing lofty statesmanship and patriotism inspiring to all who read.

His two terms as President marked a distinct advance in popular government, and ushered in a new era.

No appraisal of Jackson could be complete without inclusion of reference to the military phase of his remarkable career. His

military genius was little short of marvelous. It aimed at and achieved success in every campaign he commanded. It gives him rank as one of the greatest generals of our history. It was conspicuously and gloriously displayed in saving the Republic at a critical hour. But that military genius was never exercised except for his country's defense, being subordinated at all times to high conception of his country's good. If, on the other hand, he had loved military glory for that glory's sake, if had been of the Man-on-Horseback type, that genius and his powers of leadership might have carried him far in the lists of world's military chieftains. We are told that Napoleon Bonaparte, during the hundred days of his return from Elba, studied Jackson's defense of New Orleans.

The Duel With Dickinson

The duel between General Andrew Jackson and Charles Dickinson, in which the latter lost his life, occurred May 30, 1806. Historians commonly agree that the feeling between the two men had its inception in remarks made by Dickinson concerning Jackson's marriage. Dickinson was reputed to have said that Jackson was entitled to great military honors because he had captured another man's wife. Jackson taxed Dickinson with having made that statement and Dickinson apologized, saying he must have been in his cups at this time. While the incident thus passed, it is manifest that a spirit of animosity was engendered between the two. Being gentlemen, both were adverse to predicating a duel or a fight upon woman's name. The duel had its ostensible origin in a projected horse race which did not materialize. In 1805 Jackson was the owner of a celebrated horse, Truxton, and in the autumn of that year a match was arranged between Truxton and Plowboy, a horse owned by Captain Joseph Ervin, father-in-law of Charles Dickinson. The stakes were \$2,000 with a provision for a forfeit of \$800 should either horse fail to appear. Before the race Plowboy went lame and was withdrawn, Captain Ervin paying the stipulated forfeit in certain notes. These notes became the subject of controversy in which Dickinson entered. It seems manifest that Jackson believed that Dickinson was a member of a clique in Nashville that wanted to draw him (Jackson) into trouble.

The mock heroic challenge of one Thomas Swann, to which he responded by a public caning of the challenger, Jackson regarded as inspired by Dickinson, and in his letter to Swann (before Swann's

challenge) he charged that Dickinson was the instigator. Dickinson responded, using this language in conclusion: "As to the word 'coward,' I think it is as applicable to yourself as to anybody I know. And I shall be very glad when an opportunity serves to know in what manner you give your 'anodynes,' and hope you will take in payment one of my most moderate cathartics." After sending this letter Dickinson left for New Orleans, where he remained four months. In the meantime Jackson had a newspaper controversy with Swann, in which he did not hesitate to connect Dickinson with Swann and to ascribe to them sinister motives. After Dickinson's return he gave a communication to the press in which he denounced Jackson as "a worthless scoundrel, a poltroon, and a coward." Jackson immediately challenged Dickinson to a duel, and the challenge was accepted before the day ended. General Thomas Overton was Jackson's second, and Dr. Hanson Catlet the second for Dickinson. The meeting was arranged for Friday, May 30, 1806, at Harrison Mills on Red River, Logan County, Kentucky, the hour being seven o'clock in the morning. Here is the language of the agreement: "The distance shall be twenty-four feet, the parties facing each other with their pistols down perpendicularly. When they are ready, the single word 'Fire' is to be given, at which they are to fire as soon as they please. Should either fire before the word is given, we pledge ourselves to shoot him down instantly. The person to give the word to be determined by lot; also the choice of positions. We mutually agree that the above regulations shall be observed in the affair of honor depending between General Andrew Jackson and Charles Dickinson, Esq." The place fixed for the meeting was a long day's ride from Nashville and the duelists were obliged to start about twenty-four hours in advance of the hour set. Dickinson, in addition to his second, was accompanied by a gay party of friends. On the journey he is said to have performed feats with his pistol, which were related to Jackson and Overton, who followed. After spending the night in neighboring cabins both combatants were on the field at the hour appointed. Overton won the right to give the word. As soon as he called "Fire," Dickinson shot and the dust arose from Jackson's coat. While badly wounded, Jackson, with deliberation, aimed and fired, and Dickinson reeled, shot through the body. He died that night. Jackson was hit in the left breast. He suffered from the wound at periods years afterwards.



ANDREW JACKSON, JR.



MRS. SARAH YORK JACKSON

By MRS. WALTER STOKES

NO HISTORY of the Hermitage could be complete without a sketch of Mrs. Sarah York Jackson, the beloved daughter-in-law of General Jackson. She was the daughter of Peter Stilley and Mary Haines York, a wealthy shipowner of Philadelphia. She and her two sisters were left orphans at an early age and were educated at Miss Mallon's School for Young Ladies in Philadelphia. Sarah was the second and most beautiful of the sisters and always said she would never marry unless the President should come courting. One day, while out walking, in the early spring, she met a cousin of hers, a young army officer, in company with a very handsome young man. The handsome young man proved to be the President's son, Andrew Jackson, Jr. They were introduced. It was love at first sight. The President approved, and they were married in October, 1831, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Joshua Lippincott, in Philadelphia, going immediately by carriage to the White House in Washington, where a brilliant reception was held in her honor, and where President Jackson received her with the greatest affection and pride. At this reception she wore the lovely wedding dress which is now on display in the National Museum in Washington, with the costumes of the other mistresses

of the White House. Her portrait was painted at this time by Earl. The red velvet dress pictured is in the Hermitage museum.

This portrait hangs in the dining room at the Hermitage, of which the accompanying picture is a copy. An old copy hangs in the White House, of which she was mistress for some years, a position which, by her natural grace and tact and great beauty, she was eminently fitted to fill. All of her children were born at the Hermitage, and the family was the solace and comfort of General Jackson's declining years. She had grown dearer and dearer to his heart and came next to his beloved wife, Rachel, who had died when he was elected President.



HERMITAGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Erected in 1823, across the Lebanon Road from Rachel's Lane, this church is open to the public and services are still held there. General Jackson, to please his devoutly religious, beloved wife, was the largest contributor to the building fund and always referred to it as "Mrs. Jackson's Church." In his latter years he was a faithful member, frequently arriving before the service with his man servant to see that the fires were properly made. Two log fireplaces were used for heat, home-made brick for flooring, and candles for lighting.

The HERMITAGE



The log cabin located at the northeast corner of the Hermitage grounds is part of the group of log houses which comprised the original Hermitage, where General and Mrs. Jackson resided from 1804 until 1819.

THE FIRST HOME in which Andrew Jackson and Rachel, his wife, lived was at Poplar Grove. This tract of land was bought by Andrew Jackson from Captain John Donelson, brother of Mrs. Jackson, on April 30, 1793, for the sum of one hundred pounds. In the deed its location is described as being "on the south side of Cumberland River in Jones' Bend . . . being the lower end of a survey of 630 acres granted the said John Donelson by patent. . . ."

When the Jacksons returned to Nashville from Natchez in the early autumn of 1791 they made their home with Mrs. Jackson's mother, Mrs. John Donelson, who lived on the opposite side of the river from Jackson's property in Jones' Bend, near the present pike which leads from Nashville to Gallatin. Indian hostilities and the long absences necessitated by Andrew Jackson's legal business in the courts of both the Cumberland and the Holston settlements, made it impossible for him to leave his bride in the home located outside of the heavily fortified portions of the settlement. Sometime between April 30, 1793, and the spring of 1794, however, a

home was built at Poplar Grove and occupied. A letter of Andrew Jackson's dated May 16, 1794, was headed "Poplar Grove." Even then Poplar Grove was not safe, for as late as September, 1794, reports to the War Department state that five men were fired upon by the Indians.

On March 7, 1796, Andrew Jackson bought the Hunter's Hill tract of 640 acres from John Shannon for the sum of \$700. The Hunter's Hill house was located about two miles from the present Hermitage mansion.

A little more than a month and a half after the sale of the Hunter's Hill property, Andrew Jackson purchased the Hermitage estate. On the twenty-third of August, 1804, he paid Nathaniel Hays \$3,400 for the 425-acre tract, "with its appurtenances," which was to become "The Hermitage." This reference to appurtenances supports the statement made in later years by Mrs. James K. Polk, wife of the eleventh President of the United States, that the Hermitage of the log cabin period "was not the commodious country house so familiar to devout Democrats in pilgrimages of later years. It was a group of log houses in close proximity to each other. The principal one had been built for a block-house in the days of Indian alarms, afterwards used as a store and, about 1804, converted into a dwelling. It, like all block-houses, was two stories high. Near it were three smaller houses, one story high, with low attics. These were used as lodgings for members of the family or guests."

Aaron Burr was entertained in these log buildings when he made his famous visits to the Hermitage in 1805 and 1806, and it was to this humble home that General Jackson returned after the Battle of New Orleans (January 8, 1815), which had made him the Conquering Hero and idol of the nation.

Sometime during 1818 the site of the brick mansion was selected and the square house which forms the central portion of the present building was erected. Diligent research by the leading Jackson students of the nation has failed to reveal the exact date or details of the construction of this building. It is generally agreed, however, that it was completed in 1819 and was occupied when President Monroe was a guest at the Hermitage in June, 1819. The Marquis de LaFayette was entertained in this building in 1825, and many other celebrities knew its hospitality. The simple, but commodious

home was the center of the 1828 campaign which resulted in electing Andrew Jackson to the presidency of the United States.

In 1831 wings and other improvements were added to the square brick building which had been erected in 1818-1819. At this time the present kitchen and smoke-house were built and the tomb in the garden was erected. Three years later—October 13, 1834—fire destroyed much of the interior and the roof of the building. The present dining-room wing, the kitchen, and out-houses were not burned, however. With the exception of a few large pieces on the second floor, all of the furniture, as well as General Jackson's valuable papers, clothing, and gifts received after the victory at New Orleans, were saved.

With the rebuilding the gabled roofs on the wings and central portions of the building were changed to their present appearance and the ten rather unattractive columns of the 1831 building gave place to the present stately ones. The interior was also improved. The mansion, as it stands today, was repaired and ready for occupancy by May, 1835. The walls, being sturdily built in the beginning, withstood the fire, making it necessary for only the wood-work and the interiors to be rebuilt.

General Jackson died in 1845 at the age of 78 years, and was buried by the side of his wife in the tomb in the garden.

The Hermitage Farm, of 500 acres, was sold by Andrew Jackson, Jr., in 1856, to the State of Tennessee for the sum of \$48,000.

Andrew Jackson, Jr., and his family then left the Hermitage, but, at the invitation and solicitation of Gov. Isham G. Harris, returned in 1860 to become its custodian until further disposition could be made of the property.

The State of Tennessee offered the Hermitage to the United States Government for a branch of West Point Academy, but the Civil War prevented the consummation of the plan.

The family of the adopted son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., remained at the Hermitage during the Civil War.

General George H. Thomas, commandant of the post at Nashville during the Civil War, sent out a detailed guard to protect the place and save it from devastation.

Andrew Jackson, Jr., died at the Hermitage in 1865, leaving his widow, Mrs. Sarah Jackson, and her widowed sister, Mrs.

Marion Adams, the sole occupants of the Hermitage. The daughter, Rachel, had married Dr. John M. Lawrence, and all the young men, the sons of Andrew and Sarah Jackson, also those of Mrs. Adams, five in number, joined the Confederate Service. Only one, Col. Andrew Jackson, returned.

The State Legislature allowed Mrs. Sarah Jackson to remain tenant at will, during her life, at the Hermitage. She died in 1888, her sister, Mrs. Adams, having preceded her to the grave. Both are buried in the garden.

Col. Andrew Jackson, III, after serving gallantly as Colonel of Artillery in the Confederate Army, returned, the only surviving soldier of the Hermitage family, a released prisoner from Camp Chase. He remained with his mother during her life and by her will inherited the household furniture, mementoes, and relics of the old hero. Colonel Jackson died in Knoxville, Tenn., December 17, 1906, and was buried in the Hermitage garden by the side of his brother, Capt. Samuel Jackson. Andrew Jackson, IV, son of Colonel and Mrs. Jackson, died in Los Angeles, California, 1953, and is buried in the Hermitage garden. His brother, Albert Marble Jackson, was reputedly lost at sea.

THE LADIES' HERMITAGE ASSOCIATION

MRS. ANDREW JACKSON, III (Amy Rich), conceived the idea of the Ladies' Hermitage Association. The organizers were Andrew Jackson, III, Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Donelson.

On February 19, 1889, Mrs. Rachel J. Lawrence, Mary W. May, Mrs. Mary Hadly Clare, Mrs. E. L. Nicholson, Miss Louise Grundy Lindsley, Mrs. Henry Heiss, and Mrs. Mary C. Dorris applied to the State of Tennessee and were granted a charter incorporating the Ladies' Hermitage Association. The objects of the Association stated in the charter were to purchase from the State of Tennessee certain land, including the residence and tomb of Andrew Jackson, and to "beautify, preserve, and adorn the same throughout all coming years, in a manner most befitting the memory of that great man, and commensurate with the gratitude of his countrymen." The General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, on April 5, 1889, conveyed to Trustees for the Ladies' Hermitage Association

twenty-five acres of the Hermitage Farm, including the house, tomb, and surrounding buildings.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Berrien Lindsley rendered very efficient service in securing from the State Legislature the original conveyance of twenty-five acres to the Ladies' Hermitage Association.

The General Assembly of the State of Tennessee (Chapter No. 27, Public Acts of Tennessee, 1923), at the earnest solicitation of the Officers and Directors of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, conveyed 232-5/10 acres of the Hermitage farm, located in the Fourth Civil District of Davidson County, Tennessee, to the Board of Trustees for the Ladies' Hermitage Association, to the end that said Ladies' Hermitage Association be permitted and encouraged to preserve and beautify same, so as to display the respect, love, and affection which a grateful State and people cherish for their illustrious hero and statesman, Andrew Jackson.

The General Assembly of the State of Tennessee in 1935, by Public Act, conveyed the remainder of the 500-acre Hermitage farm tract to the Board of Trustees to be maintained under the care and custody of the Ladies' Hermitage Association. Thus the whole of the original Hermitage farm is now under the supervision of the Ladies' Hermitage Association for preservation as a perpetual memorial. The balance of the acreage of the farm transferred to the memorial tract was for many years devoted by the State of Tennessee to a home for Old Confederate Soldiers. In 1960 the Association acquired 125 acres adjoining the north boundary.

The furniture and relics were in the Hermitage at the time of the organization of the Ladies' Hermitage Association in 1889, and Col. Andrew Jackson gave the Association an option upon them. But failing to raise the necessary money after four years' trial, the entire collection of relics and furniture was removed in 1893 by the owner, Col. Andrew Jackson, to Cincinnati, where he had them on exhibition for pay. This venture was not a success, so they were returned to Nashville. From this collection and from various members of the family and others, the Association has bought the relics it now owns, that so beautifully adorn the residence where they first were placed.

The Association has put forth untiring efforts to raise the funds

necessary to do the work determined upon. It has inaugurated various enterprises—lectures, concerts, theatricals, balls, etc.—anything that would honorably get money into the treasury. The present sources of revenue are membership dues of \$1 per year, an admission fee at the gate, the sale of photographs, and of souvenirs of wood made on the place. From the sale of souvenirs alone much is annually realized.

President Theodore Roosevelt visited the Hermitage, October 22, 1907, and in a speech then promised government aid. He incorporated the matter in his annual message, and as a result and through the efforts of Senator James B. Frazier and Congressman John W. Gaines, both of whom were trustees, Congress made an appropriation of \$5,000 to repair and improve the Hermitage. In 1961, The National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior, designated the Hermitage as a Registered National Historic Landmark.

The collection of relics and furniture now in the house is the result of years of effort of the Ladies Hermitage Association. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that the Hermitage is the only great National Shrine in this country having original furnishings throughout. All furnishings in the house originally belonged to General Jackson, with the exception of a few articles which, in each case, are noted in the catalogue.

The custodian, Andrew Jackson Baker, and his wife, who are responsible for the careful maintenance of the buildings and grounds, are keenly interested and attached to the Hermitage. Mr. Baker, whose father, T. L. Baker, served for 45 years as the previous custodian, was born at the Hermitage.

ANDREW JACKSON CHRONOLOGY

BY W. B. MARR

1767	March 15	Born near the line between South Carolina and North Carolina.
1764	Fall	Began study of law.
1787	May	Admitted to practice law in North Carolina.
1788	August 12	Duel with Colonel Waightstill Avery at Jonesboro.
1788	Spring	Appointed public prosecutor for territory south of Ohio River.
1791	August	Married Mrs. Rachel Donelson Roberts at Natchez, Miss.
1796	January 11	Member first constitutional convention of Tennessee.
1796		Elected representative in Congress from Tennessee.
1797	November 22	Appointed by Governor Sevier Senator from Tennessee, succeeding William Blount, resigned.
1798	June	Resigned from Senate.
1798		Elected member of the superior court of law and equity.
1801		Elected major-general of Tennessee militia.
1804		Moved from Hunter's Hill to log house, original Hermitage.
1804	July 24	Resigned from superior court.
1805-6		Entertained Aaron Burr.
1806	May 30	Duelled with Charles Dickinson.
1812	June 25	Offered services of Tennessee Volunteers to the United States Government in the War of 1812.

- 1813 January 7 Started for New Orleans with Tennessee Militia.
 1813 February 15 Arrived at Natchez.
 1813 March 25 Started home from Natchez.
 1813 April 22 Returned to Hermitage.
 1813 September 4 Wounded in affray with Thomas H. and Jesse Benton.
 1813 October 11 Started with his command for the Creek War.
 1813 November 3 Battle of Tallushatchee, Creek War.
 1813 November 9 Battle of Talladega, Creek War.
 1814 January 22 Battle of Emuckfan, Creek War.
 1814 January 24 Battle of Enofocopo, Creek War.
 1814 March 27 Battle of the Horseshoe, Creek War.
 1814 April 19 Appointed Brigadier-General United States Army.
 1814 May 1 Appointed Major-General United States Army, Vice William Henry Harrison, resigned.
 1814 August 10 Had treaty with Creeks signed.
 1814 September 9 Started first Florida campaign.
 1814 December 2 Arrived at New Orleans for the defense of the city.
 1814 December 16 Declared martial law in New Orleans.
 1814 December 23 First battle in defense of New Orleans.
 1815 January 1 Second battle in defense of New Orleans.
 1815 January 8 Won battle of New Orleans.
 1815 March 5 Caused the arrest of Judge Dominick A. Hall, United States District Judge at New Orleans.
 1815 March 15 Abrogated martial law at New Orleans.
 1815 March 24 Fined \$1,000 by Judge Dominick A. Hall for contempt of court, which Jackson paid the same day, and which was refunded by Congress with interest in 1842.
 1815 May 15 Arrived at Nashville from New Orleans.
 1817 December 26 Entered upon second Florida campaign.
 1818 April 28 Caused the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister.
 1819 February 8 House of Representatives in Congress substantiated Jackson's conduct in the Florida campaign.
 1819 Jan. and Feb. Visited eastern cities.
 1819 February Spain ceded Florida to the United States.
 1819 Built Brick Hermitage.
 1821 Appointed by President Monroe governor of Florida.
 1821 May 31 Resigned from the army.
 1821 July 17 Took possession of Florida as governor, and it became a territory of the United States.
 1821 October Resigned as governor of Florida, and returned to Hermitage.
 1822 July 20 Nominated for President by the Legislature of Tennessee.
 1823 Offered and declined mission to Mexico.
 1823 October Elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee.
 1823 Contributed major part of funds for building Presbyterian church in Hermitage neighborhood.
 1824 March 4 Nominated for President by the Pennsylvania convention.
 1824 November 4 Received plurality of electoral votes for President.
 1825 February 9 Defeated for President in the House of Representatives in Congress by John Quincy Adams, who received the vote of thirteen states Jackson seven, William H. Crawford of Georgia four.
 1825 LaFayette visited the Hermitage.
 1825 October Resigned from the United States Senate.
 1825 October Renominated for President by the Legislature of Tennessee.
 1826 or 1827 Communion Sunday, date uncertain, promised Mrs. Jackson to join the church when out of politics.
 1828 November Elected President of the United States.
 1828 December 22 Death of Mrs. Jackson.
 1829 January 17 Left Hermitage for his inauguration.
 1829 March 4 Inaugurated President.
 1830 April 13 Offered toast: "Our federal union, it must be preserved," at Jefferson's birthday dinner.
 1830 December 7 Recommended that the Southern Indians be removed to the Indian Territory.
 1831 Two wings added to the Hermitage.
 1832 July 10 Vetooed bill re-chartering the Bank of the United States.
 1832 November Re-elected President of the United States.
 1832 December 10 Issued proclamation to nullifiers of South Carolina.
 1833 June 26 Harvard College conferred the degree of LL. D.
 1833 September 23 Ordered withdrawal of deposits from the Bank of the United States.
 1834 Hermitage damaged by fire; repaired. No changes since.
 1834 March 28 Censured by Senate by resolution for removing public deposits from the Bank of the United States.
 1835 December 29 Treaty with the Cherokee Indians for their removal to Indian Territory.
 1835 January 8 Proclaimed the payment in full of national debt of the United States.
 1837 January 10 Resolution passed in the Senate expunging the resolution of censure of 1834.
 1837 March 4 Issued farewell address to people of the United States.
 1839 Became a member of the Presbyterian Church near the Hermitage.
 1840 January 18 Visited New Orleans.
 1845 June 8 Sunday, at 6 P.M., died.
 1845 June 10 Buried by the side of Mrs. Jackson at the Hermitage.

MANSION AND GROUNDS

The Hermitage is built in "Southern Colonial" style of architecture, with large verandas in front and rear, a wide hallway, with two rooms on either side, and wings supplementing these. The rooms are spacious, and are eleven in number, besides pantry, storeroom, kitchen, cellar. There is a smoke-house and other outhouses. In 1922 a vapor furnace was installed at a safe distance from the mansion, eliminating danger of fire from this source.



The Hall The hall contains the original hat rack, umbrella stand, two mahogany sofas, pier table, Brussels stair carpet and brass rods, and the chandelier. The hall floor originally was covered with oilcloth. The pictorial wallpaper was printed by duFour in Paris, about 1825. The complete set consisted of twenty-five strips in colors, and was ordered by General Jackson in 1835, being the original paper used when the house was rebuilt. It was shipped by way of New Orleans up the Mississippi and Cumberland Rivers. This paper is of outstanding historical interest, one of the few historic, scenic papers preserved in this country.

The paper represents the legend of the travels of Telemachus

in search of Ulysses, his father, and is that part of the story of his landing on the island of Calypso. He is accompanied by Mentor.

SCENE I. The landing and the Queen advancing to meet them.

SCENE II. Telemachus relating the story of his travels to Calypso, the faithful Mentor by his side.

SCENE III. Calypso gives a fete in his honor, and Cupid begins to play a part.

SCENE IV. Telemachus resolves to escape; Calypso's maidens burn his boat, and he jumps from the cliffs.

In October, 1930, the paper was removed from the walls by Mr. James Wilson from the Metropolitan Museum in New York, for the purpose of treating the walls to insure the preservation of the paper, and was then put back.

1. Brass candlestick, presented by Mrs. Percy Warner.

2. Glass Celande or Hurricane shade.

The Front Parlor All the furnishings in this room are originals. The chandelier, the Parian marble vase and French china vase on wall brackets, the gold oval mirror, the mantel of Italian marble, the pair of Dresden urn vases, the Japanese bronze clock inlaid with enamel, the matching candelabra, the two mahogany carved chairs, marble top table, portfolio and autograph album (inlaid with mother-of-pearl, containing two signatures of Sam Houston and presented by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Plater), Bohemian glass dish, mahogany whatnot, brass cup, large mahogany sofa, carpet and pier table are all pieces used when the Jacksons were living in the Hermitage. The lace curtains are exact reproductions of the original ones, made by Salmon Freres of Paris, France. The original red brocatel draperies were replaced in 1954 with exact reproductions of the fabric, made by Scalamandre Silks, which fabric was also used to replace the upholstery on the red chairs and the matching draperies in the back parlor. (Part of the original curtains and draperies displayed in the museum.)

1. Two carved chairs presented to Jackson by the Khedive of Egypt, when Jackson was President.
2. Portrait of General Jackson presented by Mrs. Thomas M. Steger.
3. Portrait of Mrs. Jackson in ball dress.
5. Pair Dresden vases used in the White House while Jackson was President.
6. Bronze andirons, representing the Vestal Virgin.
7. Portrait of Andrew Jackson by Healy, the artist who was commissioned

by Louis Phillipe to paint the portrait, only two of which are in existence. The other one hangs in the Louvre, Paris, painted eight days before Jackson's death. See Healy letter in Museum.

8. Opal vases presented by Andrew and Albert Marble Jackson.
9. Two liqueur bottles, presented by LaFayette to General Jackson.
10. One of a pair of brass lamps with crystal prisms used at the Hermitage by the Jackson family. Purchased from the heirs of Samuel Jackson Lawrence by the Ladies' Hermitage Association.
11. Silver filigree basket.
12. Chair used in the White House during President Jackson's administration. Presented by Miss Laura Friesbee of Washington, D. C.

Back Parlor All furnishings in this room are also originals (except lace curtains and draperies). The chandelier, pier table, mahogany chair, two chairs and tilt top table with mother-of-pearl inlay, mahogany card table, two velvet chairs, Parian marble and French china vase on wall brackets, pair of Empire urn-shaped "mirror vases" on the mantel of Tennessee marble (duplicate of Italian marble one in front parlor), brass andirons and fender, gold oval mirror, beaded mat and silver candlestick are all pieces used at the Hermitage by the Jacksons.

15. Sewing box inlaid with mother of pearl belonged to Mrs. Andrew Jackson; Mrs. Jackson presented it to Mrs. Emily Donelson; Mrs. Donelson gave it to Mrs. Wilcox (her daughter); Mrs. Wilcox gave it to Mrs. Andrew Price; through Mr. and Mrs. Richard Plater it was presented to the Ladies' Hermitage Association.
16. Portrait of General Coffee.
17. Portrait of General Bronaugh.
18. Portrait of Colonel Gadsden.
19. Portrait of Lieutenant Eastland.
(These four constituted the Staff Officers generally called "General Jackson's military family.")
20. Clock, one of the oldest relics, in the Hermitage before the death of Mrs. Rachel Jackson. The hands are set at the hour Jackson died.
21. Pair of girandoles used in the White House while Jackson was President.
22. Jackson piano presented by Colonel Andrew Jackson, grandson of Andrew Jackson.
23. Music book belonging to Mrs. Emily Donelson, First Lady of the White House. Presented by Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson.
24. Two gilt wall brackets bought by Andrew Jackson, Jr.
25. Flower jar presented by Andrew Jackson, IV, and Albert Marble Jackson (on wall bracket). Duplicate in front parlor.

26. Mirror willed to the Association by Mrs. Alice Watkins Shields of Knoxville in 1934, originally at the Hermitage.
27. Nut bowls, and compote (on pier table).
28. Guitar of Mrs. Jackson, purchased from the Rev. Walton Lawrence Smith, a descendant.
29. Mahogany center table. The only piece remaining of the set presented to General and Mrs. Jackson when on a visit to New Orleans after the battle. The gold spectacles on the table were worn by Mrs. Jackson and the volume of Robert Burns' poems is inscribed, "Rachel Jackson from her beloved husband, Andrew Jackson."
30. Mahogany sofa bought by Mrs. Hoffstetter at the sale of the adopted son's effects in 1866. Presented to the Association in 1897 by Miss Bettie Hoffstetter of Nashville.
31. Pair of silver lustre vases sent to General Jackson from the Czar of Russia.

General Jackson's This room is as it was the day he died,
Bedroom with the same furniture he used, the bed
 he died upon, the chair he sat in, etc.

The furnishings consist of bedstead, bureau, wardrobe, washstand with china pieces, table, chair, settee or sofa, wallpaper, bedspread, andirons and fender, mirror, brass candlestick, etc. The same pictures are on the wall. The bedspread is a replica of the original, handmade with the initials R. J. embroidered on it. The original is in the Museum. The bed and window draperies are exact reproductions of those used in the winter during Jackson's lifetime, having been made by Scalmandre Silks, Inc., in New York, N. Y. Part of the original fabric is in the Museum.

1. Portrait of his wife by Earl, over the mantel, upon which his dying gaze rested.
2. Portrait of the adopted son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., in childhood, by Earl.
3. Earl portrait of the granddaughter, Mrs. Rachel J. Lawrence (eldest child of the adopted son), the pet and companion of his declining years.
- 3A. French china teapot or veilleuse, with place for light at bottom, sometimes used as night light. This relic of General Jackson's was sold by descendants to the McIver family. The Association purchased it in 1959 from Miss Effie McIver, in memory of Miss Felicia Grundy Porter.
4. Chinese Mandarin scent bottles. Belonged to Mrs. Jackson.
5. Shell jewel case, which was Mrs. Jackson's.
6. Portrait of Jackson.
 free government can exist without virtue in its people."
7. Shell vases on mantel, which belonged to Mrs. Jackson.
8. Steel engraving, the "Sixth Seal." This is an illustration of The Reve-

lation, Chapter 6:12, 17, engraved by G. H. Phillips from the original picture by F. Danby, A. R. A., in collection of Wm. Beckford, Esq.

9. Colored print, "Battle of the Thames."
10. Colored print, "Battle of North Point."
11. Tobacco box, used by the General.
12. His leather hatbox.
13. Rachel Jackson's sewing box, made by an admirer who gathered the shells.
14. Picture of Judge John Overton, bearing his signature. Judge Overton was Jackson's law partner and lifelong friend.

Andrew Jackson, Jr.'s Bedroom This was General and Mrs. Jackson's room previous to the death of Mrs. Jackson in 1828, afterwards the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson, Jr. The furniture was purchased by Jackson after the fire in 1834.

The mahogany bedstead, one of eight purchased after the fire of 1834, the mahogany bureau with toilet articles, mahogany washstand with original washstand set, mahogany marble top center table, triple mirror, brass andirons, cut glass oil lamp, the brass candlestick were all used in this room. The carpet is not original, but an old one of the period. The portrait of Sarah York Jackson was painted by Healy. The leather chair was one used constantly by her.

The wallpaper is a reproduction, presented by the Robert Graves Company of New York and copyrighted (1925). The wood blocks from which the paper was made were purchased by the Association.

Candlestick on mantel, presented by Mrs. Anne Hoyte Hicks Joyce, which was purchased by her grandmother, Mrs. Maggie L. Hicks, at an early auction, was used by General Jackson at the Hermitage.

Bohemian glass jar, which belonged to Rachel Jackson. Presented by Mrs. W. T. Mallison. Andrew Jackson's signature is on fly leaf of open volume, History of England, 1793.

- Side Hall**
1. Famous Military Portrait (by Earl).
 2. Secretary presented to General Jackson.
 3. Original sofa purchased by the Association in 1937.
 4. The wallpaper in the side hall (downstairs) is a copy of the original, the part upstairs is the original.
 5. Marble bust of General Jackson, presented by Hon. Lawrence Cooper, of Huntsville, Ala.

6. Precepts, given to Jackson in his early youth by his mother, which he said ruled his life. This copy presented by E. A. Lindsey and Reau E. Folk.
7. Jackson's Masonic Apron loaned by Stanley Horn.
8. Copy of Jackson's portrait, which hangs in the Nashville Masonic Temple, the original having been painted when Jackson was Grand Master. Presented by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Tennessee.
9. Presentation copy of Masonic Manual, dedicated to Jackson and presented to him by the author, Wilkins Tannehill.
10. Earl portrait of Jackson, showing in the background the Hermitage as it was before it was remodeled in 1831 and preceding the fire of 1834. It was presented by Mrs. Charles W. Frear, of Troy, N. Y., in memory of her husband, who owned it for many years.
11. Jackson portrait by Sully. Presented in 1958 by Mrs. John Valentine Mershon of Philadelphia, whose grandfather, Jonathan Paul Worrall was one of the group who originally proposed Jackson's nomination for the presidency, and who previously owned the portrait. It was carried at the head of political parades.
12. 1819 Map of the United States given by Mrs. James Wemyss of Gallatin, Tennessee.

Office or Library For thirty years the Hermitage was the political center of the United States, and Andrew Jackson was the most influential man of his party. Many visitors, political and otherwise, were constantly being received by General Jackson in this office.

The books are those that constituted General and Mrs. Jackson's library and some of those of the two succeeding generations. The bookcases, which were General and Mrs. Jackson's hold volumes of history, poetry, fiction, theology, military regulations, law, medical practices for the home, veterinary science, gardening, bound state papers and newspapers of the time, school books, etc., numbering over 400.

The tables of mahogany, the brass candlestick, mahogany chairs, pair of bronze oil lamps, cut glass celande or hurricane shade, are all original. The carpet, not originally in the Hermitage, was obtained from the home of Mrs. Edgar Foster, which was built in the period of the Hermitage. Other original furnishings are:

1. Four cherry bookcases.
2. Chair, made from wood of the frigate Constitution, presented to Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, 1831; Secretary of the Treasury, 1834, to March, 1837; during the administration of President Jackson. Presented to the Hermitage by Miss Ellen C. Woodbury, daughter of Levi Woodbury, in 1900.

3. Mahogany bookcase and desk.
4. Bust of General Jackson by Hiram Powers. This Powers bust of Jackson, by the sculptor before he went to Italy for study, is one of the best examples of pure American art.
5. Old map of New Hampshire.
- 6 and 7. Pair of paintings of DeSoto and his wife, Isabella. Presented by Louis Philippe to President Jackson.
8. Jackson's bound copies of the *Globe Democrat*, published at Washington, D. C., while he was President of the United States. Presented by Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson.
9. Old Newspapers of Jackson's time (Bound). Presented by Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence. Atlas with Andrew Jackson's signature Sept. 12, 1835.
10. Bust of Levi Woodbury, of General Jackson's cabinet.
11. Case, made of historic wood taken from the old building first used as a statehouse in Nashville, 1812-1815. The case was made to protect the bound volumes of newspapers of Jackson's day. Wood given by Mrs. Jennie C. Buntin.
12. Invalid chair, presented to General Jackson by the mechanics of Nashville. Invented by Dr. Holmes of South Carolina, who presented duplicates to Queen Victoria and John C. Calhoun.
13. Mahogany candlestand, upon which General Jackson always opened his mail, and candlestick on beaded mat.
14. Marble-topped table at which General Jackson issued directives at the Battle of New Orleans. Presented by Judge John Minnick Williams of Altus, Okla., formerly of Nashville.
15. Chair, presented to Jackson by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney.
16. Pair of bronze and crystal oil candelabra on mantel.
17. Portrait by Earl of General Jackson on Sam Patch, white horse presented him in 1833 by the citizens of Pennsylvania. General Jackson rode this horse in a civic and military parade given in his honor in Philadelphia, after which it was sent to Nashville. A Federal soldier whom General Geo. H. Thomas had placed as guard at the Hermitage fired a military salute over the grave.
18. The walnut office desk with a number of secret drawers; used constantly when Jackson was practicing attorney.
19. Steel engraving of George Washington.
20. Bust of Lewis Cass, Secretary of War and Minister Plenipotentiary to France under General Jackson.
21. Liquor Chest of General Jackson. Presented by Mrs. Michael Mullens of Baltimore, Maryland.

The Nursery This room, used until 1955 as the museum for relics and papers, was at one time during the residence of the Jackson's the overseer's room, at another the nursery.

The cherry cradle was made at the Hermitage for Andrew Jackson, Jr., and was purchased by the Association from a member of the family. The quilt on the cradle was made by Mrs. W. L. Nichol, neighbor and friend of the Jacksons, for her daughter, Julia Nichol More. Coverlet, given by Mrs. Minos Fletcher, Jr., and Paul Shwab. The bed and the rug are types used in that period. The chair, which was given by Mrs. D. W. Cantrell, belonged to a member of the Jackson family. The chest of drawers and the washstand were part of the original Hermitage furnishings, and the china toilet set, of the Jackson period, was presented by Mrs. Edgar Foster. The clock and the unique china candlesticks were also part of the Hermitage furnishings, and the thermometer was General Jackson's.

The silver cup was presented by Martin Van Buren to his godson, Andrew Jackson, III, on the occasion of his christening at the White House. The portrait over the mantel, which was at the White House and also hung in the Hermitage nursery, is of the twin children of Marcus Talmage, of New York, namesakes of Andrew and Rachel Jackson. Presented by the Talmages. The French doll of 1830 was given to The Hermitage by the Dixie-Dollers Club.

The wooden hat box, which belonged to Jackson's mother, Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson, was given by Mrs. Clara Hudgins Cowgill. The print of General Jackson is by Currier and Ives. One of the pictures is of Mrs. Lucius Polk and her son, William. As Mary Eastin, she spent much time at the White House with the Jacksons during her young ladyhood and was married there. The other picture is of Mary Eastin and Madame Pageot (daughter of Jackson's close friend, Col. Wm. B. Lewis) who was also one of the Jacksons' favorites and was married there. Both pictures, made from portraits owned by the family of Mrs. Lucius E. Burch, were presented by Mrs. Burch. The small oil painting by the ten year old daughter of Peter G. Washington was a gift to Jackson during his presidency.

THE UPPER CHAMBERS

Earl's Room Ralph E. W. Earl, son of the distinguished artist, Ralph Earl, was a member of the Hermitage and White House households for 20 years. He married Jane Caffery, niece of Mrs. Jackson, who died within a year and Earl never remarried. He painted numerous fine portraits of Jackson and other notables. He is buried in the Hermitage garden, the gravestone being inscribed, "Erected in memory of Col. R. E. W. Earl, Friend and Companion of General Andrew Jackson, who died at the Hermitage, Sept. 16, 1838."

The bed, the chest, the mirror, the chair of Venetian ironwork, used as a barber's chair, all belonged to the original furnishings. The wallpaper is also the original. The carpet which is of the same period was presented by Mrs. Horatio Berry. A quilt of the period is the gift of Mrs. Louise Blackwell, of Warrenton, Va.

1. Portrait of Col. Jeremiah George Harris. Purser of the Navy, Editor of National Union and close friend of Jackson. Presented by his daughter, Mrs. Van S. Lindsley.
2. Portrait of Jackson by Earl.
3. Pair of shell letter racks presented to Mrs. Jackson in 1827 (letter of presentation in the Museum).
4. Profile portrait of Jackson by Earl. Presented by Miss Mary McLemore, Donelson descendant, whose brother, John C. McLemore, III, who had bequeathed it to the Hermitage.

Little Rachel's Room First child of the adopted son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., and Sarah York Jackson, "Little Rachel" was born at the Hermitage. She was always the special pet of Jackson and was one of those who stood by his bedside when he died. This room was refurnished for her with these rosewood pieces when she married Dr. J. M. Lawrence in 1852. The table belonged to Jackson. The wallpaper is original, but the carpet is one of the period. The quilt was made by "Little Rachel" and was presented by Mrs. R. H. Oliphant, of San Mateo, Calif., in memory of her mother. The portrait over the mantel of Rachel Jackson Lawrence in her latter years was presented by her family. She is pictured wearing the miniature of her grandmother Jackson, for whom she was named, and which was given to her by President Jackson with the injunction never to go without it. Washstand set of the period, given by Mrs. David P. Adams.

The Upper Hall

1. Jackson's old cedar chest.
2. Steel engraving "Sortie on Gibraltar."
3. Steel engraving, "Siege of Gibraltar."
4. Steel engraving of Jackson on Sam Patch, willed to the Association by Miss Elizabeth Archer.
5. Oration on General Jackson, delivered by George Bancroft, U. S. Secretary of the Navy, in Washington, June 27, 1845 (one of 24 public eulogies delivered by various national leaders following Jackson's death).

Guest Room It was the Hermitage custom to welcome all travelers; this room was one used to accommodate some of the numerous guests. The two mahogany beds are original. The Association possesses six of the eight mahogany beds purchased when the house was refurnished in 1835. Also among the original furnishings are the cedar chest, mahogany washstand and wardrobe, the mirror, the mother-of-pearl inlay plate, the small leather trunk

and the hatbox, and the wallpaper is original. The bowl and pitcher, presented by Mary Felice Ferrell, were given to her grandfather by Jackson. The Venetian ironwork chair was used as a barber's chair. The carpet is an old one of the period.

1. Portrait of Jackson by Earl.
2. Portrait of Jackson by an unknown artist.

The Brides' Room As General and Mrs. Jackson were greatly beloved by the younger members of her family and of their friends, many came, including Henry A. Wise (later Governor of Virginia) and his bride, to spend their honeymoons at the Hermitage. This guest room, therefore, was known as the Brides' Room. The mahogany bed, French dresser, wardrobe, chest and shaving stand, table, mirror and china vases were all among the original furnishings. The bedspread is handwoven, the silk quilt was made by Mrs. Julia Nichol More, granddaughter of Josiah Nichol, friend and neighbor of the Jacksons. The carpet was a gift from Miss Myrtle Drane, of Clarksville, who inherited it from her grandfather.

1. Portrait of Mrs. Jackson. Presented to the Association by Mrs. Ellen Call Long, whose father, General Call, eloped with Miss Mary Kirkman and was married at the Hermitage. This portrait and also one of General Jackson, were given to the young couple as a bridal present.
2. Chair from the Chateau de LaFayette, presented to the Association in 1890 by Senator Edmond de LaFayette, the grandson of General LaFayette. Senator LaFayette's letter in relation to this gift is in the Museum.
3. Masonic Lodge candlestick used in Gallatin by General Jackson. Presented by Col. Thomas H. Boyers.

The Dining Room Rachel Jackson's Blessing was: "Sanctify, O Lord, we beseech Thee, this provision for our good and us to Thy service for Christ's sake, Amen."

The dining room contains the original sideboard, table, some of the chairs, side table, pier table, sugar chest, andirons, and some of the silver and glass. The drapery fabric is an exact reproduction of an old brocatel pattern, by Scalmandre Silks; the carpet is one of the period. The floor is the only one in the mansion that has had to be replaced; a piece of the original flooring is in the Museum.

Adjoining the dining room is the pantry and farther to the rear the storeroom. A passageway leads directly from the dining room to the porch connecting with the kitchen.

All articles in the dining room are originals unless otherwise specified.

1. The "Old Hickory" or January 8 mantel, made of bits of hickory bark worked on only on the 8th of January of successive years, by one of Jackson's soldiers in the Battle of New Orleans. Presented to General Jackson January 8, 1839 and placed in the dining room by General Jackson, January 8, 1840.
2. Pair of French vases; on the mantel.
3. The original dining table, at which nine Presidents have dined: Andrew Jackson, James Monroe, Martin Van Buren, James K. Polk, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Presidents Rutherford B. Hayes and William H. Taft, and the Marquis de Lafayette were also among the distinguished guests who have been entertained at the Hermitage.
4. Silver tray given to Jackson by Sam Houston. Presented to the Association by Mrs. Alice Watkins Shields. The large coffee pot with the initials A. J., once owned by Jackson, was returned by its recent owner, Mrs. John MacVeagh, Santa Barbara, Calif.; the three other pieces are Hermitage originals.
5. Candelabra with "wind glasses."
6. Epergne.
7. Silver wine cart. Mate in Museum.
8. Two of the Decatur silver vegetable dishes.
9. Silver egg and toast rack. Presented by Mr. and Mrs. T. Graham Hall in memory of his mother, Mrs. Jennie McIver Hall, to whose family these were given by the Jacksons.
10. Cruet set.
11. Silver covered dishes, part of the silver pieces purchased by Jackson from the widow of Commodore Decatur. The silver originally included sixteen round and oval dishes, which were used constantly for years at the Hermitage.
12. Silver candelabrum.
13. Additional pieces of the Decatur silver.
14. Bohemian wine decanters and silver holders.
15. Silver wine cooler.
16. Portrait of John Donelson, one of the Tennessee pioneers, brother of Rachel Jackson.
17. Portrait of the adopted son, Andrew Jackson, Jr. by Earl.
18. Portrait of Sarah York Jackson (wife of Andrew Jackson, Jr.). The dress in which she is pictured is in the Museum.
19. Portrait of Mrs. John Donelson (Mary Purnell).
20. Portrait of Rachel Jackson, wife of Andrew Jackson.
21. Portrait of Andrew Jackson, about 1820.
22. Oil painting of Christopher Columbus (over the mantel). Presented to Jackson by S. D. Bradford of West Roxbury, Mass.

23. Portrait of General Coffee.
 24. Portrait of Mary Donelson Coffee, wife of General Coffee, daughter of John Donelson and niece of Rachel Jackson. These portraits were presented by Hon. Alexander Donelson Coffee, son of General and Mrs. Coffee.

Kitchen The restoration of the furnishings of the old kitchen to its oldtime glory of yawning chimney piece, its crane and pothook, its ovens and skillets, its candle molds and spinning wheels, brings back reminiscences of the cook, "Betty," and the old regime of Jackson's day. The large stone hearth is as it was in General Jackson's day.

Spinning wheel and reel, over 100 years old. Presented by Andrew Jackson Baker, the custodian, who was born at the Hermitage.

Table of the period, given by Mrs. W. H. Wemyss.

Candle molds. Presented by Miss Louise Baxter, Mrs. W. J. McMurray, Mrs. M. A. Spurr, and Mrs. George L. Cowan.

Pothooks and Flax Hacker. Used in Revolutionary days. Presented by Miss Louise Baxter and Miss Louise G. Lindsley.

Some of the original kitchen utensils. Presented by Mrs. Andrew Jackson, III.

Copper kettle given to Rachel Jackson by Peggy O'Neal.

Old grease lamp, given by Mrs. W. A. Hargis.

Original water cooler. Always used in the pantry.

Brass kettle. Presented by Mrs. Whitefoord Cole.

Original churn of Jackson's. Loaned by Miss Emma Hoffstetter.

Six dish covers, pair tongs of Major Andrew Jackson Donelson's. Presented by Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson.

Original old wafer irons. Presented by Mrs. L. D. Hill and Mrs. John K. Maddin.

Original kitchen "safe," for keeping food.

Pie tins and custard cups, used by Aunt Betty, the cook.

Original spice jars, brought from China.

Original flour and meal chest.

Original chest which contained Decatur silver (see letter in Museum).

Original brass kettles, used for preserving.

Plate given by Mary Hook, once used at the Hermitage.

Iron spit, given by Mary Felice Ferrell.

The bells overhead on the back porch were rung from the parlor and front door.

The Old Smokehouse A remnant of days long gone by, when the smokehouse was the most important house on a plantation. Built in 1831.

Original trough for salting meat made from one log, presented by Mrs. Cleves Symmes, granddaughter of Jackson's adopted son.

The iron kettle, used for rendering lard, was given by Mrs. E. W. Graham, great-great-grandniece of Rachel Jackson. The imitation hams show how they were hung from the beams.

A normal supply of meat for the 100 slaves, family and guests when hogs were killed was from 20,000 to 25,000 pounds.

The Museum The brick house now used as a museum, which was restored and built on the original foundation, was formerly used for house servants. This is the only piece of restoration on the grounds, the brick having been made on the Hermitage grounds years ago.



The Museum

SOUTH ROOM

On the Walls:

1. Lace veil intended for Mrs. Rachel Jackson to wear at Jackson's inauguration in 1829, but her death occurred shortly before. The veil was presented by the ladies of Cincinnati. Each letter in the name Jackson is made from a different pattern of lace. The twenty-four stars above the name represent the 24 states, and in the center is an emblem of peace. This veil was inherited by Miss Mary Wilcox from her grandmother, Mrs. Andrew J. Donelson. Miss Wilcox presented the veil to the Tennessee Woman's Historical Association, which, in turn, presented it to the Hermitage Association.
2. Pictures of Jackson's cabinet members in 1829.

3. Part of original parlor draperies.
4. Part of original bedroom draperies.
5. Jackson's portrait by Michael Nachtreib, a copy of the Dodge Miniature, is the likeness of Jackson widely used on stamp and currency issues.
6. Part of original parlor curtains.

Case No. 1

Shelf No. 1:

1. Gold sword presented to Andrew Jackson by the City of Philadelphia after the Battle of New Orleans.
2. Unique gun cane.
3. Turkish sword presented to General Jackson.
4. Cannon ball used in the Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815. Presented by Mrs. Burrell Jackson.
5. Sword captured at the Battle of New Orleans by General Jackson. Bought by the Association in 1897.
6. Cavalry sabre, captured at the Battle of New Orleans, bearing the coat of arms of the English Government and the initials G. R. (George Rex, III). Presented by W. E. Metzger.
7. Blade of sword presented to General Jackson by the citizens of New Orleans. This sword was bequeathed to Col. Andrew Jackson Coffee. Presented by Alexander D. Coffee.
8. Air gun and pump.

Shelf No. 2:

9. Leather shot pouch belonging to Andrew Jackson, Jr.
10. Sword said to have been used by Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. Presented by Mrs. W. M. Calhoun.
11. Sword used by General Coffee at the Battle of New Orleans.
12. Piece of dining room floor laid in 1835 and removed in 1894.
13. Piece of the old bridge built by General Jackson's troops to cross a swamp at the head of the Bayou Grand near Fort Barrancas, Fla.
14. Gold sword presented General Jackson July 4, 1822, by the State of Tennessee for his services at the Battle of New Orleans. It was bequeathed to Andrew J. Donelson, his former secretary. Purchased by the Ladies' Hermitage Association in 1940.

Shelf No. 3:

15. Wax candle found in Cornwallis' tent in Yorktown the night of his surrender to Washington. Presented to General Jackson who highly prized it and lighted it on each anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.
16. Foresight of one of the cannons used at the Battle of New Orleans. Presented by Capt. E. W. Averell to Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson for the Hermitage Association.
18. Old door knob, removed from one of the doors.
19. Pieces of marble from the tomb of Mary Washington; the cornerstone was laid by Jackson in 1833. Presented by Walter B. Palmer.
20. Military Regalia of General Jackson, presented by Joseph Horton Fall and John Hill Eakin.

21. United States cutlass used on the American Brig Carolina in a fight against the British in 1814-15, under General Jackson.
22. Silver mounted cane of General Jackson.
23. Italian carved cane, presented to General Jackson.
24. Gold-headed cane presented to General Jackson by Lt. Col. William L. Harneys, 2nd U. S. Dragoons, Sept. 30, 1838.
25. Walking cane of hickory.
26. Gun cane.
27. Cane made from wood that grew at the tomb of General Washington at Mt. Vernon. Presented by John Bigelow to General Jackson.
28. Folding bamboo camp chair.
29. Walking stick, presented to President Jackson by Thomas Hart Benton and John C. Calhoun and presented to the Hermitage Association by Mrs. J. A. Mitchell, Macon, Ga.

Shelf No. 4:

30. Shakespeare volume given and inscribed by Jackson to Henry L. Rucker of Cincinnati, 1837. Presented by Mrs. C. P. J. Mooney, 1950.
31. A British Dragoon flintlock holster pistol found on Jackson's battlefield at New Orleans in 1850. Presented by W. E. Metzger.
32. A stone from the grave of Andrew Jackson, father of General Jackson, who died in 1767. The grave is at Waxhaws Churchyard, S. C., and the stone was procured by Mr. Walter Lacoste Wilson and sent to Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence, who presented it to the Hermitage Association.
33. Duelling pistol (one of a pair) owned by General Jackson. Presented by Miss Spon. The whereabouts of the other is not known.
34. Pistol used at New Orleans. Presented by Bettie Hoffstetter Reise.
35. English bayonet embedded in cypress root, found on the battlefield at New Orleans and presented to General Jackson in 1844.
36. The sword and belt of Capt. Samuel Jackson, C. S. A., grandson of General Jackson.
37. Powder flask used by General Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans.
38. Old pair of shears.
39. Rifle ornamented with plates of German silver. This was given by the Jacksons at the Hermitage in 1861, when a call was made for guns by the Southern Confederacy. Purchased at Clarksville, Tenn., by a Federal officer whose son sold it to Mrs. B. F. Wilson, who presented it to the Association.

Shelf No. 5:

40. Picture of Judge Spruce Macay, Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, law preceptor of Andrew Jackson. Gift of Archibald Henderson of North Carolina.
41. Jackson's license to practice law, 1787, North Carolina.
42. Commission of Major-General issued to Andrew Jackson, 1801, by Archibald Roane, Governor of Tennessee. Given by J. McGavock Dickinson.

43. Healy's account of his visit to the Hermitage to paint Jackson's portrait as commissioned by Louis Phillipe.
44. Framed Declaration of Independence.
45. Letter to General Jackson from Bishop Henry Conwell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, written when he was in Rome, containing a picture of Pope Leo XII. Presented by Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson.

Case No. 2

Shelf No. 1:

1. Door scraper, one of a pair used on the front porch.
- 1A. Original bedspread used until recently in Jackson's room, with initials R. J. in center.
2. Mexican leggings, hand-tooled leather. Presented to Major-General Andrew Jackson by Gov. Sam Houston.
3. Old account books of Jackson's & Hutchings' Store, December 26, 1803-June 15, 1804.
4. Part of one of the original lace curtains.
5. Fringe made and used by Rachel Jackson for a bedspread. Presented by Miss Emma Hostetter.
6. Sample of original chintz in Jackson's bedroom. Presented by Miss Cora Watson, having been given by Rachel Jackson to a member of her family, who were the Jackson's neighbors.
7. Lace collar given by Rachel Jackson to Mrs. Governor Carroll, who gave it to her niece, Miss Bradford. At her death, at the age of 95, it was inherited by her niece, Mrs. Lizzie Miller Jones, who presented it to the Association.

Shelf No. 2:

8. Flat silver used at the Hermitage and at the White House, and two mahogany cases in which it was kept. Silver knife and corkscrew which belonged to Jackson. Presented by Mrs. Ramsey McIver, II.

Shelf No. 3:

9. Gold watch of the adopted son, Andrew Jackson, Jr.
- 9A. Memorandum book of Sarah York and Andrew Jackson, Jr., 1859, and his vest.
10. Daguerreotype of Captain Samuel Jackson, C. S. A., grandson of General Andrew Jackson, who was killed at the Battle of Chicamauga.
11. Daguerreotype of Andrew Jackson, Jr., adopted son of General and Mrs. Jackson.
12. Miniature of Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence, only daughter of the Jackson's adopted son. Her visiting card and that of her husband, which were given by Mrs. Richard Plater.
13. Portion of a gold link chain purchased by General Jackson in Philadelphia, 1831, and presented to his daughter-in-law, Sarah York Jackson. Given by Mrs. Joseph H. Thompson. Portion of the chain described

- above. Purchased from Miss Fannie O. Walton, great-great-niece of Mrs. Jackson.
14. The christening robe was worn by the children of Andrew and Sarah York Jackson.
 15. The baby cap which belonged to Rachel Jackson Lawrence; was given by her grandson, Mr. C. Lawrence Winn.
 - 15A. Heart pin cushion, made by Rachel Jackson Lawrence of dress scraps from the Hermitage household. Given by Mrs. R. H. Oliphant, whose mother received it from a member of the Jackson family. The second heart pincushion, also made by Rachel Jackson Lawrence, the pearls from the Sarah York Jackson necklace, and the sample of the lining of the Jackson coach were acquired from Miss Effie McIver, whose forebears were close friends of the Jacksons.
 16. Pearls which were given to Mrs. Sarah York Jackson, wife of Andrew Jackson, Jr., by President Jackson, when she went to the White House as a bride in 1831. She wore them to receptions given in her honor as a bride and also later as lady of the White House. The pearls have adorned seven brides in the immediate Jackson family. Purchased from the family by the Hermitage Association.
 17. Small knife and fork set; were given by General Jackson to his grandson, Andrew Jackson, III.
 18. Invitation to General Jackson's funeral. Presented by Mrs. M. G. Buckner.
 19. Presidential ticket (printed on satin) announcing Andrew Jackson's candidacy for the Presidency. Presented by N. B. Patterson, of Chicago. Printed by his grandfather, Col. J. B. Patterson, who was subsequently editor of the *Jacksonian*.
 20. Bank book of General Jackson, dated 1810.
 21. Physician's statement, 1826. Presented by Mrs. Leonard K. Whitworth.
 22. Knife of General Jackson. Presented by J. H. Baker.
 23. Engraving of John Overton, Jackson's law partner and life-long friend. Presented by his great-grandson, J. McGavock Dickinson, Jr. Letter from Andrew Jackson to Hon. John Overton, August 21, 1831. Presented by Judge John H. DeWitt.
 24. Letter written by James Madison, from Montpelier.
 25. General Jackson's ruler, with outstanding dates of his life engraved thereon.
 26. Pair of scales for weighing gold coin.
 27. General Jackson's lancet, used by Dr. Esselman when he bled his patient. Presented by Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence.
 28. Original photograph of Dr. Benjamin Rohrer, physician to President Jackson during the entire time he was in the White House. Presented by Cordelia Jackson, 1922.
 29. Latin Bible belonging to General Jackson, printed in Anno MDXCIII.
 30. Prayer book of General Jackson.
 31. Bible of Rachel Jackson.
 32. Two compasses.
 33. Hair of General Jackson in two frames, and lock of his hair presented by Mrs. Jack M. Bass.

34. Jackson's peace medal.
35. Jackson's temperance medal.
36. Billfold purchased by General Jackson in Tuscombina, Ala., May 3, 1828.
37. Pocket comb belonging to General Jackson.
38. Miniature gloves made by an admirer and presented to Andrew Jackson.
39. Congressional medal, presented to Major-General Andrew Jackson after the Battle of New Orleans.
40. Picture of General Jackson and lock of his hair.
41. Porcelain French pipe.
42. Real amber pipe.
43. Pipe from the Alamo, San Antonio, Texas, where Davy Crockett died.
44. Turkish wooden pipe.
45. Two snuff boxes.
46. Sunglass used to light his pipe. Presented by Roy Roe of Mobile, Ala., to Mrs. George Nelson of Murfreesboro, who presented it to the Association.
47. Dutch pipe.
48. Jackson's watch, engraved: "Presented to General Andrew Jackson by W. W. C. January 12, 1815." Given by Rogers C. Caldwell in memory of his mother.
49. General Jackson's Prayer Book.
50. The stick pin worn by President Jackson. Presented by Mr. and Mrs. T. Graham Hall, in memory of his mother, Mrs. Jennie McIver Hall.
51. Gold-rimmed glasses worn by General Jackson until a few years before his death and presented by him to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Sarah York Jackson. She gave them to the only granddaughter, Rachel Jackson, who presented them to John Marshall Lawrence. Purchased from him by the Association.
52. Miniature of Rachel Jackson, worn by General Jackson continuously until his death and only removed at night and placed with this Bible on a table by his bed.

Shelf No. 4:

53. "The Works of Lord Byron," presented to Jackson by Earl. Interesting letter from Byron to publishers of this volume is shown in Case H in opposite room.
54. Tortoise shell card case which belonged to R. E. W. Earl, given by Mrs. Stanley Horn.
- 54A. Card case and purse of Earl's, presented by Mr. C. L. Winn.
Pen portrait of Earl.
55. Jackson Electoral Ticket, 1832. He was overwhelmingly reelected, receiving 219 votes out of 286.
- 55A. Miniature of Jackson, given by Mrs. Benjamin A. Brakenbury, of Santa Barbara, Calif.
56. Jackson's Cabinet, 1829. Gift from Jackson to Major A. J. Donelson, Secretary to President Jackson.
57. New York, Nashville, Clarksville weekly papers of 1845, containing notices of the death of Jackson. Presented by W. M. Drane of Clarksville in 1920.

58. Badge worn at Jackson's funeral. Presented by Mrs. Frank Jefferson Blodgett of New York City, through Mrs. Lindsay Coleman of Nashville.
59. Badge used in commemoration of the death of Jackson. Presented by Charles Costleigh in memory of members of his family.
60. Letter from Thomas Jefferson, Monticello, 1821, regarding James Leander Cathcart.
61. Silver spoons, one of which is from a set of Jackson's spoons and the other from a set of Felix Grundy's. The handles were molded into Columbia liberty bells.
62. Silver cheese scoop, engraved, "G.W.C., Hermitage, Jan. 11, 1860," Editor of Harper's Weekly, to whom it was presented by the Jackson family.
63. Shaving case used by General Jackson.
64. Water color of Stockley place in Virginia, the home of Rachel Jackson's grandfather.
65. Gavel made of wood taken from the birthplace of Rachel Donelson, wife of Andrew Jackson. Presented by Mrs. Myrtle Blair Motley, Wm. Pitt Chapter, Chatham, Va.
66. Mortar and pestle used in the family of General Jackson.
67. Case for aquamarine necklace of Rachel Jackson (displayed on figure in opposite room).
68. Rachel Jackson's night cap. Presented by Mrs. John H. Cunningham of San Antonio, great-granddaughter of Mrs. William Watson, a neighbor and friend of Mrs. Jackson who was with her during her last days and to whom Mrs. Jackson gave the cap.
- 68A. Preliminary sketch made by Sully of one of his portraits of Jackson.
69. Sewing case made and used by Rachel Jackson.
70. Bead purse of Rachel Jackson.
71. Spinning wheel in bottle presented to General Jackson.
72. Flat iron used at the Hermitage during Jackson's lifetime, presented by Andrew Jackson Baker, Jr.
73. Miniature of Jackson in youth.
74. Pair of gold-rimmed spectacles used by Mrs. Jackson.
75. Needlepoint bag.
76. Jackson beaded bag. Loaned by Tennessee State Library.
77. Miniature frame of onyx and gold inlay, containing lock of General Jackson's hair. Presented by Mrs. Joseph H. Crenshaw of Ft. Royal, Va.
78. Work bag of Rachel Jackson.
- 78A. Pearl comb, which belonged to Rachel Jackson. Given to her niece, Rachel Donelson Eckford, then to Mrs. J. H. Darden, who willed it to her cousin, Dr. M. M. Cullom. Presented by Dr. Cullom to the Association.
79. Rachel Jackson's pearl ring.
80. Set of Mosaic jewelry consisting of belt clasp, necklace and ear rings, each medallion representing a different ancient temple. Worn by Rachel Jackson.

Shelf No. 5:

81. Part of letter written by Jackson to his wife, Rachel, regarding the Hermitage church and its pastor, Mr. William Hume. Given by one of the latter's descendants, Leland Hume.
82. Painting of the Hermitage Church, by Cornelius Hankins.
83. Poem on the death of Mrs. Jackson.
85. Letter from John Adams, Quincy, Mass., March 25, 1822 to James L. Cathcart.
86. Letter written by General Jackson to William Donelson, November 29, 1842. Presented by Miss Matilda Allison Porter, 1946.
87. Small portrait of Andrew Jackson, painted by Franklin Witcher of New York, for Jackson's Presidential campaign. Bought from a relative of the artist.
88. Springfield, Jefferson County, Miss., where Andrew and Rachel Jackson were married in 1791. Presented by Daniel Clay Bramlette of Woodville, Miss.
89. A letter of General Jackson to Mrs. Jackson, January 29, 1824. Presented by Judge John H. DeWitt.
90. Hermitage (or Ephesus) church Membership roll 1824-1839 including the Jacksons, given by C. L. Winn.
91. A photostat of Jackson's list of contributions for repairs of the Hermitage church and suggested alterations made by Andrew Jackson Donelson, given by Stanley F. Horn.

Case No. 3**Shelf No. 1:**

1. The green and white covered dishes, the six flowered soup plates, and the small knife and fork, which all belonged to the Jacksons, were given by Mr. and Mrs. T. Graham Hall, in memory of his mother, Mrs. Jennie McIver Hall, a friend of the Jackson family.
2. China platter and six matching soup plates, which were the Jacksons'. Given by Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield Clark, Jr., in memory of Mrs. Sheffield Clark, Sr.
3. Brass dinner gong.
- 3A. Pottery pitcher, given by Mr. Wylie B. Ewing, of Delray, Fla. Made for a dinner given in honor of Jackson, June 11, 1834, in Wheeling, W. Va.

Shelves No. 2 and No. 3:

4. Forty-three pieces of gold and white china, used at the White House during Jackson's administration.
5. Pieces of buff and gold china used constantly in the White House. From a set of 600 pieces, which was given to Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence when she was married.
6. Cup, saucer, plate, fork and spoon used by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on the occasion of his visit to the Hermitage, November 17, 1934.
7. Six silver tablespoons of the Jackson's, loaned by Vanderbilt University.

Shelf No. 4:

8. Silver basket.
9. Some of the valuable Jackson-Decatur silver, which included 16 round and oval dishes, which were purchased by Jackson from the widow of

Commodore Decatur, and used constantly for years at the Hermitage. (See letter regarding the purchase in Document Standard in Case B.)

10. Jackson's memorandum to his secretary regarding the purchase of the Decatur silver.
 11. Salad fork and spoon, which were presented by Mrs. Andrew Jackson, Jr., to Miss Sarah Livingston on the occasion of her marriage to Judge Beard, at Tulip Grove, and were presented to the Hermitage Association by her daughters, Mrs. Thos. Pierce of St. Louis, Mrs. Beverly R. McKennie, and Mrs. Weaver Harris.
 - 11A. Silver compote, one of the pieces of the Decatur silver.
 12. Old English silver coffee pot on trivet, presented to Wm. H. Calhoun, Nashville, in 1848 by Andrew Jackson, Jr. This piece was in daily use during General Jackson's residence at the White House. Loaned by Vanderbilt University.
 13. Silver sugar tongs.
 14. Silver muffinier or sugar shaker.
 15. Pair of silver napkin rings.
 16. Silver cups, marked A. J. and R. J., in daily use by General and Mrs. Jackson.
 17. General Jackson's Communion Cup.
 18. China cup, out of which General Jackson drank on the day of his death, and spoon used daily.
 - 18A. A buff and gold china tea cup and saucer, given to Mrs. C. A. R. Thompson by Rachel Jackson Lawrence. Presented to the Hermitage by the heirs of Miss Annie Kenneth Thompson.
 19. China cup and saucer, of Louis Philippe, purchased by Jackson from his steward, Boulanger. Obtained from the McIver family.
 20. Original blue plate, one of set of china used by General Jackson at the Hermitage. (English reproductions of this plate are sold in the Souvenir Shop.)
- Pieces of flat silver in daily use at the Hermitage.

Shelf No. 5:

21. Silver in daily use at the Hermitage.
22. A pair of coasters with glass decanters.
23. Salt cellar.
24. Caster with glass bottles.
25. Silver nut crackers and picks.
26. Wine cart on wheels (made in dining room).
27. Wine glass used by President Jackson at the White House, 1828-1836. Given by Bettie Hofstetter Reise.
- 27A. Hock or wine glass, used at the dinner in honor of Lafayette. Given by a member of the Jackson family to Mrs. W. L. Granbery, a friend and neighbor at Tulip Grove, the adjoining plantation. Presented to the Association by Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Granbery.
28. Bohemian decanter.
29. Cut glass used at the White House during Jackson's administration, including a decanter, eight wine glasses, five tumblers.
30. Silver and cut glass pickle jar.

Case No. 4**Shelf No. 1:**

1. Letter from President Jackson to Major Andrew J. Donelson, Louisville, 1837.
2. Letter from Mrs. Heyne, presenting shell letter racks to Mrs. Jackson (shell racks on mantel in Earl's room).
3. Letters of General Jackson, May 24, 1833.
4. Letter from Thos. Jordan, requesting appointment as Revenue Agent for the State of Maine, initialed "A. J." with memorandum.
5. Letter from Columbus, Ohio, supporters of Jackson, December 12, 1832, with notation in Jackson's handwriting.
6. Communication from Andrew Jackson to the U. S. Senate, nominating members of his Cabinet: "Edward Livingston of Louisiana, Secretary of State; Lewis W. Lang, of Delaware, Secretary of the Treasury; Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Secretary of War; Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, Secretary of the Navy; R. B. Taney, of Maryland, Attorney General of the United States." Dated, December 7, 1831.

Shelf No. 2:

7. "The Jackson Wreath," published 1829, includes an interesting account of the last hours and death of Rachel Jackson. Presented by Mrs. James A. Wemyss, of Gallatin, who inherited it from her great-grandfather, John Branch, Secretary of the Navy in Jackson's cabinet.
- 7A. Invitation from General Jackson to his neighbours, Dr. and Mrs. Doyle, Fountain of Health, to dine at the Hermitage, Dec. 26, 1840. Presented by Miss Decatur J. Page, descendant of the Doyles. Copy of the Globe, Dec. 5, 1837, inscribed "Jackson, Fountain of Health" which was the nearest Post Office. Given by Mrs. Lee Hunt.
8. General Jackson's Farewell Address (1837), printed in satin. Was carried as a banner in his funeral procession in Nashville, 1845. Statement of Wm. W. Bell, of Chicago, who presented it.
9. Inaugural address of General Andrew Jackson, March 4, 1833.
10. Jackson's Message refusing to re-charter the U. S. Bank, July 10, 1833.
- 10A. Jackson's Nullification Proclamation.

Shelf No. 3:

11. Communication of John Quincy Adams, 1819, to John Rodgers, President of the Navy Board.
12. Invitation to the Eighth of January Ball, 1831, Nashville, issued to Miss Clementine Boyd.
13. Letter from Emperor of San Domingo to Commodore Elliott, September 6, 1832, with notation by Jackson.
14. Extract from letter, signed Frederick P. Ladd, Boston, August 29, 1829, regarding Jackson's candidacy for President.
15. Letter to Andrew Jackson from N. Gevelot, Dec. 28, 1833, presenting bust of Jackson.
16. Letter regarding supplies ordered for White House, June 19, 1829.

Shelf No. 1:**Case No. 5**

1. Letter from Charleston, S. C., officials, expressing gratification over

- Major-General Jackson's proposed visit to the city, March 7, 1821.
2. Commodore Elliot's invitation to Martin Van Buren to visit Navy Yard.
 3. Address to citizens of Connecticut by the friends of Andrew Jackson in 1828.
 4. Medallions, illustrating stories from the Bible. On the reverse side is the story itself. This unique set was presented to General Jackson by an admirer.
 5. Pamphlet containing refutation of charges made about Jackson's marriage by political enemies in Cincinnati, 1827.
 6. Pamphlet in vindication of General Jackson regarding the executions of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, 1824.
 7. Wooden statuette given by Jackson to his granddaughter, Rachel, whose family gave it to the Hermitage after her death in 1923. The figures represent Louis Philippe and Jackson, saluting one another upon the payment of the indemnity due from France. The carving on the base represents the vessels bringing the gold from France; the hickory tree symbolizes the firmness of Jackson in demanding payment; the circle formed by the arms of the two symbolizes the lasting friendship between them. Carved by Pierre Joseph Landau, comrade in arms of General Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans, this was presumably presented to Jackson by the sculptor.
 8. Pamphlet on the Battle of New Orleans.
 9. Cartoon showing Jackson receiving cash payment from French cavalry March 1836.
 10. Copy of letter of Commodore Elliott, presenting the sarcophagus of Emperor Severus to General Jackson (see Page 56), given by the Hon. John Wesley Gaines.
 11. Copy of General Jackson's letter declining the sarcophagus, presented by the Hon. John Wesley Gaines. (See Page 57).
 12. Photographs of the sarcophagus, now on the grounds of the Smithsonian Institute, given by former Secretary of War, Jacob McGavock Dickinson.
 13. Copy of New York *Herald* of June 25, 1845, with pictures and description of Jackson's funeral procession. Given by Mrs. James A. Wemyss, of Gallatin.
 14. Jackson's first message to Congress, December 8, 1829, printed on silk. Presented by Mrs. Kendall Stickney, Monrovia, California.

NORTH ROOM (MUSEUM)

On the Walls:

1. Bronze bust of General Jackson by Belle Kinney.
2. Battle of New Orleans. Presented by C. F. Gunther, of Chicago, Endicott & Co., Lithographers, published by T. Yearger, Race Street, Philadelphia.
3. Print of General Jackson at New Orleans.
4. Portrait of Jackson.
5. Engraving of the Hermitage in 1856. This is not correctly drawn. (Francis Strickland, Architect, Lith. of Endicott & Co., N. Y.).

6. Engraving of Jackson.
7. Picture of Jackson at the Hermitage, 1830. Given by J. McGavock Dickinson.
9. Land Grant signed by President Jackson. Given by J. McGavock Dickinson.
10. Appointment of Chas. A. Anderson as secretary to the French Court by Jackson, 1836. Presented in memory of Ewin Lamar Davis by his wife.
11. Illustrated Map of Nashville 1832.
12. Certificate of Major-General Andrew Jackson's membership in the Hibernian Society, March, 1819.
13. Three pictures of Uncle Alfred, colored servant, born 1803 and died in 1901. He lived in the log house back of the mansion and is buried in the garden next to the Jackson's tomb. Given by Dr. Harry Vaughan and Mrs. Paul E. DeWitt.
14. Equestrian Statue of Jackson. This picture hung in President James K. Polk's room at the White House. Presented by Mrs. George William Fall.
- 14A. Engraving of General Jackson from a painting by Thomas Sully.
15. Death of Pakenham. Presented by C. F. Gunther, of Chicago, Endicott & Co., Lithographers, published by T. Yeager, Race Street, Philadelphia.
16. Blueprints showing the battlefield of Chalmette at New Orleans. Presented by Hon. John Wesley Gaines.
17. Drawing by Norman Marsh of original Hermitage. Copy of print from the collection of Mrs. Samuel Heiskell, now at the University of North Carolina.
18. Engraving of Andrew Jackson given by Mr. and Mrs. Whitefoord Cole, Jr., in memory of his mother.

Case No. 1

1. Engraving of General Jackson.
2. Clothing worn by General Andrew Jackson; dressing gowns and slippers, wool socks used when riding in winter weather; night shirts, pen marked, "Andrew Jackson," and numbered in indelible ink.
3. Account books used in stores owned by Jackson, Gallatin, 1803, Hunter's Hill, 1804, Clover Bottom, 1805.
4. Picture of "Aunt Hannah," Mrs. Jackson's personal maid, who was with her at her death.
5. Writing case inscribed "Presented to Andrew Jackson, President of the U. S., from the State of New Hampshire."

Case No. 2

British uniform (coat and waistcoat) taken at the Battle of New Orleans. Loaned by Andrew Jackson Lawrence, grandson of Andrew Jackson, Jr.

Case No. 3

Uniform and hat of Major John T. Reid, who fought with General Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans. Presented by his grandson, Mr. Maury T. Reid.

Case No. 4

Shelf No. 1:

1. Original letter of Amos Kendall, Nov. 20, 1829, and notation in Jackson's handwriting "Mr. Kendalls letter and remarks on my plans on National Bank."
2. Photograph of Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, in costume for a January 8 Ball. Mrs. Dorris was one of the four organizers of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, the first secretary and later Regent, and a life-long worker in the preservation of the Hermitage. Book, "Preservation of the Hermitage" by Mrs. Dorris (Copies may be purchased in Souvenir shop).
3. Small Liberty Bell, made from the overflow of the Columbia Liberty Bell. These small bells were purchased by patriotic associations to be rung on patriotic occasions.
- 3A. Mourning badge worn at the time of the death of General Andrew Jackson.
4. Photograph of Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence, Jackson's favorite grandchild and namesake of Mrs. Jackson.
5. Photograph of Colonel Andrew Jackson, III, whose wife, Mrs. Amy Jackson, conceived the idea of the Hermitage Association and it was from this couple that most of the relics were purchased.
6. Picture of Emily Donelson, white house Hostess during Jackson's Administration, presented by Mrs. Frank Klaphor. Frame given by Felice Ferrell.
7. Bust by Zolnay of Mrs. Mary L. Baxter, first Regent of the Ladies' Hermitage Association.
8. Booklet and program on the exercises held at the presentation of Jackson's statue by the State of Tennessee to the United States Capitol, April 11, 1928. The statue, which is by Belle Kinney, stands in the Capitol Rotunda.
9. Picture of Healy, artist sent by Louis Phillippe to paint Andrew Jackson and other prominent Americans.
10. Original floor plan of the Hermitage (changes in this were made during construction).
11. Souvenirs of President Theodore Roosevelt's visit in October, 1907. Special Register with autograph signature.
12. Poem to Rachel Jackson Lawrence by Emma Look Scott.

Shelf No. 2:

13. Copy Book of Maine Student containing interesting references to the Presidential election of 1825, given by Mrs. Henry W. Dearborn, Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

Shelf No. 3:

14. Flag from the grave of LaFayette, procured for the Association by Miss M. E. Ford through General Horace Porter, Ambassador to France.
15. Letter written by President Jackson, 1828, to LaFayette. Presented by Reed Schermerhorn.
16. Appointment of Samuel B. Marshall as Marshall of Western District of Tennessee, April, 1831. Presented by Mrs. Joseph A. Gray.

17. Coin token with head of Jackson. Presented by Mrs. Wm. H. Dow, Portland, Maine.
18. Cane. Charles Sayers, personal friend of Jackson, cut the cane while walking on the Hermitage grounds with Jackson. Presented by Mrs. Wm. P. Delafield, Dallas, Texas.
19. Cane. Presented by H. V. S. Negus of Bound Brook, N. J. It was a present from General Jackson to Mr. Negus' grandfather, James Engle Negus, a native of Philadelphia who had visited General Jackson at the Hermitage frequently as they were close friends.
20. A Cane hand made by Major McCalla, who served with General Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. Presented by Dr. C. A. Miller.
21. Silhouette of Andrew Jackson. Presented by Mrs. Whiteford Cole.
23. Pictures of:
 - (A) Mrs. Emily Donelson, first hostess at the White House.
 - (B) Sarah York Jackson, wife of adopted son.
 - (C) Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence, in childhood.
25. Picture of costume worn by Mrs. Andrew Jackson, Jr., at her wedding reception in the White House, and now in the National Historical Museum in Washington, D. C., with costumes of other mistresses of the White House.
26. Centennial medal, Jackson, Michigan, designed and presented by James B. Field of Jackson, Michigan, in honor of General Jackson.
27. Octagon House, Washington, D. C., where General Jackson was entertained. In a perfect state of preservation. Headquarters of the American Institute of Architects. Presented by Mrs. Cordelia Jackson, September, 20, 1922.
28. Letter to Andrew Jackson written by Robert C. Foster, and presented to Mrs. Harry W. Evans, Rebet, by Rogert Coleman Foster, VII, great-grandson of the writer.
29. Watch given by Andrew Jackson to his ward, General Daniel Smith Donelson, upon his entry to West Point. Presented by Samuel Donelson grandson of the original owner.
30. Home of Christopher Taylor, near Jonesboro, where Andrew Jackson boarded. Presented by Mr. I. M. McCowan.

Shelf No. 4:

31. Photostat copies of bill from doctor attending Rachel Jackson in her final illness and bill for her coffin, 1828. Presented by C. Norton Owen of Chicago.
32. Photostat copy of Deed of Trust for family graveyard, in Hermitage garden, to John H. Eaton, John Coffee, and Andrew Jackson, Jr. Presented by West Morton, 1926.
33. Bill of conveyance of slaves. Presented in memory of Jonas Redelshimer.
34. Andrew Jackson (by Earl) in the capitol of Montgomery, Alabama. Presented to the Ladies' Hermitage Association by Sarah E. Cowan, great-niece of Rachel Jackson.
35. Itemized statement of Dr. McCorkle's bill to Andrew Jackson, October,

1825. Presented by Mrs. E. A. Lindsey. Of special interest in reference to Jackson's solicitude for the health and welfare of his slaves.
36. President Jackson's Contract with his cook, Prevaux. Presented by Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson.
37. Currier & Ives Print; Death bed scene of General Jackson.

Case No. 5

Clothing and personal possessions of the Jacksons:

The red velvet dress, worn by Sarah York Jackson at the White House (which is the same as in the Earl portrait of her in the Hermitage dining room) was given by her great-granddaughter, Sue Rhea Symmes McCutcheon, in memory of her grandmother, Rachel Jackson Lawrence. Velvet sample shows original color. The shawl, which was presented by Mrs. W. H. Wemyss, belonged to Miss Jennie Treanor, who lived at Tulip Grove and was a friend of the Jacksons. The letter was written by Andrew Jackson from the White House, 1832, to his daughter-in-law, Sarah York Jackson. The leather hat box has the following name plate: "General Andrew Jackson, President of the United States" and the hat with the ten-inch mourning band is the one he wore in Washington following the death of his wife. The rosewood cane was his favorite walking stick. Displayed with one of his suits is a linen shirt made by seamstress Gracey who lived at the Hermitage. The lavender moire dress, which was Rachel Jackson's was presented by her great-granddaughter, Marion Lawrence Symmes, and the white shawl, said to have been hers, was given by Mrs. Bertha Pierce, of Daytona, Fla. The lace cap belonged to Rachel Jackson, and also the aquamarine necklace (the case for this is in the south room of the museum).

STANDARD OF LETTERS AND CLIPPINGS

- A. Letters from Senator Edmond de Lafayette, grandson of General Lafayette, concerning the French chair he gave to the Hermitage, which is in the Brides' Room.
- B. Steubenville Republican Ledger, reporting supper given in honor of Jackson's triumph, Nov. 26, 1828, and Jackson's election returns, 1828.
- C. Copy of National Banner and Nashville Whig, Aug. 12, 1828, given by C. L. Winn, great grandson of Andrew Jackson, Jr. and Sarah York Jackson. Contains commendations of Jackson's Policy during Creek Campaign.
- D. Interesting expressions of Jackson's characteristics of spirituality and patriotism in a letter (January 8, 1822) to his ward, E. G. W. Butler, purchased from his grandson, E. G. Butler.
- E. Signed military orders from various officers, 1814.
- F. Pay-rolls from Capt. Haley, Llewellyn Griffith and Major H. D. Peire.

- Military orders signed by Jackson and muster roll of regiment commanded by Stokely Donelson, 1792. Extracts from letters of Capt. Thos. Preston, John Overton, and J. Winchester and receipts signed by Jackson.
- G. Letter from Jackson to Dr. John L. Wynn. Photostat letter from Rachel Jackson to her brother, Capt. John Donelson, Aug. 25, 1821.
- H. Note of presentation of plaster cast of Powers bust, from Levi Woodbury and Jackson's reply. Letter from Jackson to Sarah York Jackson, April 14, 1835.
- I. Letter of condolence from Rachel Jackson to her niece, Catherine Caffery Walker, on the death of her sister, Jane Caffery Earl. A letter from Andrew Jackson to Catherine Caffery Walker, regarding business matters, presented by a descendant, Vera Walker Morel.
- J. Letter from D. Morrison, contractor, concerning additions to the house and erection of the tomb.
Letter from Jackson to A. Donelson, presented by Mrs. P. H. Manlove.
- K. West Carolinian Extra Dec. 7, 1833, containing Jackson's message to Congress. This paper, which originally belonged to Jackson's Law instructor Judge Spruce Macay, was given by Mrs. Fannie McNeely of Salisbury, N. C.

DOCUMENT STANDARD

Case A:

Jackson's appointment as Judge of Superior Court, signed by John Sevier, December 22, 1798.

Jackson's receipt from post office, June 2, 1826, for payments on his 17 newspaper subscriptions.

Invitation to Military Ball given at Huntsville Inn, 1825, in commemoration of the Battle of New Orleans. Presented by Mrs. George Dury, to whose grandmother the invitation was issued.

Photostatic copy of statement by Dr. Catlet regarding Dickinson duel.

Letter from Jackson to Col. John Overton, regarding the former's "conduct in Florida" and Eaton's appeal. September 16, 1831.

Case B:

Letter describing White House reception for Andrew Jackson, Jr., and his bride, from Emily Donelson, Washington, 1831.

Note from Jackson to his wife, February 6, 1804.

Letter from Mrs. Stephen Decatur regarding sale of silver and china and Jackson's signed receipt on his purchases.

General Jackson's orders for medicine and hospital stores, Nov. 4, 1813.

Case C:

Photostatic copy of letter regarding birthplace of Jackson and burial place of his mother and father, from James H. Witherspoon, Lancaster, S. C., April 16, 1825.

Land grant, signed by Jackson, presented by Mrs. J. C. Cartwright.

Letter from Dr. Beaumont to Jackson, expressing solicitude for latter's health and presenting his book on medicine.

Election returns from *Globe Extra*, November 15, 1832. Presented by Judge John H. DeWitt.

Case D:

Letter from Jackson to Maj. A. J. Donelson, 1837, relating the ovations he received en route from Washington to Nashville.

Letter to Col. John Overton from Maj. Wm. B. Lewis, 1832, summarizing the election trend. Presented by Judge John H. DeWitt.

Letter from Jackson to Maj. A. J. Donelson, July 25, 1833, giving instructions for Hermitage farming operations and requesting him to check and report on them.

Case E:

Letter in French regarding Louisiana colonies.

Ship passport, signed by Jackson, June 4, 1835.

Letter accompanying original Treasury Draft, remitting the famous Judge Hall fine.

Case F:

Photostatic copies of bills and letters from Philadelphia dealers regarding Hermitage furnishings purchased after fire, 1837 and of bills for remodeling mansion.

Case G:

Copies of bills for Hermitage furnishings purchased in 1837.

Letter from Jane Caffery, Hermitage, Feb. 1815, regarding the Battle of New Orleans, presented by Vera Walker Morel.

Official nomination of John H. Baker as Secretary of French Treaty Commission notation by Jackson.

Letter to Jackson from Roger B. Taney, Attorney General, regarding New Orleans banks.

Letters to Major A. J. Donelson, telling of marauder's attempt to break in to President Jackson's bedroom.

Case H:

Letter from Jackson to his neighbour Dr. Doyle, requesting his consultation with Col. Jeremiah George Harris' physicians at the time of his accident.

Letter from Lord Byron, Venice, 1819, to his Paris publishers, remonstrating against publishing under his name volumes of which he was not the author. Presented by Earl to Jackson, along with volume of Byron's poems.

Poem written on Jackson's birthday, March 15, 1837, White House.

Case I:

Letter from Jackson to Col. Wm. B. Lewis, February 28, 1845, regarding Polk's cabinet and other political matters.

Letter to President Jackson from Edward Livingston, Paris, May 6, 1834.

Case J:

Letter from Andrew Jackson to Major William B. Lewis, Aug. 6, 1814, referring to military matters.

Letter from Andrew Jackson to Dr. Doyle, Fountain of Health, requesting bill for services to his ward, Dec. 27, 1840.

The Carriage House In 1897, Col. Andrew Jackson, from whom most of the relics were purchased, sold to the Association the interesting old coach used by Jackson at the White House for state, ceremonial, and social purposes and for several trips to the Hermitage. The trip to the Hermitage took thirty days' time. His final journey when returning to end his life as a private citizen, was a continual ovation.

The skeleton of the phaeton is all that is left of the beautiful vehicle presented to General Jackson by the "Democratic-Republican" citizens of Philadelphia. It was made from timbers taken from the old ship Constitution. It was burned in a fire in Cincinnati, where Colonel Jackson was living and had his relics stored. (Photograph is on wall.)

Stone doorstep now in front of carriage house. Presented to Col. W. W. Parks by General Jackson. Presented to the Ladies' Hermitage Association by his granddaughters, Misses Annie and Grace Handly.

Display boards on the walls show photostats of the Library of Congress' letters of Rachel Jackson, and personal accounts of life at the Hermitage taken from letters and histories.

***Old Carriage House
From Hunter's Hill*** Log building moved from Hunter's Hill and used as a carriage house during Jackson's residence there, now located near the spring and now used as a tool house.

Uncle Alfred's Cabin Uncle Alfred was General Jackson's body-servant and always lived in his cabin in the rear yard. Born in 1803, he lived until 1901, and for many years entertained visitors when acting as guide through the Hermitage, and at his request, is buried near the Jackson tomb in the garden. This cabin has been furnished according to Uncle Alfred's time. In one of the rooms of the cabin is an old spinning jenny (original) presented by Mrs. W. B. Walton, a great niece of Mrs. Jackson. This was inherited by Mrs. Walton from the family.

The Log House by the Spring Completed in 1940, was built for the use of the Hermitage Association members. It consists of two spacious rooms and a kitchen equipped for simple cooking. It is used for the annual spring and fall outings of the Association, and members have the privilege of using the kitchen and one or both rooms for entertaining, upon application to the custodian and payment of a small fee. One of the rooms was furnished in memory of Mrs. Walter Stokes, former Regent, by her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Wemyss and her son, Walter Stokes, Jr.

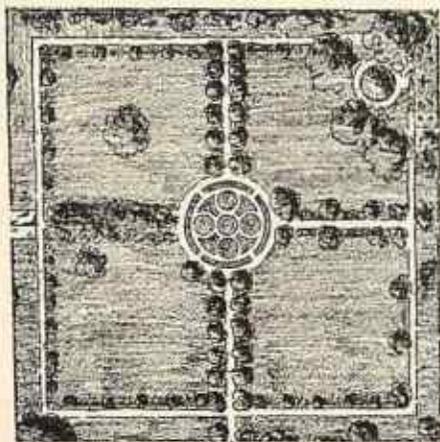
The Garden To the east of the mansion is the flower garden which General Jackson had laid out in 1819 for his wife, Rachel, whose chief interest it was.

It was designed by William Frost a well known English Landscapist and it is considered by authorities to be an outstanding example of early American garden design.

More than an acre in area, the garden contains about fifty varieties of old fashioned plants and great hickory and magnolia trees planted by General Jackson.

Other interesting varieties of trees in the garden and on the grounds have markers showing their common and botanical names.

The tomb of General and Mrs. Jackson is in the south-east corner of the garden, and many other members of their family and household are buried in the plot nearby.



THE TOMB



The tomb was built by General Jackson in 1831 and was erected over his wife, with a vault for himself.

The inscription on General Jackson's tomb is:

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON
Born March 15, 1767
Died June 8, 1845

The inscription on Mrs. Jackson's tomb was written by her husband, and is as follows:

"Here lie the remains of Mrs. Rachel Jackson, wife of President Jackson, who died the 22nd of December, 1826. Age, 61 years. Her face was fair, her person pleasing, her temper amiable, her heart kind; she delighted in relieving the wants of her fellow creatures, and cultivated that divine pleasure by the most liberal and unpretending methods; to the poor she was a benefactor; to the rich an example; to the wretched a comforter; to the prosperous an ornament; her pety went hand in hand with her benevolence, and she thanked her Creator for being permitted to do good. A being so gentle and so virtuous slander might wound, but could not dishonor. Even death, when he bore her from the arms of her husband, could but transport her to the bosom of her God."

The other graves on the plot are those of the adopted son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., and his wife, Mrs. Sarah York Jackson. Two infants lie buried there; also one son, Samuel Jackson who was killed at

Chickamauga; the grave of Dr. John M. Lawrence, who married Rachel, the idol of the old General's life; also their daughter, Mrs. C. W. Winn. In February, 1923, the spirit of Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence passed into the great beyond, and her body rests beside her husband and near her grandfather, the great hero, who affectionately looked upon and called her his "beloved little Rachel." The grave of Col. R. E. W. Earl, friend and companion of Jackson, is there. Further apart from the other graves is that of Mrs. Marion Adams, the widowed sister of Mrs. Sarah Jackson who always resided with her, and whose family was reared at the Hermitage. On December 19, 1906, Col. Andrew Jackson, grandson, was laid beside his kindred dust in the garden, and his wife, Mrs. Amy Jackson, who died January 9, 1921, lies beside him. There is also the grave of John Marshall Lawrence, 1859-1926, and Thomas Donelson Lawrence, 1869-1942, sons of Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence, and the grave of Anne Laurie Lawrence Smith, born at the Hermitage April 3, 1855, died February 4, 1937. She was the daughter of Mrs. Lawrence. Andrew Jackson, IV, son of Col. Andrew and Mrs. Amy Jackson, was buried here in 1953.

The grave of Uncle Alfred, freed slave who preferred to remain at the Hermitage and who wanted to be buried near General Jackson, is located to the north of the tomb in the garden.

The stone seat near the tomb is one of three presented to the Hermitage by Mrs. Marvin E. Holderness, Mr. Robert F. Jackson, Jr., and Mr. N. Baxter Jackson of New York, in memory of their mother, Mrs. Robert F. Jackson, who served as Regent of the Ladies' Hermitage Association. Mrs. Robert F. Jackson's grandmother, Mrs. Mary L. Baxter, served as first regent 1889-1899.

THE SARCOPHAGUS OFFER

In March, 1845, Commodore Elliott offered to General Jackson a sarcophagus which he had obtained at Palestine. In a letter of appreciation, but ringing with American spirit, General Jackson declined the offer.

The two letters touching this incident were presented to the Association by Hon. John Wesley Gaines and are as follows:

Washington City, March 18, 1845.

My Dear General—Last night I made something of a speech at the National Institute, and have offered for their acceptance the sarcophagus which I obtained at Palestine, brought home in the Constitution, and believed to contain the remains of the Roman Emperor Alexander Severus, with the

suggestion that it might be tendered you for your final resting place. I pray you, General, to live on in the fear of the Lord; dying the death of a Roman soldier, an emperor's coffin awaits you.

I am, truly, your friend.
To Gen. Andrew Jackson.

JESSE D. ELLIOTT.

Hermitage, Tenn., March 27, 1845.

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 18th inst, tonight with a copy of the Proceedings of the National Institute, furnished me by their corresponding secretary, on the presentation by you of the sarcophagus for acceptance on condition it shall be preserved and in honor of my memory, have been received and are now before me. Although laboring under great debility and affliction, from a severe attack from which I may not recover, I raise my pen and endeavor to reply. The steadiness of my nerves may perhaps lead you to conclude my prostration of strength is not so great as here expressed. Strange as it may appear, my nerves are as steady as they were forty years gone by, whilst from debility and affliction I am gasping for breath. I have read the whole proceedings of the presentation by you of the sarcophagus, and the resolutions passed by the board of directors so honorable to my fame, with sensations and feelings more easily to be conjectured than by me expressed. The whole proceedings call for my most grateful thanks which are hereby extended to you, and through you to the president and directors of the National Institute. BUT WITH THE WARMEST SENSATIONS THAT CAN INSPIRE A GRATEFUL HEART, I MUST DECLINE ACCEPTING THE HONOR INTENDED TO BE BESTOWED. I CANNOT CONSENT THAT MY MORTAL BODY SHALL BE LAID IN A REPOSITORY PREPARED FOR AN EMPORER OR KING.

MY REPUBLICAN FEELINGS AND PRINCIPLES FORBID IT; THE SIMPLICITY OF OUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT FORBIDS IT. EVERY MONUMENT ERECTED TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF OUR HEROES AND STATESMEN OUGHT TO BEAR EVIDENCE OF THE ECONOMY AND SIMPLICITY OF OUR REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS AND OF THE PLAINNESS OF OUR REPUBLICAN CITIZENS, WHO ARE THE SOVEREIGNS OF OUR GLORIOUS UNION AND WHOSE VIRTUE IT IS TO PERPETUATE IT. TRUE VIRTUE CANNOT EXIST WHERE POMP AND PARADE ARE THE GOVERNING PASSIONS. IT CAN ONLY DWELL WITH THE PEOPLE—THE GREAT LABORING AND PRODUCING CLASSES—THAT FORM THE BONE AND SINEW OF OUR CONFEDERACY.

For these reasons I cannot accept the honor you and the president and directors of the National Institute intended to bestow. I CANNOT PERMIT MY REMAINS TO BE THE FIRST IN THESE UNITED STATES TO BE DEPOSITED IN A SARCOPHAGUS MADE FOR AN EMPEROR OR A KING. I again repeat, please accept for yourself, and convey to the president and directors of the National Institute, my most profound respects for the honor you and they intended to bestow. I have prepared an humble depository for my mortal body besides that wherein lies my beloved wife,

where, without any pomp or parade, I have requested, when my God calls me to sleep with my fathers, to be laid; for both of us there to remain until the last trumpet sounds to call the dead to judgment, when we, I hope, shall rise together, clothed with that heavenly body promised to all who believe in our glorious Redeemer who died for us that we might live, and by whose atonement I hope for a blessed immortality.

I am, with great respect, your friend and fellow citizen,

ANDREW JACKSON.

To Commodore J. D. Elliott, United States Navy.

On January 8th, the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, an annual pilgrimage is made to the tomb of Andrew Jackson by the Association, school groups, patriotic and civil official organizations. Representatives place wreaths on the tomb. The Andrew Jackson State Park, commemorating his birthplace, is located 10 miles north of Lancaster, S. C.

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, largely a memorial to General Jackson, is located on the site of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, on the Tallapoosa River, east central Alabama.

GENUINENESS OF THE RELICS

That there might never be a question raised as to the genuineness of the relics purchased, the Association has obtained from Colonel Jackson and his sister, Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence, the following affidavit:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that all the articles of furniture or relics purchased by the Ladies' Hermitage Association from Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence, granddaughter, and Col. Andrew Jackson, grandson of General Andrew Jackson are the identical pieces of furniture owned and used by General Jackson during his lifetime. They were in the Hermitage when General Jackson died and were there when the Ladies' Hermitage Association took possession in 1889. The entire collection was removed in 1893, when Col. Jackson left the Hermitage, and have been restored from time to time as the Association was able to purchase them.

The articles restored up to the present time, March, 1900, are those in General Jackson's bedroom, which is complete as it was the day he died; the library, or office, entire; the hall, entire; and all furniture now in the dining room and parlors.

(SEAL)

COL. ANDREW JACKSON,

RACHEL JACKSON LAWRENCE.

COL. ANDREW JACKSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this March 13, 1900.

R. S. COWAN, *Notary Public.*

Since 1900 many more pieces of the Jackson furniture and relics have been acquired and restored to the Hermitage by purchase, gift, or loan; and while it is well furnished throughout with original pieces, information is still being gathered and evaluated on some outstanding relics.

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
LADIES' HERMITAGE ASSOCIATION

Regent.....MRS. A. MACDOWELL SMITH
First Vice-Regent.....MRS. WILLIAM P. COOPER
Second Vice-Regent.....MRS. EDWARD W. GRAHAM
Treasurer.....MRS. ROY C. AVERY
Recording Secretary.....MRS. HORATIO BUNTIN
Corresponding Secretary.....MRS. DOUGLAS WRIGHT

MRS. GEORGE F. BLACKIE
MISS MARIAN CRAIG
MRS. PAUL E. DEWITT
MRS. EDGAR M. FOSTER
MRS. HENRY GOODPASTURE
MRS. DOUGLAS HENRY
MRS. MARVIN E. HOLDERNESS
MISS MARTHA LINDSEY
MRS. GILBERT MERRITT
MRS. JESSE M. OVERTON
MRS. FRED RUSSELL
MRS. LAIRD SMITH
MRS. WILLIAM H. WEMYSS
MRS. JOHN REID WOODWARD

MR. STANLEY F. HORN, *President*, Nashville
MR. WILLIAM WALLER, *Vice President*, Nashville
MR. C. LAWRENCE WINN, *Secretary*, Old Hickory
MR. HENRY BARKER, Bristol
MR. THOMAS H. BERRY, White Pine
MR. WALTER CHANDLER, Memphis
MR. LEWIS R. DONELSON, JR., Memphis
MR. T. GRAHAM HALL, Nashville
MR. JAMES G. STAHLMAN, Nashville

THE FOLLOWING BOARDS HAVE HAD CONTROL OF
THE ASSOCIATION SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION

ELECTED MAY 15, 1889

Mrs. Mary L. Baxter, Regent
Mrs. A. S. Colyar, First Vice-Regent
Mrs. J. M. Dickinson, Second Vice-Regent
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary
Mrs. William Morrow
Mrs. John Ruhm
Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson
Mrs. Duncan B. Cooper
Mrs. Felix Demoville
L. F. Benson, Treasurer

Mrs. J. Berrien Lindsley, Sec. Vice-Regent
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary
Mrs. R. G. Throne
Mrs. J. M. Dickinson
Mrs. M. S. Cockrill
Mrs. A. M. Shook
Mrs. John C. Gaut
Mrs. P. H. Manlove, Treasurer

ELECTED MAY 17, 1899

Mrs. J. Berrien Lindsley, Regent
Mrs. J. M. Dickinson, First Vice-Regent
Mrs. Eugene C. Lewis, Sec. Vice-Regent
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary
Mrs. R. G. Throne
Mrs. M. S. Cockrill
Mrs. A. M. Shook
Mrs. John C. Gaut
Mrs. J. C. Buntin
Mrs. A. M. Shook, Treasurer

ELECTED MAY 20, 1891

Mrs. Mary L. Baxter, Regent
Mrs. Albert S. Marks, Acting Regent
Mrs. J. Berrien Lindsley, Sec. Vice-Regent
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary
Mrs. William Morrow
Mrs. John Ruhm
Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson
Mrs. John C. Gaut
Mrs. Maggie L. Hicks
Dr. William Morrow, Treasurer

ELECTED MAY 15, 1901

Mrs. J. Berrien Lindsley, Regent
Mrs. A. M. Shook, First Vice-Regent
Mrs. M. S. Cockrill, Second Vice-Regent
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary
Mrs. John C. Gaut
Mrs. William J. McMurray
Mrs. Thomas M. Steger
Mrs. J. C. Buntin
Mrs. J. Walter Allen, Treasurer

ELECTED JUNE 7, 1893

Mrs. Mary L. Baxter, Regent
Mrs. Albert S. Marks, First Vice-Regent
Mrs. J. Berrien Lindsley, Sec. Vice-Regent
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary
Mrs. John Ruhm, Auditor
Mrs. John C. Gaut
Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson
Mrs. Isabel M. Clark
Mrs. J. M. Dickinson
Mr. Edgar Jones, Treasurer

ELECTED MAY 13, 1903

Mrs. J. Berrien Lindsley, Regent
Mrs. A. M. Shook, First Vice-Regent
Mrs. M. S. Cockrill, Second Vice-Regent
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary
Mrs. John C. Gaut
Mrs. William J. McMurray
Mrs. Thomas M. Steger
Mrs. J. C. Buntin
Mrs. J. Walter Allen, Treasurer
Mrs. Lindsley expiring July 5, 1903,
Mrs. A. M. Shook was elected Regent,
Miss Louise Lindsley, a director.

ELECTED OCTOBER 30, 1895

Mrs. Mary L. Baxter, Regent
Mrs. Albert S. Marks, Acting Regent
Mrs. J. Berrien Lindsley Sec. Vice-Regent
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary
Mrs. John Ruhm, Auditor
Mrs. Hugh Craighhead
Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson
Mrs. John C. Gaut
Mrs. Isabel Clark
Mrs. P. H. Manlove, Treasurer

ELECTED MAY 17, 1905

Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Regent
Mrs. M. S. Cockrill, First Vice-Regent
Miss Louise Lindsley, Second Vice-Regent

ELECTED MAY 19, 1897

Mrs. Mary L. Baxter, Regent
Mrs. Albert S. Marks, Acting Regent

Mrs. J. Walter Allen, Secretary
 Mrs. William J. McMurray
 Mrs. Thomas M. Steger
 Mrs. J. C. Buntin
 Mrs. A. M. Shook
 Mrs. P. H. Manlove, Treasurer

•
 ELECTED MAY 15, 1907

Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Regent
 Miss Louise G. Lindsley, First Vice-Regent
 Mrs. A. M. Shook, Second Vice-Regent
 Mrs. J. Walter Allen, Secretary
 Mrs. M. S. Cockrill
 Mrs. Thomas M. Steger
 Mrs. B. F. Wilson
 Mrs. Joseph M. Ford
 Mrs. P. H. Manlove, Treasurer

•
 ELECTED MAY 19, 1909

Miss Louise Grundy Lindsley, Regent
 Mrs. Walter Allen, First Vice-Regent
 Mrs. A. M. Shook, Second Vice-Regent
 Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary
 Mrs. M. S. Cockrill
 Mrs. J. Cleves Symmes
 Mrs. B. F. Wilson
 Mrs. Joseph M. Ford
 Mrs. P. H. Manlove, Treasurer
 Mrs. M. S. Cockrill expired 1910. Mrs. Shelby Williams elected her successor.

•
 ELECTED MAY 17, 1911

Miss Louise Grundy Lindsley, Regent
 Mrs. J. Walter Allen, First Vice-Regent
 Mrs. B. F. Wilson, Second Vice-Regent
 Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary
 Mrs. J. Cleves Symmes
 Mrs. John C. Brown
 Mrs. A. M. Shook
 Mrs. James H. Campbell
 Mrs. P. H. Manlove, Treasurer

•
 ELECTED MAY 21, 1913

Mrs. B. F. Wilson, Regent
 Miss Louise G. Lindsley, First Vice-Regent
 Mrs. A. M. Shook, Second Vice-Regent
 Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary
 Miss Carrie Sims
 Mrs. R. A. Henry
 Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson
 Mrs. Maggie L. Hicks
 Mrs. P. H. Manlove, Treasurer

ELECTED MAY 19, 1915

Mrs. B. F. Wilson, Regent
 Miss Louise G. Lindsley, First Vice-Regent
 Mrs. A. M. Shook, Second Vice-Regent
 Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary
 Miss Carrie Sims
 Mrs. R. A. Henry
 Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson
 Mrs. Maggie L. Hicks
 Mrs. P. H. Manlove, Treasurer
 Mrs. P. H. Manlove expiring February 27, 1917. Mrs. Maggie L. Hicks was elected treasurer and Mrs. Porter Phillius a director.

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 ELECTED MAY 16, 1917

Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson, Regent
 Mrs. B. F. Wilson, First Vice-Regent
 Miss Louise G. Lindsley, Sec. Vice-Regent
 Mrs. Maggie L. Hicks, Treasurer
 Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary
 Mrs. A. M. Shook
 Mrs. Porter Phillius
 Mrs. R. A. Henry
 Mrs. J. Washington Moore

•
 ELECTED MAY 21, 1919

Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson, Regent
 Mrs. B. F. Wilson, First Vice-Regent
 Miss Louise G. Lindsley, Sec. Vice-Regent
 Mrs. Maggie L. Hicks, Treasurer
 Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary
 Mrs. E. T. Lowe
 Mrs. Porter Phillips
 Mrs. Harry Evans
 Mrs. R. A. Henry

•
 ELECTED MAY 18, 1921

Mrs. Harry Evans, Regent
 Mrs. Alex Caldwell, First Vice-Regent
 Mrs. James S. Frazer, Second Vice-Regent
 Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary
 Mrs. Maggie L. Hicks, Treasurer
 Miss Louise G. Lindsley
 Mrs. R. A. Henry
 Mrs. Joseph H. Thompson
 Mrs. Walter Stokes
 Mrs. Harry Evans resigned April 4th 1922. Mrs. Henry elected Regent and Mrs. McFarland a director. Mrs. Maggie L. Hicks resigned December, 1921. Mrs. E. A. Lindsey elected treasurer. Mrs. Joseph H. Thompson resigned and Mrs. Beau Folk elected October, 1921.

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 ELECTED MAY 1922

Mrs. R. A. Henry, Regent
 Mrs. Alex Caldwell, First Vice-Regent

Mrs. James S. Frazer, Second Vice-Regent
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary
Mrs. Maggie L. Hicks, Treasurer
Miss Louise G. Lindsley
Mrs. Reau Folk
Mrs. Walter Stokes
Mrs. Craig McFarland

ELECTED MAY 16, 1923

Mrs. Walter Stokes, Regent
Mrs. Alex Caldwell, First Vice-Regent
Mrs. James S. Frazer, Sec. Vice-Regent
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Secretary
Mrs. E. A. Lindsey, Treasurer
Miss Louise G. Lindsley
Mrs. Reau Folk
Mrs. Craig McFarland
Mrs. John T. Henderson

ELECTED MAY 20, 1925

Mrs. Walter Stokes, Regent
Mrs. James Frazer, First Vice-Regent
Mrs. E. W. Graham, Second Vice-Regent
Mrs. Reau Folk, Secretary
Mrs. E. A. Lindsey, Treasurer
Miss Louise G. Lindsley
Mrs. Craig McFarland
Mrs. H. L. Sperry
Mrs. J. M. Overton

ELECTED MAY 18, 1927

Mrs. James S. Frazer, Regent
Mrs. Edward A. Lindsey, 1st Vice-Regent
Mrs. E. W. Graham, Second Vice-Regent
Mrs. Reau E. Folk, Secretary
Mrs. Lyon Childress, Treasurer
Miss Louise G. Lindsley
Mrs. H. L. Sperry
Mrs. Jesse M. Overton
Mrs. James E. Caldwell, Sr.

ELECTED MAY 15, 1929

Mrs. Edward A. Lindsey, Regent
Mrs. Reau E. Folk, First Vice-Regent
Mrs. E. W. Graham, Second Vice-Regent
Mrs. H. L. Sperry, Secretary
Mrs. Lyon Childress, Treasurer
Miss Louise G. Lindsley
Mrs. Jesse M. Overton
Mrs. James E. Caldwell
Mrs. Edgar M. Foster

ELECTED MAY 20, 1931

Mrs. Edward A. Lindsey, Regent
Mrs. Reau E. Folk, First Vice-Regent
Mrs. E. W. Graham, Second Vice-Regent
Mrs. Lyon Childress, Treasurer
Mrs. Paul DeWitt, Secretary
Miss Louise G. Lindsley
Mrs. Jesse M. Overton
Mrs. James E. Caldwell
Mrs. Edgar M. Foster

ELECTED MAY 17, 1933

Mrs. Reau E. Folk, Regent
Mrs. E. W. Graham, First Vice-Regent
Mrs. James E. Caldwell, Sec. Vice-Regent
Mrs. Paul DeWitt, Recording Secretary
Mrs. Walter Stokes, Corresponding Sec.
Mrs. Lyon Childress, Treasurer
Miss Louise G. Lindsley
Mrs. E. A. Lindsey
Mrs. Jesse M. Overton
Mrs. Edgar M. Foster
Mrs. George Blackie

ELECTED MAY, 1935

Mrs. Reau E. Folk, Regent
Mrs. E. W. Graham, First Vice-Regent
Mrs. James E. Caldwell, Sec. Vice-Regent
Mrs. Paul DeWitt, Recording Secretary
Mrs. Walter Stokes, Corresponding Sec.
Mrs. Lyon Childress, Treasurer
Miss Louise G. Lindsley
Mrs. E. A. Lindsey
Mrs. Jesse M. Overton
Mrs. Edgar M. Foster
Mrs. George Blackie

ELECTED MAY, 1937

Mrs. Jesse M. Overton, Regent
Mrs. E. W. Graham, First Vice-Regent
Mrs. James E. Caldwell, Sec. Vice-Regent
Mrs. Paul DeWitt, Recording Secretary
Mrs. Walter Stokes, Corresponding Sec.
Mrs. Lyon Childress, Treasurer
Miss Louise G. Lindsley
Mrs. E. A. Lindsey
Mrs. Edgar M. Foster
Mrs. George Blackie
Mrs. Reau E. Folk

ELECTED MAY, 1939

Mrs. Jesse M. Overton, Regent
Mrs. E. W. Graham, First Vice-Regent
Mrs. James E. Caldwell, Sec. Vice-Regent

Mrs. Paul DeWitt, Recording Secretary
 Mrs. Geo. Blackie, Corresponding Secretary
 Mrs. Lyon Childress, Treasurer
 Miss Louise G. Lindsley
 Mrs. Charles Buntin
 Mrs. Edgar M. Foster
 Mrs. Walter Stokes
 Mrs. James E. Caldwell expired 1939, and
 Mrs. Edgar Foster was elected her successor.
 Miss Martha Lindsey was elected to the
 Board.

ELECTED MAY, 1941

Mrs. Edward W. Graham, Regent
 Mrs. Edgar M. Foster, First Vice-Regent
 Mrs. George F. Blackie, Sec. Vice-Regent
 Mrs. Lyon Childress, Treasurer
 Mrs. Paul DeWitt, Recording Secretary
 Miss Martha Lindsey, Cor. Secretary
 Mrs. Walter Stokes
 Mrs. Charles E. Buntin
 Mrs. Jesse M. Overton
 Miss Louise G. Lindsley

ELECTED MAY, 1943

Mrs. Edward W. Graham, Regent
 Mrs. Edgar M. Foster, First Vice-Regent
 Mrs. George F. Blackie, Sec. Vice-Regent
 Mrs. Lyon Childress, Treasurer
 Mrs. Paul DeWitt, Recording Secretary
 Miss Martha Lindsey, Cor. Secretary
 Mrs. Walter Stokes
 Mrs. Charles E. Buntin
 Miss Louise G. Lindsley
 Mrs. Douglas M. Wright
 Mrs. Robert F. Jackson, Sr.

ELECTED MAY, 1945

Mrs. George F. Blackie, Regent
 Mrs. Edgar M. Foster, First Vice-Regent
 Mrs. Robert F. Jackson, 2nd Vice-Regent
 Mrs. Lyon Childress, Treasurer
 Miss Martha Lindsey, Recording Secretary
 Mrs. Douglas M. Wright, Cor. Secretary
 Mrs. Walter Stokes
 Mrs. Paul DeWitt
 Mrs. Chas. E. Buntin
 Mrs. E. W. Graham
 Mrs. Jesse M. Overton
 Miss Fernine Pride
 Mrs. William P. Cooper
 Mrs. Roy Avery

ELECTED MAY, 1947

Mrs. George F. Blackie, Regent
 Mrs. Edgar M. Foster, First Vice-Regent

Mrs. Robert F. Jackson, 2nd Vice-Regent
 Mrs. Lyon Childress, Treasurer
 Miss Martha Lindsey, Recording Secretary
 Mrs. Douglas M. Wright, Cor. Secretary
 Mrs. Walter Stokes
 Mrs. Paul DeWitt
 Mrs. Chas. E. Buntin
 Mrs. E. W. Graham
 Mrs. Jesse M. Overton
 Miss Fernine Pride
 Mrs. William P. Cooper
 Mrs. Roy Avery

ELECTED MAY, 1949

Mrs. Robert F. Jackson, Regent
 Mrs. William P. Cooper, First Vice-Regent
 Miss Fernine Pride, Second Vice-Regent
 Mrs. Roy Avery, Treasurer
 Miss Martha Lindsey, Recording Secretary
 Mrs. Douglas M. Wright, Cor. Secretary
 Mrs. George F. Blackie
 Mrs. Charles E. Buntin
 Mrs. Lyon Childress
 Mrs. Paul DeWitt
 Mrs. Edgar M. Foster
 Mrs. E. W. Graham
 Mrs. Douglas Henry
 Mrs. Gilbert S. Merritt
 Mrs. Jesse M. Overton
 Mrs. William H. Wemyss

ELECTED MAY, 1951

Mrs. W. H. Wemyss, Regent
 Mrs. William P. Cooper, First Vice-Regent
 Miss Fernine Pride, Second Vice-Regent
 Mrs. Roy C. Avery, Treasurer
 Miss Martha Lindsey, Recording Secretary
 Mrs. Douglas M. Wright, Cor. Secretary
 Mrs. George F. Blackie
 Mrs. Charles Buntin
 Mrs. Lyon Childress
 Mrs. Paul E. DeWitt
 Mrs. Edgar M. Foster
 Mrs. E. W. Graham
 Mrs. Douglas Henry
 Mrs. Robert F. Jackson
 Mrs. Gilbert S. Merritt
 Mrs. Jesse M. Overton

ELECTED MAY, 1953

Mrs. W. H. Wemyss, Regent
 Mrs. William P. Cooper, First Vice-Regent
 Miss Fernine Pride, Second Vice-Regent
 Mrs. Roy C. Avery, Treasurer
 Miss Martha Lindsey, Recording Secretary

Mrs. Douglas M. Wright, Cor. Secretary
Mrs. George F. Blackie
Mrs. Charles Buntin
Mrs. Lyon Childress
Mrs. Paul E. DeWitt
Mrs. Edgar M. Foster
Mrs. E. W. Graham
Mrs. Douglas Henry
Mrs. Robert F. Jackson
Mrs. Gilbert S. Merritt
Mrs. Jesse M. Overton

ELECTED MAY, 1955

Mrs. Douglas Henry, Regent
Mrs. William P. Cooper, First Vice-Regent
Miss Fernine Pride, Second Vice-Regent
Mrs. Roy C. Avery, Treasurer
Miss Martha Lindsey, Recording Secretary
Mrs. Douglas M. Wright, Corrus. Secretary
Mrs. Geo. F. Blackie
Mrs. Horatio Buntin
Mrs. Lyon Childress
Mrs. Paul E. DeWitt
Mrs. Edgar M. Foster
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Mrs. Robert F. Jackson
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ELECTED MAY, 1959

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BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ON ANDREW JACKSON
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<i>Author</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of Publication</i>
Jackson, Andrew	Correspondence, 7 vols., ed. by John S. Bassett	1926-35
An American Officer	Civil and Military History of Andrew Jackson	1825
Bassett, John S.	The Life of Andrew Jackson, 2 vols.	1911
Bowers, Claude G.	Party Battles of the Jackson Period	1922
Brady, Cyrus T.	The True Andrew Jackson	1906
Brown, William G.	Andrew Jackson	1900
Augustus G. Buell	History of Andrew Jackson	1904
Campbell, Tom W.	Two Fighters and Two Fines	1941
Citizen of New York	Memoirs of General Andrew Jackson	1845
Cobbett, William	Life of Andrew Jackson	1834
Colyar, Arthur St. C.	Life and Times of Andrew Jackson	1904
Dusenbery, Ben M.	Monument to the Memory of Gen. Jackson	1845
Eaton, John H.	The Life of Andrew Jackson	1817
Frost, John	Pictorial Life of Andrew Jackson	1847
Gentleman of the Baltimore Bar	Some Account of Gen. Jackson	1828
Goodwin, Philo A.	Biography of Andrew Jackson	1832
Headley, Joel T.	The Life of Andrew Jackson	1880
Heiskell, Saml. G.	Andrew Jackson and Early Tenn. History, 3 vols.	1920
James, Marquis	Andrew Jackson, 2 vols.	1938
Jenkins, Jno. S.	Life and Public Services of Gen. Andrew Jackson	1880
Johnson, Gerald W.	Andrew Jackson, An Epic in Homespun	1927
Karsner, David	Andrew Jackson, The Gentle Savage	1929
Macdonald, Wm.	Jacksonian Democracy, 1829-1837	1906
Mayo, Robert	Political Sketches of Eight Years in Washington	1839
Nicolay, Helen	Andrew Jackson, The Fighting President	1929
Ogg, Frederic A.	The Reign of Andrew Jackson	1921
Parton, James	Life of Andrew Jackson, 2 vols.	1860
Peck, Charles H.	The Jacksonian Epoch	1899
Rowland, Eron O.	Andrew Jackson's Campaign Against the British	1926
Schlesinger, Arthur M.	The Age of Jackson	1945
Snelling, William J.	A Brief, Impartial History by a Free Man	1831
Sumner, William G.	Andrew Jackson	1910
Syrett, Harold G.	Andrew Jackson, His Contribution	1953
Van Deusen, Glyndon	The Jacksonian Era, 1828-1848	1959
Waldo, Samuel P.	Memoirs of Andrew Jackson	1819
Walker, Alexander	Jackson and New Orleans	1856
Ward, John W.	Andrew Jackson, Symbol for an Age	1955
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Coy, Harold	Real Book About Andrew Jackson	1952
James, Bessie R.	The Courageous Heart	1934
Judson, Clara I.	Andrew Jackson	1954

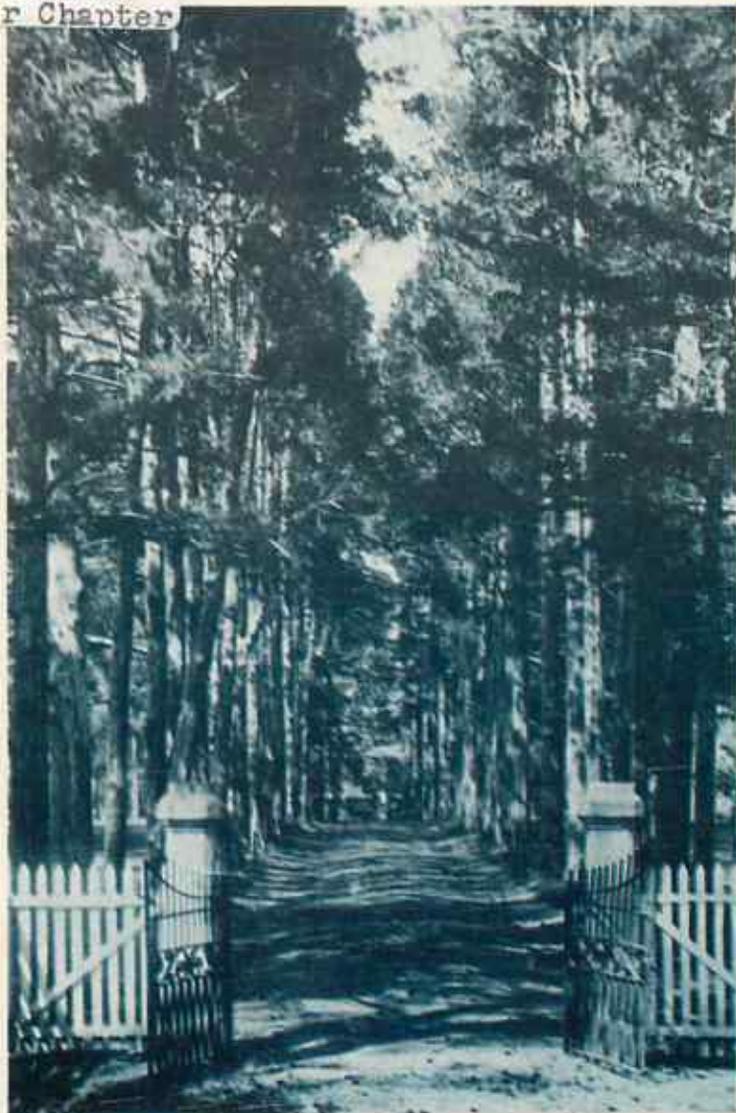
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