



**State of Tennessee
Department of State
Tennessee State Library and Archives**

**Warner-Cartwright-Phillips
Genealogical Collection, 1791-2016**

COLLECTION SUMMARY

Creator:

Rose, Stanley Frazer

Inclusive Dates:

1791-2016, bulk 1850-1970

Scope & Content:

Collection consists of genealogical research relating to the Warner, Cartwright, and Phillips families as well as its connecting branches. These records primarily contain photocopied research relating to the history of these families.

Stanley Frazer Rose also compiled detailed genealogy trees and booklets for several of the family branches. The family booklet on Sadie Warner Frazer's paternal ancestors in Box 2, Folder 11, may be of particular interest to those researching the Warner line. This booklet contains a concise family history as well as photographs and newspaper clippings relating to the Warner's.

Folders 6 & 7 in Box 10 consist of incorrect genealogy material that was collected on the Philips family.

The collection was kept in the original order in which it was donated. The compiler also created the folder titles.

Physical Description/Extent:

10 cubic feet

Accession/Record Group Number:

2016-028

Language:

English

Permanent Location:

XVI-C-1-2

Repository:

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

Administrative/Biographical History

Stanley Frazer Rose is the great grandson of Percy Warner (1861-1927). He received his law degree and master's degree in management from Vanderbilt University.

Organization/Arrangement of Materials

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

Conditions of Access and Use

Restrictions on Access:

No restrictions

Restrictions on Use and Reproduction:

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Index Terms

Personal/Family Names:

- Ashall family
- Carroway family
- Cartwright family
- Cocke family
- Crafford family

English family
Exum family
Foster family
Ferris family
Frazer, George Augustine, 1879-1962
Frazer, Percy Warner, 1906-1999
Frazer, Sadie Warner, 1885-1974
Ganey family
Horn family
Hunter family
Jewry family
Johnson family
Josey family
Keeling family
Kincher family
Langley family
Lea, Luke, 1879-1945
Lovett family
Marshall family
Martin family
Mason family
Philips family
Phillips family
Pope family
Prime family
Ruffins family
Salmon family
Shipp family
Smith family
Thelaball family
Thomas family
Thorowgood family
Trueman family
Warden, Margaret Lindsley, 1864-1936
Warner family
Warner, Jacob Levi, 1806-1885
Warner, James Cartwright, 1830-1895
Warner, Joseph Henry, 1843-1923
Warner, Percy, 1861-1927
Warriner family
Watts family
Williams family
Woodson family

Corporate Names/Organizations/Government Bodies:

Jamestowne Society
Society of the Cincinnati

Geographic Names:

Tennessee -- History -- 19th century -- Sources
Tennessee -- History -- 20th century -- Sources
North Carolina -- Genealogy -- Sources
Tennessee -- Genealogy -- Sources
Virginia -- Genealogy -- Sources
West Virginia -- Genealogy – Sources

Document Types:

Articles
Copy prints
Genealogical tables
Photographs

Acquisition and Appraisal

Provenance and Acquisition:

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

Processing and Administrative Information

Preferred Citation:

Warner-Cartwright-Phillips Genealogical Collection, 1791-2016,
Tennessee State Library and Archives

Processing Information:

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

Related Archival Materials:

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

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

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

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

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

Frazer-Murfree Genealogical Collection, 1775-2016, Tennessee State Library and Archives

Washington Family Genealogical Collection, 1833-2016, Tennessee State Library and Archives

DETAILED COLLECTION DESCRIPTION
CONTAINER LIST

Contents/Item Title	Date	Box	Folder
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Cartwright family		1	2
Cartwright family		1	3
Cartwright family		1	4
Cartwright family		1	5
Cartwright family		1	2
Mason family (Jamestowne Society)		2	1
Ganey family		2	2
Thelaball family		2	3
Hunter family		2	4
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Thorowgood family		2	9
Johnson & Ashall families		2	10
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Woodson (Jamestowne Society) & Smith families		4	2
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Marshall family		10	1
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Kinchin, Ruffin, Jewry, and Prime Families		10	3
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Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors

Warriner to Jacob Levi Warner

*This information is provided for educational
and genealogical purposes only.*

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose
2016

Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors

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4. Percy Warner's Daughters

5. Sadie Warner and George A. Frazer: Twentieth Century

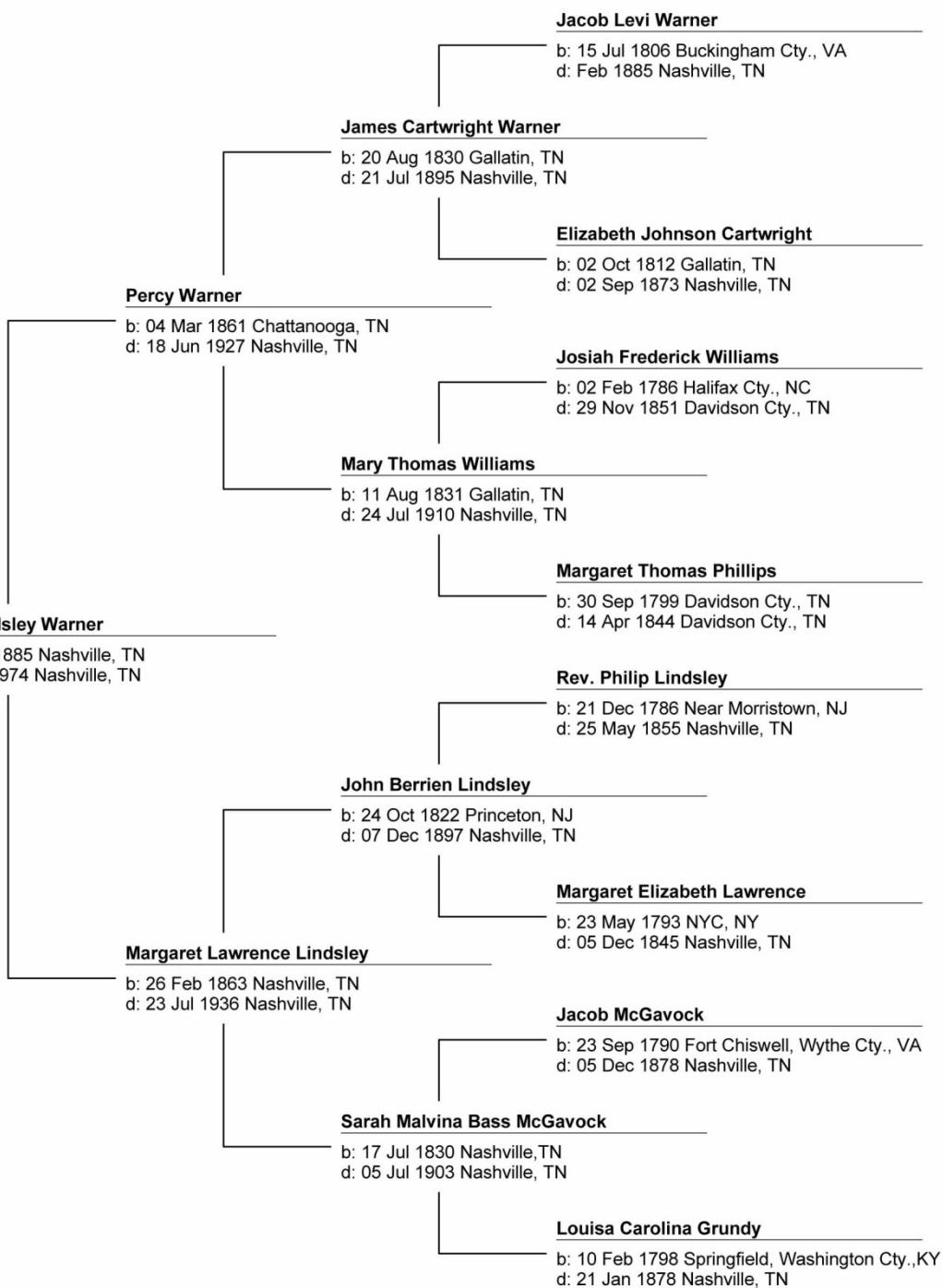
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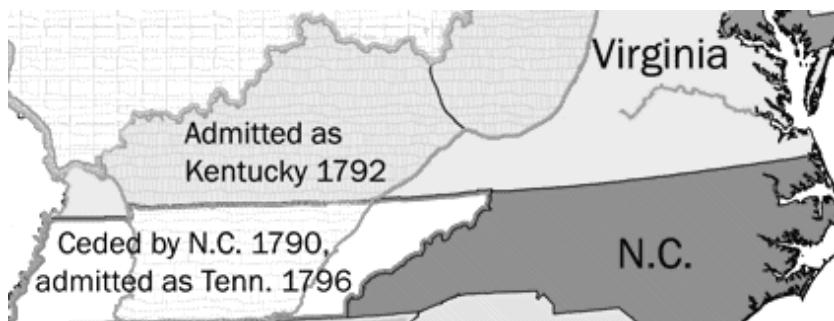
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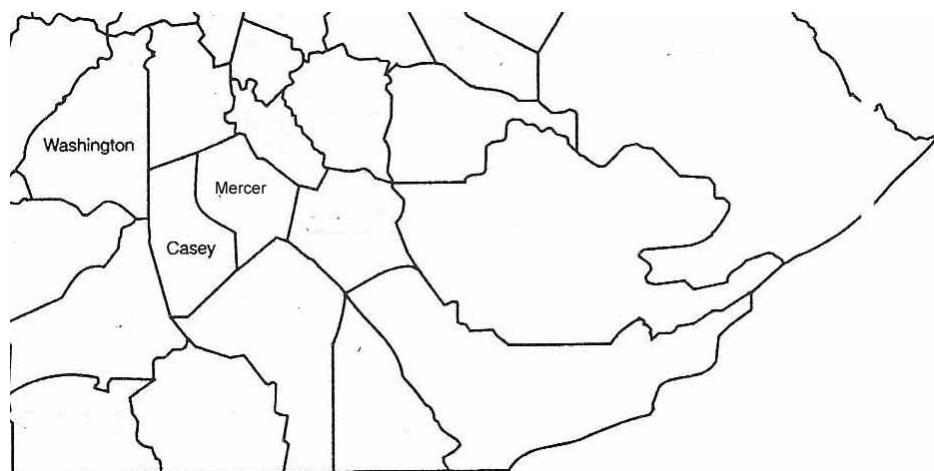
Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal and Maternal Ancestors



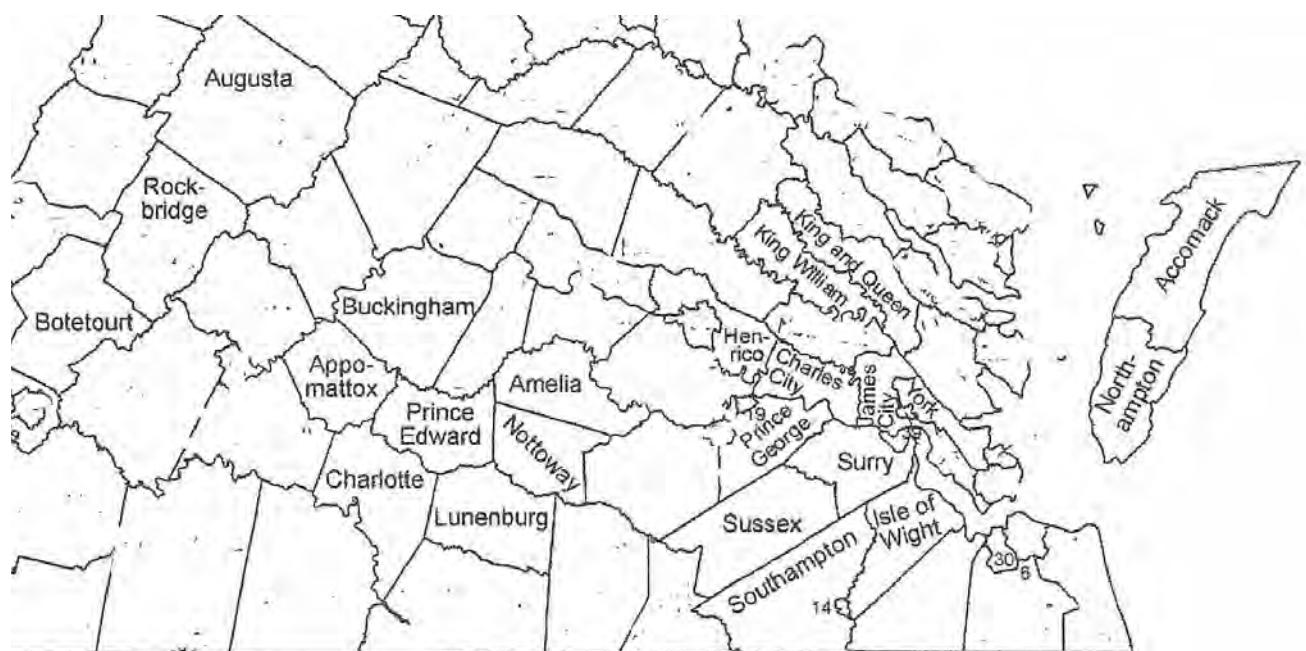
Tennessee



Chattanooga, Tennessee



Kentucky



Virginia

Warner

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

Descendants of Richard WARRINER and Ann TRUEMAN

- 1 Richard WARRINER (about 1736 - before 1783)
 - + Ann TRUEMAN (- between 1807 and 1811)
- ...2 Jacob WARRINER
 - + Ann SURNAME UNKNOWN
 -3 William WARNER (- 1816)
 - + Mary SURNAME UNKNOWN (- 1816)
 -4 Jacob Levi WARNER (1806 - 1885)
 - + Elizabeth Johnson CARTWRIGHT (1812 - 1873)
 -5 James Cartwright WARNER (1830 - 1895)
 - + Mary Thomas WILLIAMS (1831 - 1910)
 -5 George WARNER (about 1839 -)
 -5 Joseph Henry WARNER (1843 - 1923)
 - + Alice Gray HORD (1844 - 1935)
 -5 Elizabeth WARNER (1846 -)
 - + James MC LAUGHLIN
 -5 Frances WARNER (about 1849 - 1929)
 -5 Annie Gray WARNER (1849 - 1929)
 - + Benjamin McCullough HORD (1842 -)
 -5 Male WARNER
 -4 Reuben T. WARNER (1807 - 1868)
 - + Sophia G. MOSS
 -4 Elizabeth WARRINER (1813 - 1868)
 - + Philip WINFREW (1807 - 1844)
 - + Nicholas B. LITTLE
 -4 Polly WARRINER
 - + Robert T DAMRON (about 1783 -)
 -4 Nancy WARRINER (- 1845)
 - + Nicholas WINFREY (1797 - 1846)
 -4 William P. WARNER
 -4 David WARNER

Warner Early Genealogy: Aston, Cocke, Daft, Ferris, Pierce, Smith, Trueman, Warriner, Woodson

Until recently, the Warner family did not know of the ancestry of their family before James Cartwright Warner's father, Jacob Levi Warner (1806-1885). Genealogical research has given us the answers. Some early documents have listings for Warriner. The Warners and Warriners were the same family. The spelling could have been simplified or the change could have been because in Henrico County, Virginia Warriner is pronounced as Warner.

Note on early Warner genealogy: The Augustine Warner family is a premier First Families of Virginia (FFV) but is not related to our Warner family.

Descendants of Richard WARRINER and Ann TRUEMAN

- 1 Richard WARRINER (about 1736 - before 1783)
 - + Ann TRUEMAN (- between 1807 and 1811)
- ...2 Jacob WARRINER
 - + Ann SURNAME UNKNOWN
-3 William WARNER (- 1816)
 - + Mary SURNAME UNKNOWN (- 1816)
-4 Jacob Levi WARNER (1806 - 1885)
 - + Elizabeth Johnson CARTWRIGHT (1812 - 1873)
-4 Reuben T. WARNER (1807 - 1868)
 - + Sophia G. MOSS
-4 Elizabeth WARRINER (1813 - 1868)
 - + Philip WINFREW (1807 - 1844)
 - + Nicholas B. LITTLE
-4 Polly WARRINER
 - + Robert T DAMRON (about 1783 -)
-4 Nancy WARRINER (- 1845)
 - + Nicholas WINFREY (1797 - 1846)
-4 William P. WARNER
-4 David WARNER

Richard Warriner (b. ca. 1736-d. ca. 1783) is the earliest Warriner that has been confirmed by extensive genealogical research. The name of **Richard Warriner's** wife is **Ann Trueman** (d. ca. 1811). Richard Warriner's April 1783 inventory and appraisement does not name a wife Ann or children, but

Henrico County Court Order (1781-84) does name a wife Ann.  His wife Ann's 1807 will included a Jacob Warriner of Casey County, Kentucky.  Below is a summary of information about the ancestry of Ann Trueman.

*

Descendants of Richard TRUEMAN Sr.

- 1 Richard TRUEMAN Sr. (about 1684 - between 31 Mar 1754 and 01 Jul 1754)
 - + Elizabeth SURNAME UNKNOWN (about 1688 -)
- ...2 Richard TRUEMAN Jr. (about 1708 -)
 - + Mary WOODSON (about 1707 -)
-3 Ann TRUEMAN (- between 1807 and 1811)
 - + Richard WARRINER (about 1736 - before 1783)
-4 Jacob WARRINER
 - + Ann SURNAME UNKNOWN

Richard Trueman (Truman) Sr. (b. ca. 1684-1754) was born in Virginia. He was a farmer and small landowner in Henrico County. His son, **Richard Trueman Jr.** (b. ca. 1708) was a farmer and small landowner. His 1772 will named a daughter, **Ann Warriner**, but his 1783 inventory and appraisement of estate did not mention a wife or children.

Ann Trueman (b. ca. 1736) was born in Henrico County. Her 1807 will and administration named a Jacob and Ann Warriner.

*

Descendants of John WOODSON and Sarah WINSTON

- 1 John WOODSON (1586 - 1644)
 - + Sarah WINSTON (1590 - about 1660)
- ...2 Col. Robert WOODSON (about 1635 - about 1710)
 - + Elizabeth FERRIS (about 1637 - about 1689)
-3 Richard WOODSON (about 1662 -)
 - + [Ann SMITH] (- about 1730)
-4 Mary WOODSON (about 1707 -)
 - + Richard TRUEMAN Jr. (about 1708 -)
-5 Ann TRUEMAN (- between 1807 and 1811)
 - + Richard WARRINER (about 1736 - before 1783)

Ann Trueman's mother was Mary Woodson (b. ca. 1707). Mary Woodson's maternal ancestry is unproven. The first Woodson in the Colonies was John Woodson (1586-1644). He married Sarah Winston (1590- d. ca. 1660) in Dorset, Dorsetshire, England. They immigrated to Virginia in 1619 on the *George*. He came to the Colonies as a surgeon; he became a farmer and landowner. They settled in Fleur de Hundred (Flowerdew Hundred) where he owned a plantation on the south side of the James River. John was killed in an Indian massacre April, 18, 1644 near Jamestowne. He is eligible to be represented in the Jamestowne Society.

Mary Woodson's father **Col. Robert Woodson** (b. ca. 1635-d. ca. 1710) was born in Fleur de Hundred, Prince George County. If Mary Woodson's mother were Ann Smith, then the following families genealogies would be included: Cocke, Aston, Wallfurlong, Jordan, Nason, Smith, Daft.

Col. Robert Woodson married **Elizabeth Ferris** (b. ca. 1637- d. ca. 1689) in Curles Neck Plantation, Henrico County. She was the daughter of Richard Ferris.

*

Descendants of Nicholas FERRIS and Mary WODENORTH

- 1 Nicholas FERRIS (1546 -)
 - + Mary WODENORTH
- ...2 Richard James FERRIS (about 1596 - about 1647)
 - + Name UNKNOWN
-3 Elizabeth FERRIS (about 1637 - about 1689)
 - + Col. Robert WOODSON (about 1635 - about 1710)
-4 Richard WOODSON (about 1662 -)
 - + [Ann SMITH] (- about 1730)
-5 Mary WOODSON (about 1707 -)
 - + Richard TRUEMAN Jr. (about 1708 -)
-6 Ann TRUEMAN (- between 1807 and 1811)
 - + Richard WARRINER (about 1736 - before 1783)

Nicholas Ferris (b. 1546) (Ferrier, Ferrer, Ferrers, Ferrar, Farris, Faris, Ferre) was born in Hertford, Hertfordshire, England, and died in Virginia. His wife Mary Wodenorth died in England. He arrived in 1636 as a headright of Robert Hallom of Curles Neck Plantation, Henrico County, Virginia.

The Ferris family is a Norman family traced through Henri de Ferriers of Gascony; master of horse for the Duke of Normandy. Some theories are that this is actually the Nicolas Ferrar family. The Ferrer family in the 17th century married into the Lawrence Washington Family [See Washington, George A. Frazer's Maternal Ancestors].

Their son, **Richard James Ferris** (b. ca. 1596-d. ca. 1647) was born in Middlesex, London, England and immigrated to Henrico County.

*

Woodson continued

When **Col. Robert Woodson** married into the Ferris family, he was able to buy a large estate and become a wealthy planter. In 1704, he owned 1157 acres in Henrico County. He was a surveyor of highways in 1685.

*

Warriner continued

Richard and Ann Warriner's son, **Jacob Warriner** (will dated 1825), was born in Virginia. He probably moved from Henrico County, Virginia to Buckingham County, Virginia between 1777-1782. He married in Virginia **Ann (Nancy) _____** whose surname could have been Pollard. The Warner/Warriner families were generally humble people in their native Virginia. They were small land owners and farmers. Jacob's son, William Warner, was born between 1775-1778 in Virginia. Jacob moved to Casey County, Kentucky and remained there until his death after November 8, 1825 (the date he signed his will). ¹

Jacob and Ann Warriner's son, **William Warner** (d. 1816) married **Mary _____** (d. 1816). In 1806 **Jacob Levi Warner** (1806-1885) was born in Buckingham County, Virginia where his father was living. After 1806, William and his wife Mary moved from Buckingham County to Casey County, Kentucky. They then moved around 1810-1812 to Gallatin, Sumner County, Tennessee to a thirteen-acre farm in Sinking (Sink) Creek, about a mile and half outside of town.

They were Baptists, and most of their descendants - those who were in Kentucky - were deeply involved with their church community.

William and Mary Warner had their last child on February 29, 1816. William Warner died before May 27, 1816, and Mary died between February 29 and May 26 in 1816. Their estate administration in Sumner County began in 1816 and was still ongoing in 1830.  They left 7 young children. William

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

did not leave a will; a neighbor, John Sheppard, was the administrator.

William and Mary's three daughters were probably sent back to Casey County, Kentucky to live with relatives (perhaps their grandparents). They remained there according to the 1830 William Warner estate document (Polly Damron [married in 1823], Nancy Winfrey [married in 1818], and Betsy (or Elizabeth) Warner). The 1825 will of Jacob Warriner lists Polly Damron and Nancy Winfrey as the recipients of a one dollar each as a bequest and mentions Betsy, William, David, **[Jacob] Levi**, and Reuben. 

According to family lore Jacob Levi Warner was beaten as a child, but it is not clear whether this happened before or after his parents' death when he was just 10 years old. These experiences made Jacob Levi declare that no child should ever be beaten. In 1830 Jacob L. [Levi] Warner established a guardianship for his brothers, William P. and David Warner, to take care of them while they were still minor children.  David Warner died in 1838 and was buried in the Gallatin Cemetery, Sumner County, Tennessee.

Jacob Levi Warner (1806-1885) lived for the most of his life in Gallatin, Sumner County, Tennessee where he was a farmer and a tailor. There in 1829 he married **Elizabeth Cartwright** (1812-1873), a descendant of an early Nashville settler [See Cartwright, Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors] Her father lived near William Warner.  An 1895 memoir by Alexander Cotton Cartwright referred to her marriage to an "Eli Warner, a merchant tailor." Research in Tennessee marriage books and censuses revealed Levi Warner (marrying Elizabeth Cartwright). As of the late part of 1820s Jacob Warner was in a partnership with a Mr. Bell for all purposes of doing the tailor work. He is variously referred to in the

records as Jacob Levi, J.L., Jacob L., or Levi. Jacob and Elizabeth Warner had four sons and three daughters: James Cartwright (1830-1895); George (b. ca.1839); Joseph Henry (1843-1923); Elizabeth (b. 1846); Frances (b. ca. 1849); Annie Gray (b.1849-1929); and another infant son.

Jacob Warner's brother, **Reuben Warner** (1807-1868), in 1819 entered into an apprenticeship to learn shoe and boot-making. He married Sophia G. Moss in 1829 in Sumner County. He was the sheriff in Gallatin in Sumner County from 1863 to Reconstruction, and held positions in the Union Occupation Administration. He died in 1868 and was buried in the Gallatin Cemetery, Gallatin, Sumner County.



Later in his life Jacob Levi Warner came to Nashville to live with his son James Cartwright Warner. Jacob Levi Warner was a Presbyterian for more than fifty years, and he was also a member of a Masonic lodge for more than fifty years.

On the Motion of Anne Warner who made Bath and together with William
Carla & Ephraim Gathright her securities entered into and acknowledges their
Bond in the sum of fifty pounds conditioned as the Law directs. Certificate is
granted her for obtaining Letters of Administration of the Estate of her late Husband
Richard Warner deceased in due form.

Anne Warriner's letters of administration for her deceased husband Richard Warriner (b. ca. 1736-d. ca. 1783). *Henrico County [Virginia] Court Order Book No. 1, 1781-1784*, 166.

58	To three Boxes of Baitto	£ 1.0.0
	To three Boxes	0.18.0
	To one Table and a pair of Chairs	0.1.3
	To a parcel of Bacon	2.0.0
	To two Shuttles	0.2.0
		£ 18.6.0

John Garrick
William Bethel
Matthew Robson

Delivered into Morris County Court the 8th day of April 1783
to Elizur L. & Parsons.

200-1

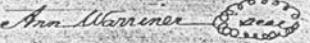
Zembla

Monica

Inventory of Richard Warriner (b. ca. 1736-d. ca. 1783) taken April 5, 1783. *Henrico County, Virginia Wills, 1781-1787*, 57-58. Recorded, April 8, 1783. [Henrico County, Virginia] No. 1 Order Book, 1781-1784, 239.

Teste—

Witness I say the name of God amen this 6th day of March 1807 I Ann
 Warriner of the County and parish of Henrico County being old & failing
 to mind there is a time for us all to die do make this my last will
 and testament in manner and form as below written. To wit as to
 my worldly goods it hath pleased god to endow me with after paying
 my just debts & funeral expenses give & bequeath as follows to wit—
 Item I give and bequeath unto John Warriner five pounds to him & his heirs forever
 Item I give and bequeath unto Rebecca Warriner thirty pounds to her
 and her heirs forever. Item I give and bequeath unto Elizabeth
 Bates the feather bed furniture and all that belongs to it to her & her heirs
 forever. Item I give and bequeath unto William Warriner
 son of William five pounds to him & his heirs forever. It is my will
 and desire that the negroes may be sold to the highest bidder so as
 not to be removed out of Henrico County together with the rest of
 my property real & personal & the money arising from the sales
 thereof to be equally divided as hereafter directed. Item I give
 to Jacob Warriner Ann Ragsdale child ten dollars
 Elizabeth Bates and Carter Warriner the whole of the amount above

(112) of money arising from the sales of the above properties to equally
 divided amongst them & their heirs forever, and lastly to appoint
 my friend Biped George and Carter Warriner Executives to this my
 last will and testament
 in presence of 
 Not Littlebury Ragsdale
 Mack Freeman
 Carter Warriner

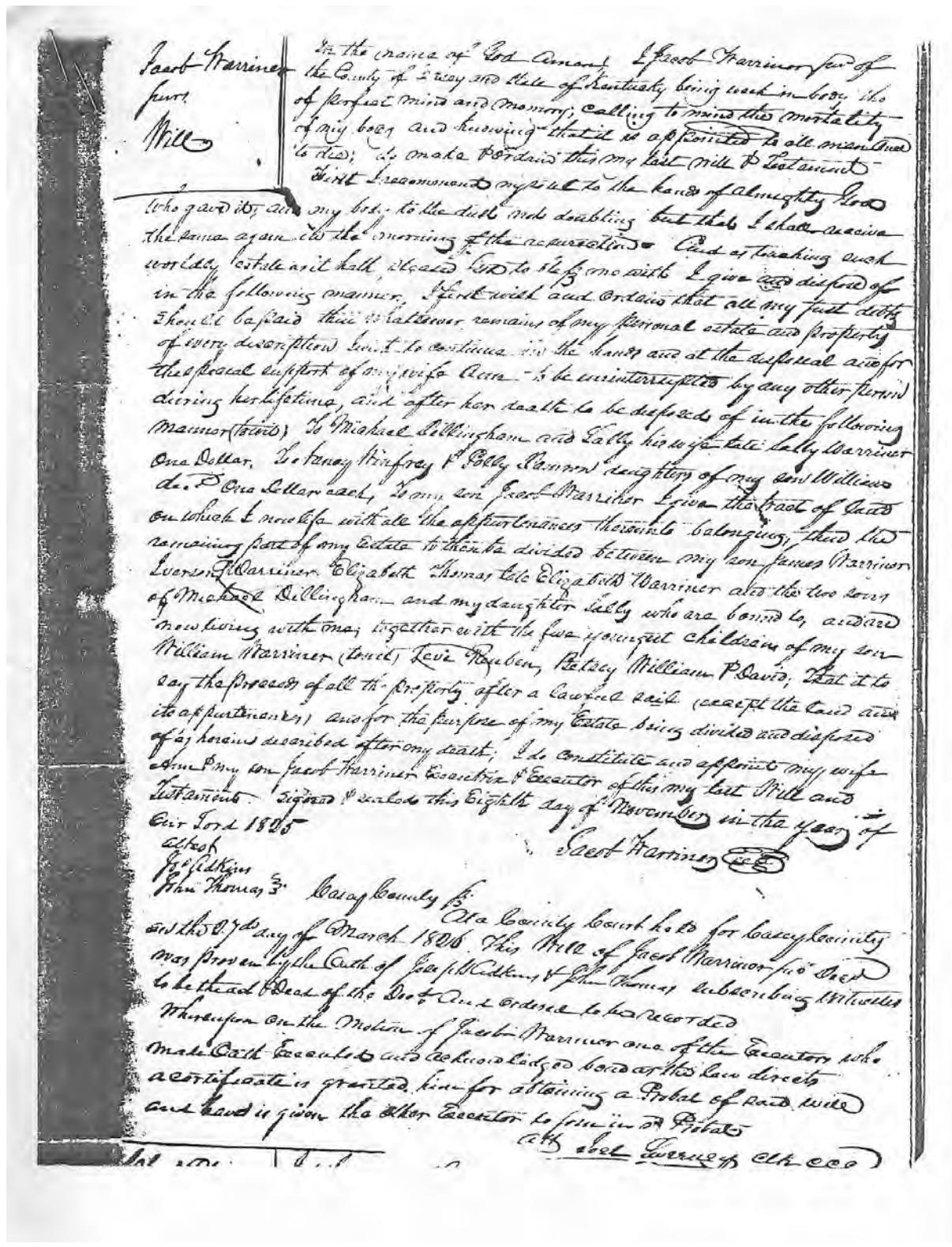
On a Court held for Henrico County at the Courthouse on Tuesday
 the second day of April 1811 This last Will and Testament of Ann
 Warriner deceased was produced in Court and proved by the oaths of
 Littlebury Ragsdale and Mack Freeman witnesses thereto and ordered to be
 recorded. And on the motion of Biped George one of the executors named
 a warrant was made out according to law and with Littlebury Ragsdale and
 Isham Goddin his securities entered into and acknowledged a bond in
 the penalty of Two thousand dollars conditioned as he law directs
 (Policlave) is granted the said George for obtaining a probate hereof
 in form. Carter Warriner the other executor named in the said will
 personally appeared in Court and refused to take upon himself the burden
 of the Guardianship thereof

.Cook.

Ann Warriner (Richard's widow) (d. ca. 1811) Will, March 6, 1807. Probated April 2, 1811.
 [Henrico County, Virginia] Will Book No. 4, 1809-1815, 111-112.

<p style="text-align: center;">D^r. The estate of Ann Warriner decd. In acc^d with Byrd George Executor of the said Ann Warriner Esq^r Ann Warriner</p>	
Est ^r	1811
April 1 st	To cash paid Rebecca Warriner for weaving cloth 12 -
	20 cash paid Jacob Warriner his son do do do 120 14 5
	To the wheat that was sown on the place 1639 8 7 ^½ 3 12 - L 613 0 7 ^½
<p>In pursuance to an order made by the County Court of Henrico on the 2^d day of April, 1811; which is hereunto annexed, we have proceeded to affranchise the Estate of Ann Warriner decd. (after being sworn) and bind it to be worth as above stated this 18th day of April 1811.</p>	
<p>Christian Elliston Clayborne Belknap William Taylor</p>	

Inventory of Ann Warriner (d. ca. 1811) (Richard's widow), April 2, 1811. Recorded April 18, 1811.
 Distribution to Jacob Warriner. [Henrico County, Virginia] Will Book No. 4, 1809-1815, 131-132.



Will of Jacob Warriner, Nov. 8, 1825 [see transcription]. Presented by his son, Jacob Warriner, executor, March 27, 1826. Casey County, Kentucky Will Book 1, 1809-1849, p. 123.

In the name of God Amen. I, Jacob Warriner [Sr.?] of the County of Casey and the State of Kentucky, being weak in body, tho of perfect mind and memory; calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed to all men once to die; do make and ordain this my last will and Testament. First I recommend my soul to the hand of Almighty God who gave it, and my body to the dust not doubting but that I shall receive the same again in the morning of the resurrection. And as touching such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to bless me with I give and dispose of in the following manner. I first wish and ordain that all my just debts should be paid, then whatsoever remains of my personal estate and property of every description I wish to continue in the hands and at the disposal and for the special support of my wife Ann to be uninterrupted by any other person during her lifetime, and after her death to be disposed of in the following manner (to wit) To Michael Dillingham and Sally his wife, late Sally Warriner, one dollar. to Nancy Winfrey and Polly Damron daughters of my son William dec'd one dollar each. to my son Jacob Warriner I give the tract of land on which I now live with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, then the remaining part of my estate to then be divided between my son James Warriner, Iverson Warriner, Elizabeth Thomas, late Elizabeth Warriner, also the two sons of Michael Dillingham and my daughter Sally who are bound to, and are now living with me; together with the five youngest children of my son William Warriner (to wit) **Levi, Reuben, Betsey, William, and David**; that is to say the proceeds of all the property after a lawful sail [sic] (except the land and its appurtenances) and for the purpose of my Estate being divided and disposed of as herein described after my death; I do constitute and appoint my wife Ann and my son Jacob Warriner Executrix and Executor of this my last will and Testament. Signed and sealed this Eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord 1825.

Jacob Warriner

Attest:

Joe Adkins

John Thomas

Casey County

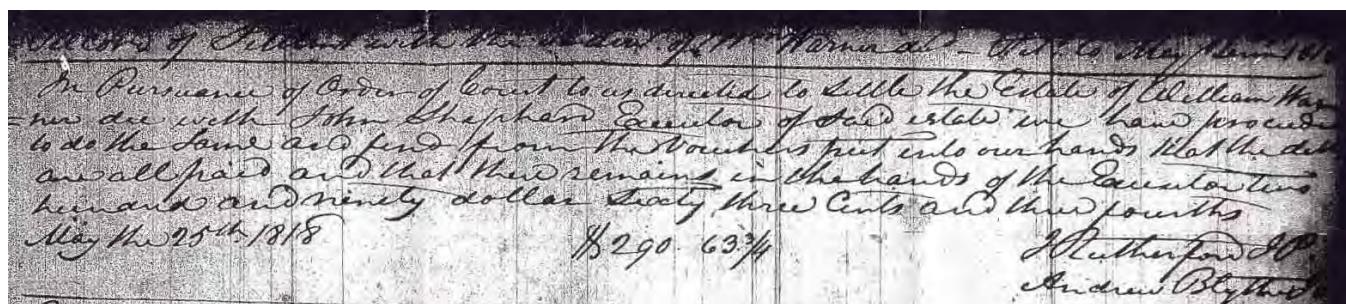
At a County Court held for Casey County on the 27th day of March 1826 this will of Jacob Warriner [Sr?] Dec'd was proven by the Oath of Joseph Adkins and John Thomas subscribing witnesses to be the act and Deed of the Dec'd and ordered to be recorded. Whereupon on the Motion of Jacob Warriner one of the Executors who made Oath Executed and acknowledged bond as the law directs a certificate is granted him for obtaining a Probal of said will and leave is given the other Executor to join in said probal.

Att. Joel Sweeney, Clk CCC

Will (1825) of Jacob Warriner with bequests to his sons, Jacob Levi and Reuben Warner. Jacob Warriner, one of the executors. *Casey County, Kentucky Will Book 1, 1809-1849*, p. 123.

Appraisement Bill of Jacob Warner Deed	<p>A true and just inventory and appraisement of all the personal estate of Ann Warner deceased which was shown to us by Jacob Warner her Executor.</p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>One Bed & furniture</td><td>\$12.00</td><td>One Pewter basin</td><td>... \$1.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Three chairs</td><td>1.00</td><td>One Pitcher</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr> <td>One Safe</td><td>1.50</td><td>One Brass candle stick</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr> <td>One Trunk</td><td>1.25</td><td>One Small shield</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr> <td>One looking glass</td><td>25</td><td>One side saddle</td><td>7.00</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>I do certify that the foregoing inventory contains all the estate of Ann Warner deceased which hath come to my hands this 30th August 1837.</p> <p>Jacob Warner, Executor</p> <p>To do certify that the foregoing appraisement was truly and justly made of all the personal property of Ann Warner deceased which was produced to us by her executor to the best of our judgment to all of which we respectfully report to the Casey county court given under our hands this 30th August 1837.</p> <p>Robert Davis, Matthew Slaughter J C Riffe</p> <p>Casey County, Ky.</p> <p>At a county court held for Casey county on the 9th day of October 1837 the foregoing appraisement Bill was presented to the court examined approved and ordered to be recorded.</p> <p>Attest Joel Sweeney Clk</p>	One Bed & furniture	\$12.00	One Pewter basin	... \$1.00	Three chairs	1.00	One Pitcher	25	One Safe	1.50	One Brass candle stick	50	One Trunk	1.25	One Small shield	50	One looking glass	25	One side saddle	7.00
One Bed & furniture	\$12.00	One Pewter basin	... \$1.00																		
Three chairs	1.00	One Pitcher	25																		
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One Trunk	1.25	One Small shield	50																		
One looking glass	25	One side saddle	7.00																		

Inventory of Ann Warner [Warriner], (widow of Jacob Warriner [will 1825]) presented by her son Jacob Warner. August 30, 1837; probated October 9, 1837, Casey County, Kentucky. *Casey County, Kentucky Will Book 1, 1809-1849*, p. 266.



William Warner's Estate (d. 1816), May 25, 1818. *Sumner County, Tennessee, Inventories and Settlements 1808-1821*, p. 371.

Record of Inventory of Goods &c of William Warner deceased Oct 26 May 25 1818	
an Inventory of the property of William and Mary Warner deceased	
Three Beds and furniture	on water can half dozen Cups & Saucers
One Pewter L	Half dozen Knives and forks one Bible
on Table	one Pewter tea caddy
Two Cotton wheels	Two Cellars and swing lattice
One Loom	one egg gone but broken
Two Handsaws	a quantity of Butter and soap
One Drawknife	Two birds and a bit of fat
One oven and two pots	Some Cottons
Half dozen of plates	Seven Chains
one Dish and Spoon	Two dollars in money
Two flat Irons	Three head of Horses
one Coffee pot	Eight head of sheep
one Shot gun	Four head of cattle
Two Stays and Reel	about twenty three head of hogs
Two Saddles and three tubs	Eighteen Gees one small Diamond
some manufactured tobacco	Ging and bottle
Three pails and two washing tubs	one small chest one stand of two
One Churn and three axes	one Corner cupboard one breadbox
one pair of drawing Cheins	two bedsteads
one plough and hoe	one Grind stone half dozen tea
One auger and place wheel	Spoons and soap spades
	Two pair of Hammers one pair
	of pinches
	John Sheppard

William and Mary Warner's Inventory (d. 1816), May Term, 1816. *Sumner Count, Tennessee, Inventories and Settlements 1808-1821*, p. 269.

<i>Statement of various sales of property</i>		<i>Amount</i>
1 Horse to Mr Green		\$ 50 00
1 Trilly to Tom May		16 12 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 C upboard to Robt Lawrence		50
6 Bushels Corn to John Leavitt		3 25
6 bush do to John Shepherd		2 68 $\frac{1}{4}$
3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ do to Mr White		3 37 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 barrel of Beer to Robt Lawrence		1 50
3 hogs to Enos Vinson		6 68 $\frac{3}{4}$
5 Lbs to Enos Vinson		5 76 $\frac{1}{4}$
5 Pigs to James Vinson		4 00
5 Pigs to Enos Vinson		1 50
1 Sow to Enos Vinson		1 43 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 Sow & Pigs to Richd Bennett		3 95
crop of Corn to Wm Bushet		8 00
Wm Bennett		10 62 $\frac{1}{4}$
Jacob Harley Shill		5 56
Henry Leavell		10 00
Stobley Vinson		3 43 $\frac{3}{4}$
Samuel Wilson		8 00

William Warner's Partial Inventory, November Term, 1816. *Sumner County, Tennessee, Inventories and Settlements 1808-1821*, p. 423.

430 Record of Settlement with Adm^t. Augt. Term 1830.

Pursuant to an order so directed from the County Court of Sumner County, at May Term 1830. we have settled with John Shepherd Adm^t. on the estate of William Warner Dec^t Report as follows.
 Amount in said Adm^t. hands upon settlement returned
 " to court at August Term 1825. - - - - \$223. 85^f
 And that he has paid since that time to Polly
 " Damron, Nancy Winfrey, Elizabeth Warner J.L., -
 " Warner, Reuben D. Warner each \$35; $\frac{1}{2}$ f.
 " making in all the sum of - - - - \$178. 57^f
 leaving in his hands the sum of - - - - \$35. 57^f
 with Interest from August 1825.
 Given under our hands the 16th Augt. 1830
 Thos. R. Anderson, Com^r.
 James Wallace

Estate administration, William Warner. Children listed: Polly Damron, Nancy Winfrey, Elizabeth Warner, J.L. (Jacob Levi) Warner, and Reuben D. Warner. Aug 16, 1830. *Sumner County, Tennessee, Inventories and Settlements, 1828-1831*, p. 423.

Ordered by the Court that Jacob B. Warner be appointed guardian for William & David Warner Minor Orphans & thereupon the said
 of L. Warner with John Bell his attorney entered into bond
 did give their bond to the Chairman of this Court on the sum of
 two hundred dollars conditioned as the law directs. -

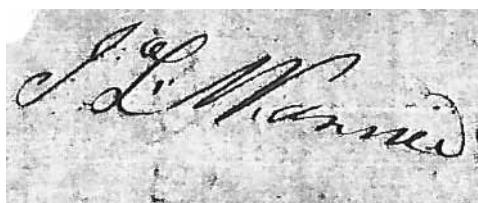
Jacob Levi Warner becomes guardian of his minor brothers, William and David Warner, orphans. November 16, 1830. *Sumner County, Tennessee Court Minutes 1830-1831*, 223.



Reuben Thomas Warner (1807-1868), brother of Jacob Levi Warner, Gallatin Cemetery, Gallatin, Sumner County, Tennessee.



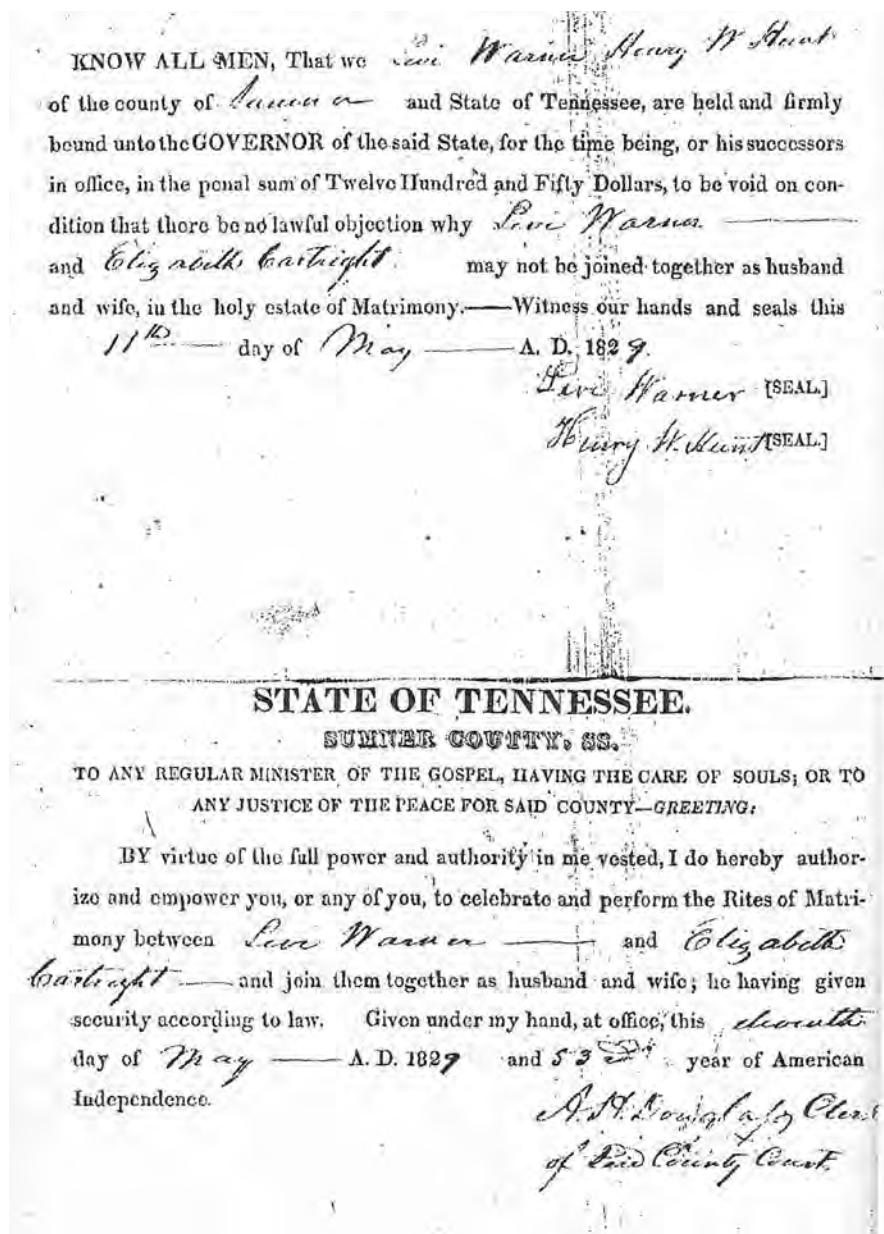
Jacob Levi Warner (1806-1885)



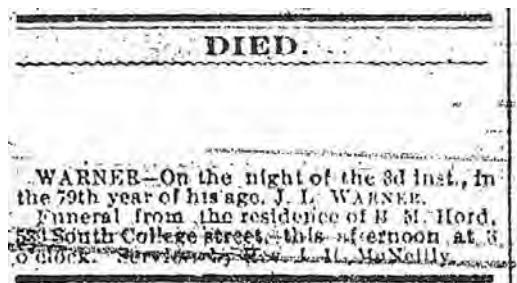
Jacob Levi Warner's signature. 1833, Sumner County, Tennessee.



Elizabeth Cartwright Warner (1812-1873)



Marriage Certificate, Jacob Levi and Elizabeth Cartwright Warner, May 11, 1829.

Obituary, Jacob Levi Warner. *Daily American*, Nashville, February 5, 1885.



James Cartwright Warner (1830-1895) and Mary Thomas Williams Warner (1831-1910),
at the time of their marriage, November 3, 1852.

Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors

James Cartwright Warner

*This information is provided for educational
and genealogical purposes only.*

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose
2016

Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors

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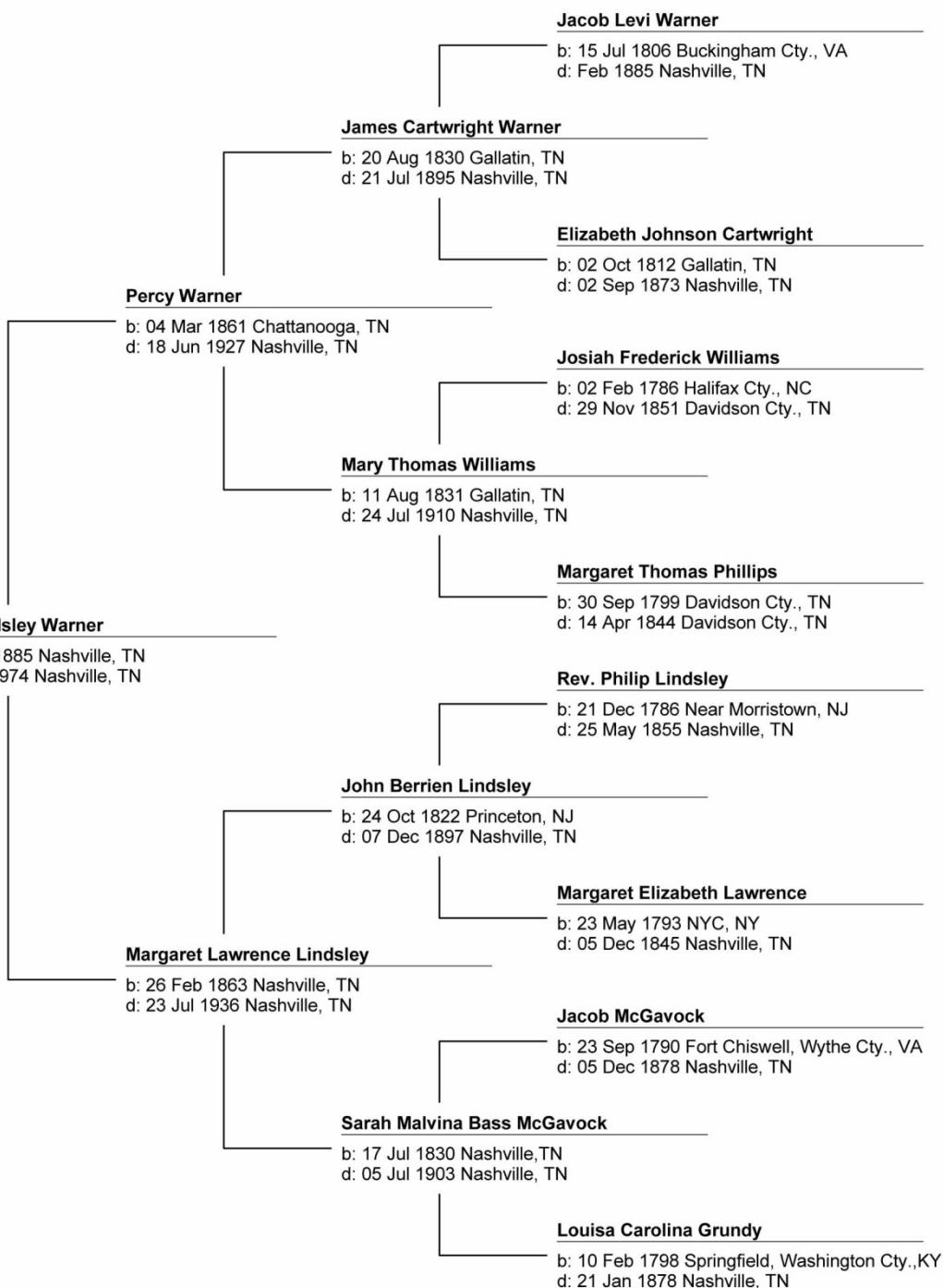
6. Cartwright, Ashwell, Carroway (Foster, Isham), Hunter, Johnson, Keeling, Langley, Lovett, Mason, Salmons, Shipp, Thelaball, Trueblood

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Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal and Maternal Ancestors



Tennessee



Chattanooga, Tennessee

Warner

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

Descendants of Jacob Levi WARNER and Elizabeth CARTWRIGHT

- 1 Jacob Levi WARNER (1806 - 1885)
 - + Elizabeth Johnson CARTWRIGHT (1812 - 1873)
- ...2 James Cartwright WARNER (1830 - 1895)
 - + Mary Thomas WILLIAMS (1831 - 1910)
-3 Leslie WARNER (1853 - 1909)
 - + Katharine BURCH (1873 - 1923)
-3 James Cartwright WARNER Jr. (1856 - 1859)
-3 Harry WARNER (1858 - 1898)
-3 Percy WARNER (1861 - 1927)
 - + Margaret Lawrence LINDSLEY (1863 - 1936)
-4 Sadie Lindsley WARNER (1885 - 1974)
 - + George Augustine FRAZER (1879 - 1962)
-4 Mary Louise WARNER (1886 - 1919)
 - + Luke LEA Sr. (1879 - 1945)
-4 Margaret Lindsley WARNER (1889 - 1981)
 - + John Oscar WHITE (1883 - 1933)
-4 Mary Thomas WARNER (1893 - 1981)
 - + Capt. William Thomas MALLISON (1885 - 1965)
-4 Percie WARNER (1896 - 1976)
 - + Luke LEA Sr. (1879 - 1945)
-3 Mary Thomas WARNER (1862 - 1863)
-3 Joseph WARNER (1864 - 1938)
 - + Lilian BLACK (- 1944)
-4 Lilian Black WARNER (1898 - 1966)
 - + John Parry SHEFTALL
 - + Mary Frances DUNCAN (1870 - 1894)
-3 Andrew WARNER (1868 - 1872)
-3 Edwin WARNER (1870 - 1945)
 - + Susan Hamilton RICHARDSON (1881 - 1947)
-4 Milbrey WARNER (1902 -)
 - + William WALLER
-4 Emily Hamilton WARNER (1905 -)
 - + Joel Edward DEAN
-4 Susanne WARNER (1910 - 2000)
 - + James Orin BASS (1910 -)
- ...2 George WARNER (about 1839 -)
- ...2 Joseph Henry WARNER (1843 - 1923)
 - + Alice Gray HORD (1844 - 1935)
-3 Porter WARNER (1869 - 1960)
 - + Sarah Katherine JONES (1872 - 1953)
-4 Joseph Henry WARNER (1897 -)
-4 Margaret McGhee WARNER (about 1899 -)
-4 Alice Hord WARNER (about 1901 -)
 - + Name Unknown MILTON
-4 Porter WARNER Jr. (1903 -)
-4 Joshua Barclay WARNER (1907 -)
-3 Henry Ewing WARNER (about 1871 -)
-3 Ellen Hord WARNER (1872 -)
-3 Alice Gray WARNER (1875 -)
 - + John M. MARSHALL
-3 James Cartwright WARNER (1883 -)
 - + Mary Matilda LINHOLM
-3 Mary Marguerite WARNER (1886 -)
 - + Augustine LITTLETON
- ...2 Elizabeth WARNER (1846 -)
 - + James MCLAUGHLIN
- ...2 Frances WARNER (about 1849 - 1929)
- ...2 Annie Gray WARNER (1849 - 1929)
 - + Benjamin McCullough HORD (1842 -)
- ...2 Male WARNER

James Cartwright Warner

Jacob Levi Warner's son, **James Cartwright Warner** (1830-1895), attended school in Gallatin and trained as a tailor in his youth. He left Gallatin for Nashville in 1847 where he worked as a clerk in a hardware store.¹ According to Sadie Warner Frazer's memoirs, James Cartwright Warner first saw his future wife **Mary Thomas Williams** (1831-1910) as she stood on Patsy Philips Martin's front porch. He was returning to Gallatin from Nashville where he had been on business and "stopped in" to see Mrs. Martin who knew everyone. The Williams and Philips families were plantation owners [See Williams and Philips, Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors].



James C. Warner and Mary Thomas Williams married in 1852 and moved to Chattanooga—150 miles away—in 1853. In Chattanooga he went into the hardware store business, J. C. Warner & Co., and into local politics. James' younger brother, Joseph Henry Warner, came to Chattanooga from Gallatin at age 12 to be a clerk in his brother's hardware store. [See Joseph Henry Warner below]. J.C. Warner sold his hardware business in 1860.



Mary Thomas Williams Warner's sister was also living in Chattanooga with her husband Dr. William Eggleston Kennedy.

James Cartwright Warner was elected alderman of Chattanooga several times in the 1850s. He was elected Mayor of Chattanooga in 1861 when the city had a population of 2,000. He was a director of the Bank of Chattanooga (founded in 1853) and its president 1861 to 1863, when it closed at the time of Military Occupation. He signed Confederate currency bills as president of the Bank of Chattanooga.



He was one of the incorporators of the Wills Valley Railroad (chartered by Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia) in 1852 and was its treasurer in 1862.



They were members of St. Paul's Church where

¹ Population of Nashville, Tennessee: 1840- 6,929; 1850- 10,165; 1860- 16,988; 1870- 25,865; 1900- 80,865.

several of their eight children were baptized. The founders of St. Paul's Episcopal Church first met in 1852; in 1853 ten families organized the parish.

James Cartwright Warner was a member of the Confederate General Assembly, representing the counties of Hamilton, Rhea, Bledsoe and Sequatchie in the 34th Session of the Assembly. 1861-1862. He did not enlist in the Confederate Army due to ill health, but he sided with the Confederacy. [See below for detailed history] In 1863, a fierce battle for Missionary Ridge (outside of Chattanooga) raged for three days commencing September 18, 1863 as the Warners and a number of their neighbors (including a Ewing niece [See Williams, Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors]) took shelter in the cellar of their home. The Warner home was a two story brick house and those in the house included eight women and six children. All the men were not there because they were soldiers in the Confederate army; only James C. Warner was there, but he was ill. Cannon balls from Confederate batteries went through the roof, and everyone was in the cellar during the bombardment. The federal batteries were ordered to fire at the home, and before dawn the next day the families were ordered to vacate the premises. A truce (September 19-20, 1863 at Missionary Ridge) was finally negotiated to let the civilians be removed from the battlefield - taking none of their belongings except the portraits of Mary Thomas Williams Warner's parents, Josiah Frederick Williams and Margaret Thomas Phillips. Mary Thomas cut the portraits out of their frames, rolled them up, and hid them under her petticoats.  James Cartwright Warner was very ill at that time, having suffered from a fever which plagued him all his life. He was so ill that he could not walk; he was carried from his house on a stretcher. The children were put on an old wagon pulled by a blind mule furnished by the Union General Thomas. Per the great grandson of Joseph Henry Warner, they were given a safe pass because their daughter was very ill and could not be treated in

Chattanooga.

They went from Chattanooga to Stevenson, Alabama in one week in an incessant rain and from there to Nashville by open cattle car. According to the obituary of Sarah Hooper, Mary Williams Warner's childhood servant who was then the family's cook: "The faithfulness, which was displayed by Sarah in the long weary march in the Civil War from Chattanooga to Nashville in which she assisted Mrs. Warner in ministering to the wants of her stricken husband, was typical and illustrative of her most prominent characteristic."  Their only daughter, 18-month old, Mary Thomas Warner, died of exposure and malnutrition on October 4, 1863, shortly after their arrival in Nashville. After the war, several people were sent back to the house and were able to save only the bullet-marked mahogany dining room table; it had been used in the breastworks (earthworks fortifications).  They were not able to find the silver which had been hidden in the well.

J. B. Killebrew, *Life and Character of James Cartwright Warner: A Memorial Volume* (Nashville, 1897) gives his complete biography and memorial tributes.

Don H. Doyle in *New Men, New Cities, New South: Atlanta, Nashville, Charleston, Mobile, 1860-1910* (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1990, p. 104-5) summarized James Cartwright Warner's life as described in Killebrew's book.

James Cartwright Warner, "the iron master of Tennessee," was the major figure among several Nashville business elites who built their fortunes in iron manufacturing and its ancillary industries.... [When he was forced to leave Chattanooga for Nashville], he reportedly had no resources [even \$800 in debt], and decided to make a new start there.

He worked for a time as a cashier in the Union Bank before it dissolved into chaos of postwar financial crisis. In 1868 he joined Arthur S. Colyar in a small coal-mining company located south of Nashville in the Cumberland Mountains. Tennessee Coal and Railroad Company, which had been started in the 1850s, was struggling to revive after being nearly destroyed by the Confederate and Union armies during the war. Colyar, a lawyer, newspaper editor, and a former Whig political leader, brought to the company a zeal to provide cheap coal to fuel industrial development in the New South. He found in Warner a skilled manager who could execute that dream. [He joined the company as Secretary and soon became General Manager]... Under Warner's management, the company repaired the dilapidated mines, rebuilt the railroad connecting the mines to the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis line, and brought the whole operation into good

working order by the early 1870s. (Justin Fuller, "History of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company," 1852-1907, Ph.D. diss., University of North Carolina, 1966, pps. 29-35).

[In 1872, James Cartwright Warner joined Adrian V.S. Lindsley {See Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Ancestors, Southern Lindsley} and other businessmen to petition for incorporation of the Edgefield Gas Light Company to build a gas works in Edgefield on the Cumberland River].

[In 1873,] anxious to find new uses for an abundance of "slack" coal, Warner enlisted the aid of an English ironmaker, built a cheap temporary furnace, and demonstrated for the

first time in Tennessee that slack coal could be turned into coke suitable for the production of pig iron. [FO] He then built a plant with 200 coke ovens, the first of its kind in the South. Soon coke production led to the expansion of a southern iron industry. New iron furnaces merged at Chattanooga and a few miles away at Rising Fawn, Georgia, both important customers of the Tennessee Coal and Railroad Company. By 1876 the company erected its own iron furnace south of Nashville at Cowan, Tennessee, and purchased a furnace begun by English ironmakers a few miles away at South Pittsburgh, Tennessee.

Warner left as general manager of the company in 1874, and, after recovering his frail health at his home across the river in Edgefield, he returned to the nascent southern iron industry on his own. For a time he gained control of the furnaces at Chattanooga and Rising Fawn, the latter a partnership with Atlanta's Joseph E. Brown. He turned both into profitable operations, and then quickly sold his interest in 1882. [Note 1] Next Warner shifted his energies to the development of a charcoal-fueled iron industry in western Middle Tennessee in the old western iron belt where charcoal iron of high quality had been produced since the 1790s. In 1880 Warner, backed by a quarter of \$1 million from Nashville capitalists, build the first modern plant in the area—a model of scientific efficiency that introduced new methods of testing ore, steam shovels to mine the surface ore deposits, and new economies of scale in pig iron production. [Warner Iron Company] [Note 2] Near the furnace, Warner built company owned-homes, schools, churches, and stores for his workforce. [Note 3] [FO] Six years later Warner opened the Aetna Furnace,

another highly profitable operation located west of Nashville. At the same time, Warner served as president of the reorganized Tennessee Coal, Iron, & Railroad Company (1882-1885) [Note 4] and became a major investor in street railway systems in Nashville, Chattanooga, and Birmingham.

By 1889, his health failing again, Warner sold all his iron interests to the Southern Iron Company, formed that year mostly by Nashville capitalists to take over Warner's iron empire. The days of charcoal iron were numbered as steel manufacturing gained ground, and this company was "driven to the wall" in the 1890s. Warner retired to a fashionable town house on Spruce Street and a summer country estate Renraw in East Nashville. 

He died on July 21, 1895 [Note 5], one of the wealthiest men in the city. His estate was worth nearly \$1.5 million [Note 6], and he was said to have already given away much to schools, churches, and other charities before his death. The city honored him by naming a school for him [Note 7], and at his death eulogists held him up as a model of enterprise and virtue. "He amassed a large fortune, and there was not a dirty dollar in it. His life was one to be studied and emulated; it was an illustration of practical Christianity." [Notes 8 and 9]

Note 1: He sold his interest in the two furnaces for \$311,000 (\$6,840,000 value in 2010. All current values [in 2010 USD] are based on Samuel H. Williamson, "Seven Ways to Compute the Relative Value of a U.S. Dollar Amount, 1774 to present," [MeasuringWorth](#), 2011, using the Consumer Price Index).

Note 2: Some of his companies used prison labor.

Note 3: the company paid its employees in company scrip that only could be redeemed in company

stores. 

Note 4: The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company was the largest iron company in the South. It was one of the ten companies listed on the Dow Industrials when it was created in 1896.

Note 5: From the age of 45 until his death at 65, he was always physically ill, but his mind was sharp to the end. According to his physician, his ailment was multiple neuritis (inflammation of the nerves in his limbs) which made him progressively weaker with great pain until he was confined to a bed or wheelchair during the last year of his life. Sadie Warner Frazer's memoirs: "Father [James Cartwright Warner] had been critically ill more than once so ill that his life was despaired of and on one of these occasions his obituary was written and in the newspaper office when he suddenly rallied and recovered."

Note 6: \$40,200,000 value in 2010.

Note 7: The Warner School opened in 1894 and was described as the "largest and most imposing structure on the east side of the river" and "a monument to [the city's] liberality and progressive spirit."

Note 8: James Cartwright Warner was Episcopalian.

Note 9: He was a member of a Masonic Order, a Knight Templar, for many years. When he was living in Chattanooga, he was high priest of his Masonic chapter and master of his lodge.  His funeral in Mt. Olivet Cemetery was according to strict Masonic rites. 

[See below for more biographies]

James Cartwright Warner owned two homes. In 1883 he built a large house on Spruce Street [later 8th Ave.].  For a long time, James Cartwright Warner tried to buy his wife's childhood home Maplewood, but instead he bought a farm as a summer home in a suburb of Nashville (now 1524 Gallatin Rd., East Nashville). After extensively remodeling the house, he moved there in May 1891. He

named it “Renraw” (“Warner” in reverse order).  It encompassed about 65 acres with a 10 acre lawn. The Spruce Street home was sold after James Cartwright Warner’s death, and the family removed to Renraw which remained in the Warner family until after the death of James Cartwright Warner’s wife in 1910. As of 2012, the mansion still stands, totally intact although renovated inside, at 1524 Gallatin Road and McClurkan Avenue. It is the Lincoln College of Technology, formerly Nashville Auto-Diesel College (800-228-6232, www.nadc-usa.com).

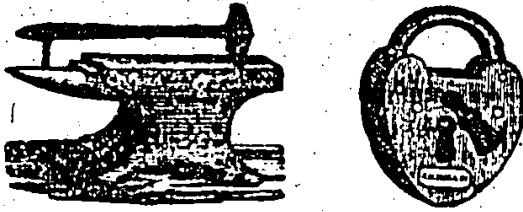


James Cartwright Warner (1830-1895) and
Mary Thomas Williams (1831-1910), at the time of their marriage, November 3, 1852.



Small chest, inscribed "J. C. Warner."





A. P. WATKINS & CO.,
 (SUCCESSIONS TO J. C. WARNER & CO.)
 IMPORTERS OF.
HARDWARE & CUTLERY
 DEALERS IN
 Iron, Nails, Steel, Axles, Springs, Blacksmith's Tools, Belting, Field Seeds, Plows,
 And all kinds of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS;
 At the old HARDWARE STORE, Market Street,
 CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

KENTUCKY HARVESTER,
Stranb's Patent Corn Mill,
 The most approved Four Horse
LEVER POWERS & THRESHERS,
RAILWAY THRESHERS,
 TAN MILLS,
 STRAW CUTTERS,
 CORN SHELLERS,
DuPont's Rifle & Blasting Powder, &c.

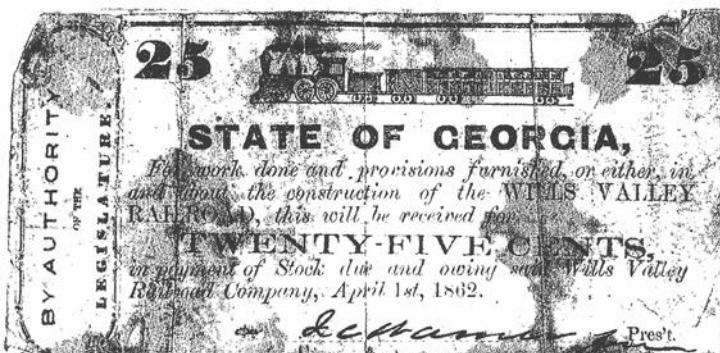
HAVING purchased the entire stock of Messrs. J. C. Warner & Co., and having recently made extensive additions to the same by direct importation, can now offer a stock unsurpassed, and at figures as low as the lowest.
 We are Agents at Manufacturer's prices for the celebrated—

J. C. WARNER & CO.

Having sold our entire stock to Messrs. A. P. Watkins & Co., we respectfully recommend them to our old customers, and solicit a continuance of the patronage to them, that has heretofore been bestowed upon us. They will continue the business at our old stand.

August 23, 1860.—1y.

Advertisement: James Cartwright Warner's former hardware store, Chattanooga.
Gazette and Advertiser, (Chattanooga, Tennessee), January 11, 1862.



Treasurer, Wills Valley Railroad Company, 1862.



Confederate Currency Signed by J. C. Warner, President of the Bank of Chattanooga, August 1861 and January 1862.



Portrait Josiah Williams



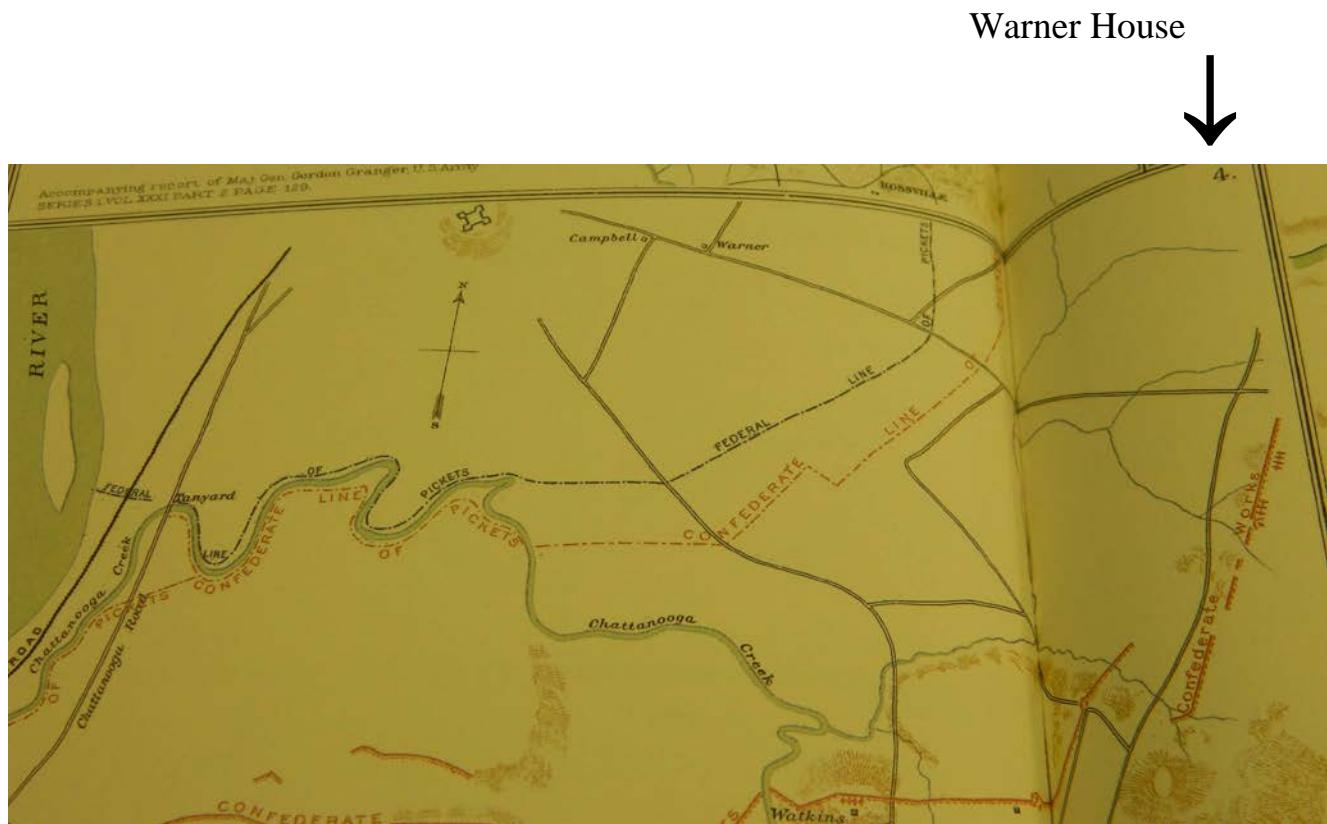
Margaret Philips Williams

Portraits that were saved from the home of Mary Thomas Williams Warner on Missionary Ridge when the Warner fled their home. She removed them from their frames and carried them under her skirt.



The portraits hung at Renraw and later (seen here) at Royal Oaks, the home of Percy Warner.

Per Sadie Warner Frazer's Memoirs: Mary Thomas Williams Warner often recalled that their house on Missionary Ridge was lovely.



Warner House, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 18-20, 1863.

Major George B. Davis, et. al. *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*. New York: Arno Press, 1978, Plate 50.

*Life and Character of James Cartwright Warner: A Memorial Volume,
Written for the family by J. B. Killebrew, 1897, pps. 22-26.*

James Cartwright Warner.

for the most deadly conflict. At this period Mr. Warner occupied a two-story brick residence lying immediately between the two hostile armies. With great spirit and with thrilling effect he was accustomed to narrate to his friends the dreadful scenes that occurred between the two forces, which moved upon each other like two opposing thunder-clouds charged with the destructive energy of a tornado.

Fearing that every means of sustenance would be destroyed, he had deposited some wheat and some other supplies in an empty cistern in the yard, thinking the troops would pass by without looking into such a place. It was probably on the morning of Saturday, September 19, 1863, that the troops under Gen. Rosecrans began to move out of the city in the direction of Chickamauga. The first intimation Mr. Warner or his family had of the advance was the band playing "Yankee Doodle." On Sunday morning the deafening roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry were distinctly heard. While the battle was raging he had as occupants of his house eight ladies and six children. As the Federals retreated before Bragg's army they burned all the houses lying immediately along their route, and many persons found shelter in Mr. Warner's house. These persons occupied the basement or cellar while the firing was

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James Cartwright Warner.

in progress. Many cannon-balls from Confederate batteries on Missionary Ridge pierced the upper stories of the house. Late in the evening a Federal soldier came with a ladder and a sack full of lightwood for the purpose of setting the house on fire. He placed the ladder against the wall of the house and commenced ascending to carry out his nefarious design; but just at that moment a cannon ball, fired from a Confederate battery, struck the ladder immediately above his head, which caused him to retreat precipitately. Shortly after this, a soldier who was standing near the door was struck by a Minie ball, and he uttered shriek after shriek in the most piercing and heart-rending tones, continuing his agonizing cries until his voice was lost in the weakness of approaching dissolution. This produced the greatest consternation for a time. During the entire day the awful bombardment with its storm of iron hail continued, awakening the most dreadful terrors; but the inmates of the house bore this terrible ordeal bravely and even serenely. There was no wringing of hands or exclamations of terror among either women or children during this trying time. The cannonading ceased at nightfall, and the ladies left the cellar at once and repaired to the kitchen above, where food was cooked for the household. There had been no cessation of

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James Cartwright Warner in the Civil War.

James Cartwright Warner.

the bombardment during the day long enough to permit them to prepare food. In the midst of such perils all ate with relish and with hearty appetites. What made matters worse with them was the consciousness that it was their own friends who were shelling the city. During the firing, Mr. Andrew Ewing, then in the Confederate service, from the crest of Missionary Ridge, anxiously scanned with a telescope Mr. Warner's house and yard, where his wife and children and other loved ones were sheltered. All happily escaped, and enjoyed sweet repose after the dreadful scenes of the day. Just before the dawn of the next morning they were ordered by the Federal soldiers to vacate the house at once. Mr. Warner was at this time exceedingly feeble from a recent attack of illness, but he managed to hitch an old blind mule to a wagon, into which he put all the children. A few chickens were also put into the wagon. The ladies were compelled to walk. During the fore part of the night some fortifications had been thrown up across the road over which they had to pass. When they reached these fortifications the soldiers took the old blind mule from the vehicle and lifted it over the obstructions and then led the mule over. In taking the wagon over the chickens were discerned and appropriated to their own use.

, 24

James Cartwright Warner,

The only articles that were saved from Mr. Warner's residence were the portraits of Mrs. Warner's parents, which the officer in charge permitted her to take, but without the frames. In a few days the house was torn down from garret to cellar, so that scarcely one brick rested upon another.

After reaching Chattanooga Mr. Warner and his family had often to suffer the pangs of hunger. One man who owed him sent him a double handful of beans, which was half of all his own supply. In a few days permission was granted him by Gen. Thomas to go to Nashville, and to Mr. Warner was allowed the use of an ambulance, into which he put a feather bed and his children. This ambulance accompanied a train of army wagons hauling supplies over the mountain from Stevenson to Chattanooga. Numerous attacks were made on the wagon train by the Confederate cavalry under Morgan, and Mr. Warner and Mrs. Warner, with the other ladies, had to bear also the perils from frequent attacks by sharpshooters, who followed on the flank of the wagon train. All suffered greatly for the want of provisions, and their hunger was not appeased until they reached Jasper, where a Mr. Rankin supplied all their most pressing necessities. A week was consumed in going from Chattanooga to Stevenson, and it rained almost in-

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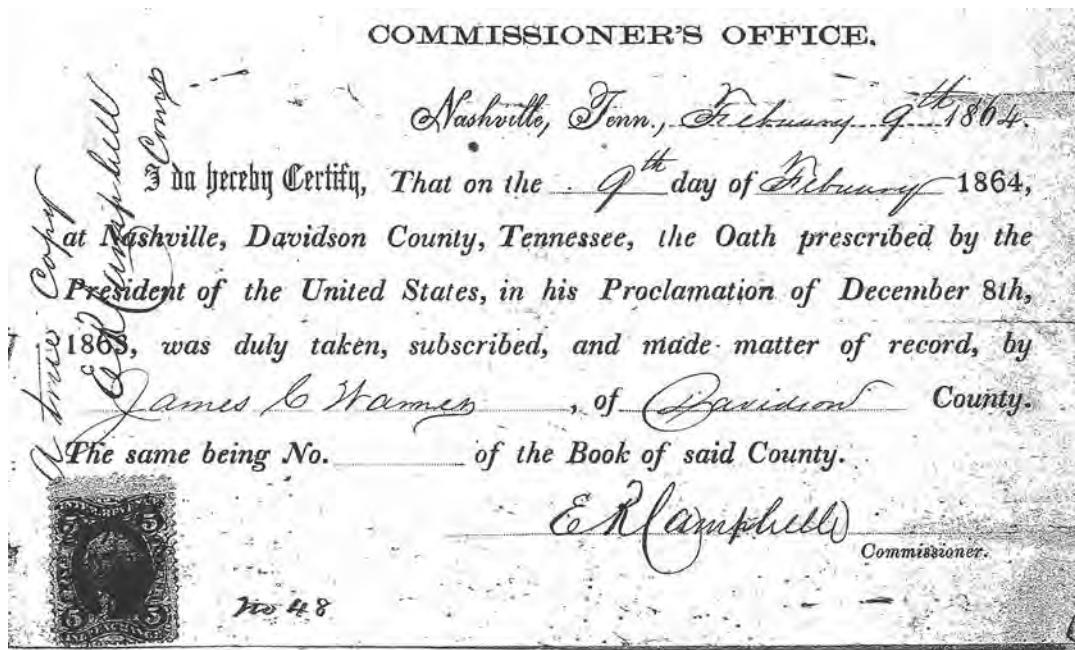
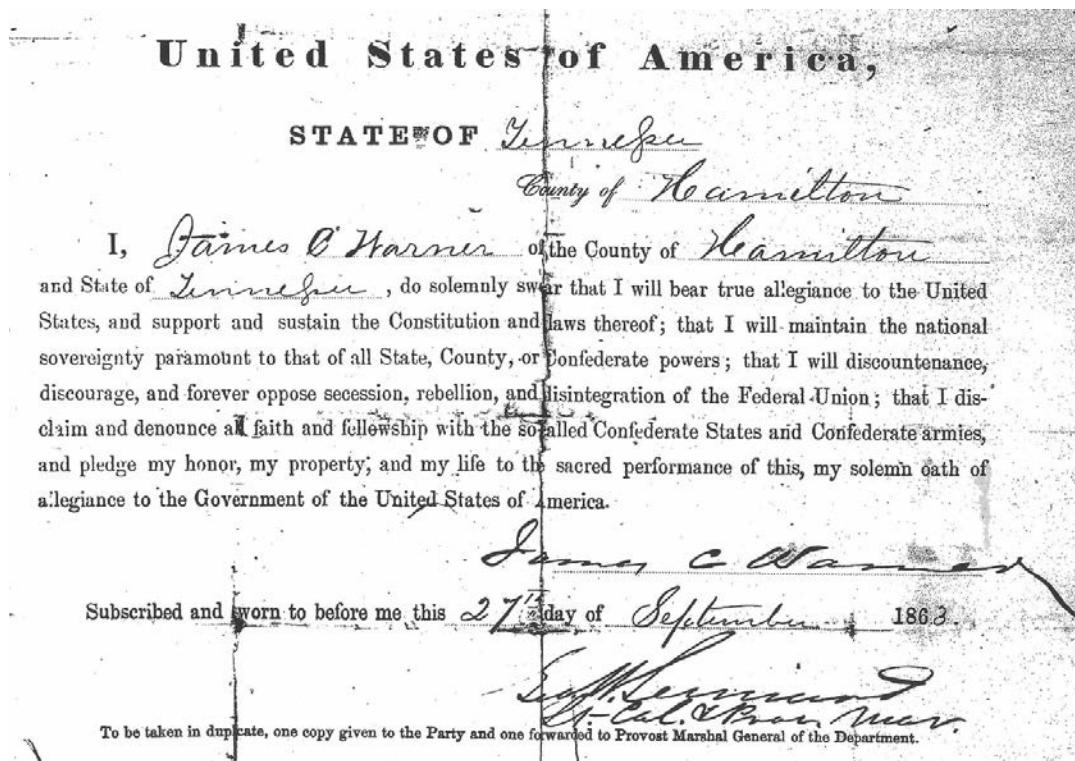
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James Cartwright Warner.

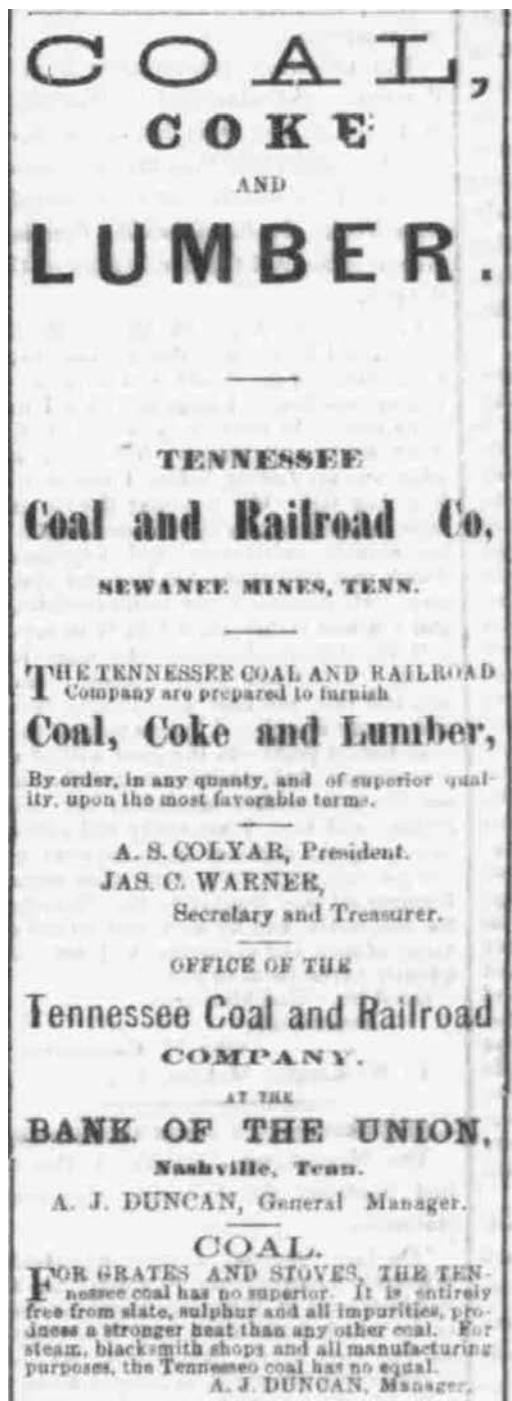
cessantly. At Stevenson they were all ordered into an open cattle-car, and in this they went to Nashville. Gen. Thomas was as kind to them as possible while they were in Chattanooga, and never failed to give them such protection as he was able to furnish, notwithstanding his army was beleaguered and his soldiers were deprived of regular rations and thousands of his horses and mules perished for want of provender.

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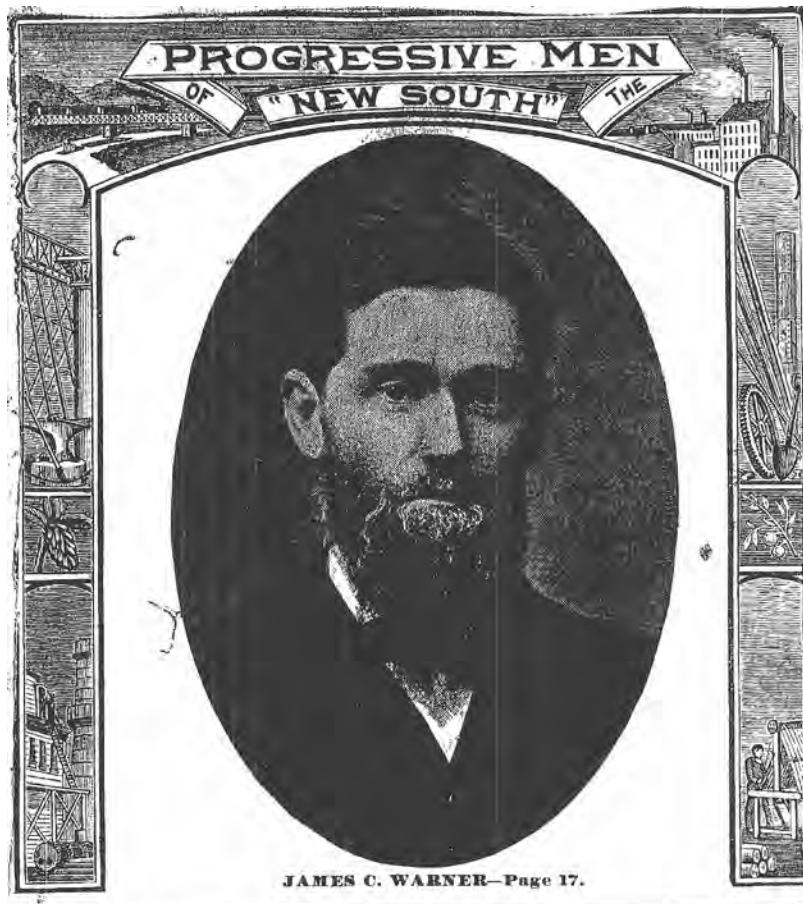
James Cartwright Warner in the Civil War.



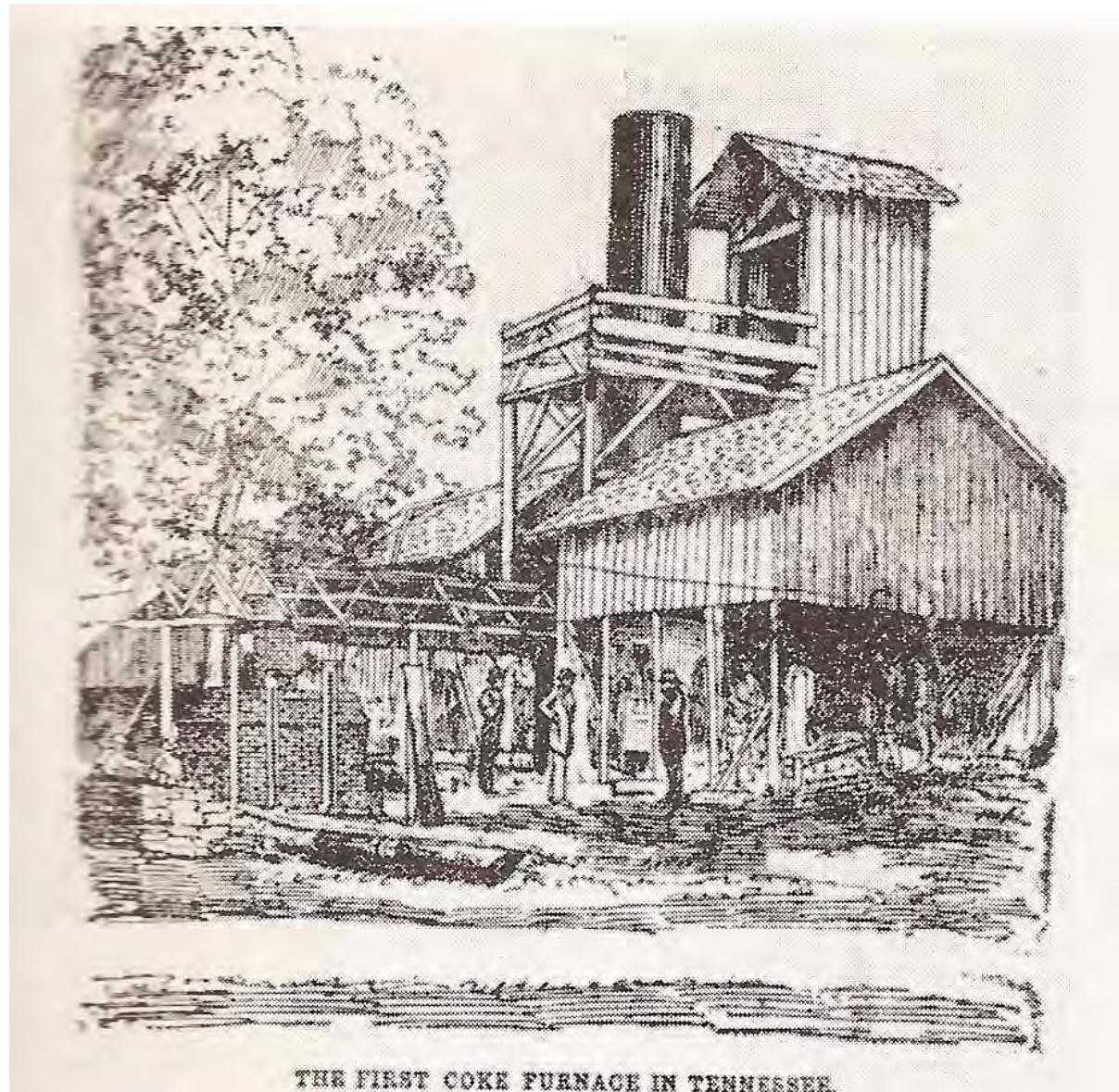
Oaths to the Union taken by James Cartwright Warner, 1863 and 1864.



James Cartwright Warner, Secretary and Treasurer, Tennessee Coal and Railroad Company. *Nashville Union and Dispatch*, July 11, 1868.



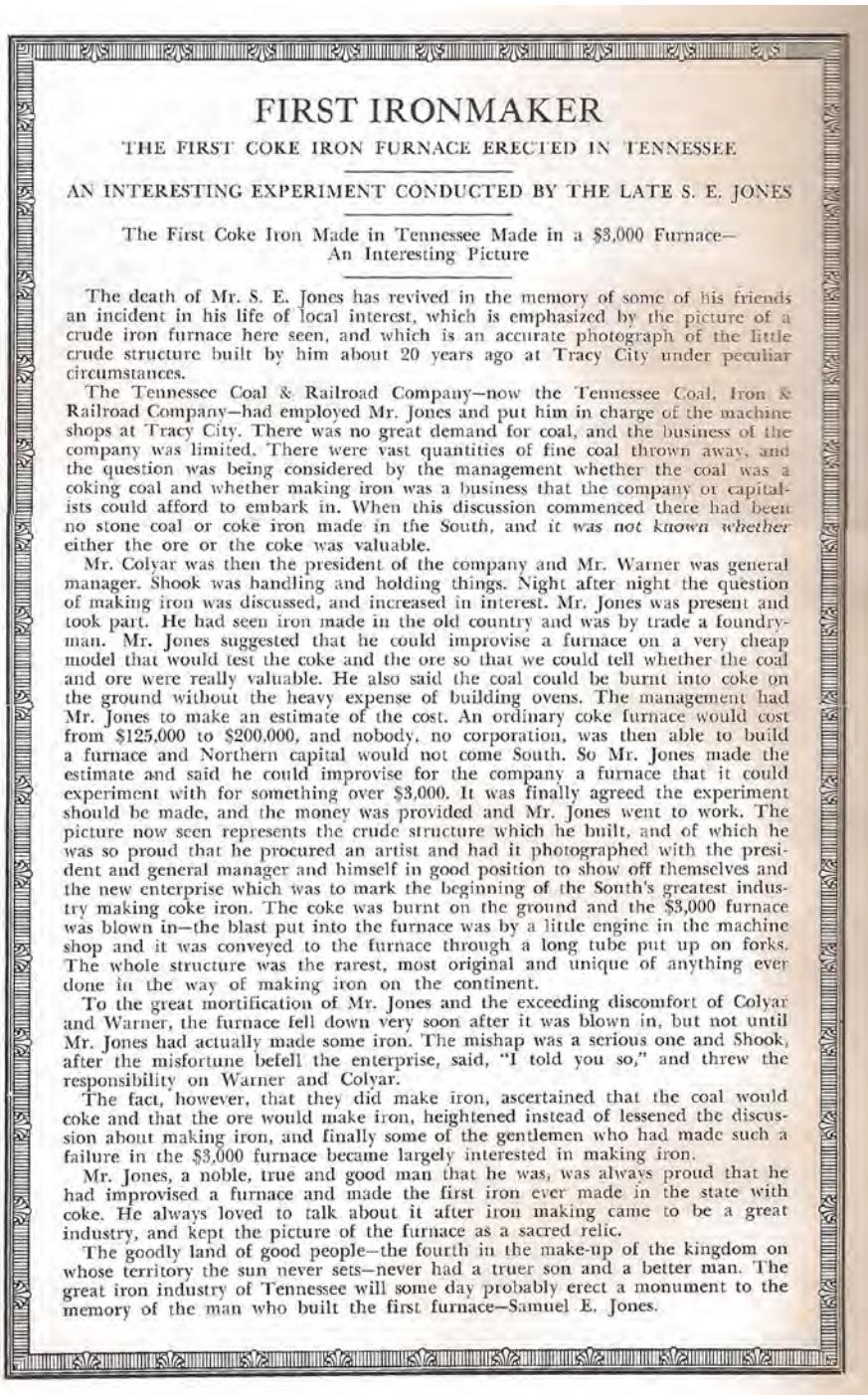
Progressive Men of the "New South"



THE FIRST COKE FURNACE IN TENNESSEE.

Called the "Fiery Gizzard," the furnace was built in 1873.

Anne Walker. *Live and Achievements of Alfred Montgomery Shook*, 1952, p. 70.



The events of 1873.

Anne Walker. *Live and Achievements of Alfred Montgomery Shook*, 1952, p. 70.



James Cartwright Warner, colored photograph.
His wife "Money" wore it as a brooch at her breast.
(Displayed in Sadie Warner Frazer's trinket table.)



sadie warner



From Sadie Warner Frazer's notes: "James Cartwright Warner used nothing but these large silk handkerchiefs." (Displayed in Sadie Warner Frazer's trinket table.)

WARNER, JAMES CARTWRIGHT (Aug. 20, 1830–July 21, 1895), Tennessee industrialist, eldest son of Jacob L. Warner, native of Virginia, and Elizabeth (Cartwright) Warner, grand-daughter of Robert Cartwright, pioneer of Middle Tennessee, was born in Gallatin, Tenn. With a common-school education and some training from his father in the tailor's trade, he left home at the age of seventeen to seek his fortune in Nashville. He worked as clerk, first in a wholesale grocery and then in the firm of Kirkman & Ellis, hardware merchants, and on Nov. 3, 1852, he was married to Mary Williams, daughter of a Gallatin neighbor. The young couple moved to Chattanooga, where Warner

established a hardware business of his own. He was elected mayor for a term, and was a member of the General Assembly in 1861. Poor health prevented his enlistment in the Confederate army. During the Chattanooga campaign his home was demolished and after the Confederate defeat, Warner and his family as refugees made their way by wagon-train to Nashville.

Like many another Southerner, Warner faced the aftermath of war penniless and in debt. His business ability was recognized, however, and after a brief term as bank cashier he was appointed, in 1868, secretary of the Tennessee Coal & Railroad Company. He now began a significant career of a quarter of a century in developing the mineral resources of the South. The company had been engaged in haphazard coal mining in southeastern Tennessee since the early fifties. Soon promoted to general manager, Warner foresaw coke making as a solution for the company's surplus of slack coal, which in turn might lead to the manufacture of iron with the new fuel. He was not acquainted with the problems of the blast furnace, but after a visit to the iron works near St. Louis, he and his assistant, Col. Alfred M. Shook [*q.v.*], erected an experimental furnace at Tracy City. The "Fiery Gizzard," as it was called, was too crude to be a commercial success, but the coke experiment led to contracts to supply furnaces in upper Georgia, and to the erection by Warner of the Chattanooga Furnace. In company with ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown [*q.v.*] of Georgia, he purchased the Rising Fawn iron property in that state in 1874, reorganized the plant on a scientific and paying basis, and sold it in 1882 along with the Chattanooga Furnace for \$311,000. This same year Warner was made president of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, which had recently built its first furnace at Cowan with the most modern equipment. Poor health, which afflicted Warner periodically throughout his life,

had forced him to retire from active participation in the company's affairs in 1874, but now, under the new régime of John H. Inman [*q.v.*] of New York (1882–85), he began a new program of expansion which led to the absorption of a rival English company in the vicinity and eventually to the entry of the Tennessee Company into the Birmingham district.

Warner's most notable achievement was the revival and modernization of the charcoal iron industry in Middle Tennessee. After a thorough investigation of the ore fields of Hickman and neighboring counties, the Warner Iron Company was organized in 1880, composed of Nashville capitalists. Having secured the controlling in-

terest, he had free rein to develop the property along the most improved lines. The fifty-ton hot-blast Warner Furnace, built at a cost of \$125,000, set a new precedent in the charcoal iron industry by its efficient operation. Scientific practice was applied all along the line. A charcoal by-product plant was built and three additional furnaces blown in, all of which were sold to the Southern Iron Company in 1889, the Warner Furnace alone being valued at \$1,000,000. Warner retained a large interest in the new company, which under A. M. Shook's management experimented successfully in making steel from Tennessee iron, until the panic of 1893 closed the works.

Warner was one of the finer types of the New South's industrial pioneers. Without any formal training, he attacked the varied technical problems of coal and iron with keen perception, and his grasp of financial problems and market trends was perhaps even more remarkable. He accumulated a handsome fortune and his benefactions, performed without publicity, were generous. He had seven sons and one daughter.

[J. B. Killebrew, *Life and Character of James Cartwright Warner* (1897); *Nashville American*, July 22, 23, 1895; Ethel Armes, *The Story of Coal and Iron in Alabama* (1910); Tenn. Commissioner of Labor, *Second Ann. Report* (1892).]

I. J. C.

WARNER, James Cartwright, industrialist; b. Galatin, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1830; s. Jacob L. and Elizabeth (Cartwright) W.; m. Mary Williams, Nov. 3, 1852, 8 children. Established hardware business, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1852; mayor Chattanooga, 1 term; mem. Tenn. Gen. Assembly, 1861; sec. Tenn. Coal, R.R. Co., 1868-74; spent 25 years in developing mineral resources of South; purchased Rising Fawn iron property in Ga.; pres. Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. Co., 1874-98; noted for his revival and modernization of charcoal iron industry in Middle Tenn.; organized Warner Iron Co. composed of Nashville (Tenn.) capitalists, 1880, pres., 1880-89; 50-ton hotblast Warner Furnace set new precedent in charcoal iron industry by its efficient operation; built charcoal by-product plant. Died July 21, 1895.

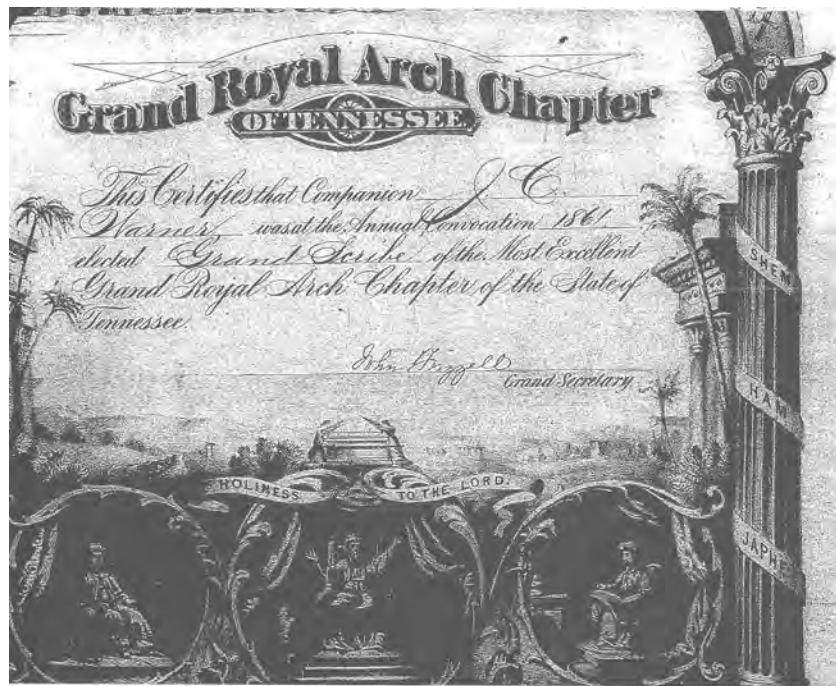
Who Was Who in America: Historical Volume 1607-1896, Revised Edition 1967.



Pieces of Hematite (a mineral consisting of iron oxide), from the Warner Furnace, Hickman County, Tennessee. (Displayed in Sadie Warner Frazer's trinket table.)



James Cartwright Warner,
Knight Templar with his Masonic Sword.



1861, Grand Scribe, Grand Royal Chapter of Tennessee.





CHAT

8.

LEADING CITIZENS' SERIES—MR. JAMES C.
WARNER.

No man is more eminently entitled to be called a leading citizen of Nashville and of the State of Tennessee, than Mr. Jas. C. Warner, for he has been for the past forty years a foremost figure in their history. Not in the political history, which, in the majority of cases, has little to do with the prosperity and happiness of the people, but his prominence has been in the manufacturing and industrial history which relates how the hidden resources of our State were brought forth from the mother earth, and turned into useful commodities. Mr. Warner may be said to be the pioneer in the manufacture of iron in this State. He was active as the manager of the first large iron plants in this section, and later successfully organized and was the leading spirit in the large companies which brought into the favorable notice of the world the wonderful coal and iron fields of Tennessee. Several years ago he went abroad and closely examined the iron and steel plants of the old countries, with a view to applying the results of his researches to the manufacture of iron in this State. When the active head of the Warner Iron Company, of Hickman County, this furnace turned out some of the highest grade and most enduring iron ever produced in this country. While no longer an active figure in the world of business, his counsel is sought and heeded by his younger friends who esteem his unfailing judgment, and so high in the public estimation is his name held, that the fact that he is connected with an enterprise immediately stamps it as one of real purpose and honest endeavor.

The meaning of such a life in a community is that high motives and honorable conduct are their own reward, for they bring with them esteem and love and in the decline of such a life, so well spent, it must be sweet to say, "I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith." Mr. Warner is simple in his tastes and is never happier than when directing the management of his country place, Renraw, surrounded by his family circle, which is ever brightened by his kindly humor and pleasant conversation.

THE CHAT

Chat, Nashville, Vol. 4, No. 1, June 1, 1895, p. 8.



James Cartwright Warner (1830-1895). 1885 Original Portrait.



Warner Iron Company Scrip 1881 and undated.

The company paid its employees company scrip that only could be redeemed in company stores.



Mary Louise Warner, James Cartwright Warner, Margaret Warner, Mary Thomas Williams Warner, Sadie Warner, ca. 1892.

From Sadie Warner Frazer's Memoirs:

Percy Warner always called Money "Old Lady." Money we hovered around all day, something interesting going on around Miss Mary or "Ole Miss" as she was sometimes called. The older servants called her "Ole Miss" all the time. She was deaf, stone deaf, they called it, the result of many abscesses when she was a young woman. She used a trumpet, a fascinating black tube with one end that she held in her ear while the other end was held to the speaker's mouth. We adored talking to Money through this remarkable contrivance.... Money was a dynamo of energy. She was really indefatigable – off to market early every morning, buzzing around the kitchen and pantry, then to the greenhouse where we loved to go with her as it was filled with so many beautiful things and smelled deliciously.

The Warner family called their parents Father and Mother. As soon as I could talk, I evidently tried to do likewise – Father I could say, but Money was the best I could do with Mother. Eventually Money was Money to everybody.²

² Sadie Warner Frazer (1885-1974) was the eldest daughter of Percy and Margaret Warner. She wrote her memoirs in the 1950s; the memoirs are in the Sadie Warner Frazer Papers in the Tennessee State Archives.



City Residence of James Cartwright Warner, Spruce Street [later 8th Ave.], Nashville.
Sadie Warner Frazer described her grandparents' home in her memoirs:

The James Cartwright Warner house was located on what is now the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Commerce Street. During our childhood Spruce Street was a beautiful residential street, tree-lined with good brick houses on both sides, some of which were very handsome. There was a double streetcar track down the macadam paved street, which was the pavement generally in use at that period, though most of the downtown streets were paved with Belgian blocks (stone) and very bumpy they were too. Between the Warner residence and Lindsley residence to the north were three brick dwellings and an alley. The house next to the Warner's was a three-story duplex. The one beyond, on the alley, was a single house with two stories.

The Spruce Street house was a four story residence with complete basement. Most of it was above the ground — the first floor, second floor and third floor with a large ballroom and room for storage. It was built of pressed brick, a very smooth brick with no irregularities or blemishes of any kind. The windows throughout were of plate glass with a great deal of very beautiful stained glass used in the upper frames. There was a great deal of elaborately carved stone work, especially on the columns and railings of the porches and on the third floor windows.

The floor of the porch was laid in beautiful tiles of a soft pinkish sand shade. Tiling extended up the brick wall around the porch. The vestibule was very deep, up one step from the porch and the storm doors of handsomely carved oak folded back against the vestibule wall. The front door was also of carved oak with plate glass windows in the upper half. The hardware was heavy brass, not plain, but oxidized and ornate.

The woodwork in the hall was carved oak with tiles above the wainscoting. The tiles were laid in a single line above the wainscoting and depicted hunting scenes as well as others. All rooms on the first floor connected with folding doors which rolled back between the walls and were very heavy and beautiful. All mantels were elaborate, with mirrors set in frames — a continuation of the mantel pieces. Some had small shelves on the sides at unexpected spots for single ornaments.

There was a different wood used in each room, and it was all beautiful. The floors were carpeted from wall to wall with Oriental rugs in front of the fireplaces. The stairway was in the rear part of the hall. The hall widened considerably past the drawing room and sitting room into a large square; doors to the living room and dining room opened into this part and just beyond was the stairway which ascended in a long flights or turns. It was flooded with light from a large window on the last flight just as it reached the upper upstairs hall. It was a beautiful stairway of carved oak with wide easy treads. There was a lavatory under the stairway and a marble washstand with wide sides in the well of the stairway. The faucets were high and curved. A hat rack and mirror were also here. It was really a dressing room. The first flight of the stairway obscured it from the front hall. The pantry, storeroom, kitchen and servants dining room were large and well-lighted. The sink and drain boards in the pantry were copper and were beautiful.

The back porch was enclosed (glass windows) and the kitchen and servants dining room opened on to it. There was also a door into the front hall just at the lavatory. There was a flight of stairs to second floor porch, one to the basement and an outside door at the extreme end to the yard, stables, etc.

There were four large bedrooms (one with bath) and a large bathroom in the main section of the house. There were two large bedrooms and baths on the back porch. Mary Louise and I used one of these bedrooms as a playroom for several years. The large bathroom where we were regularly scrubbed had a fireplace before which we huddled and shivered. The floor was carpeted, the tub was very large with faucets on the side and a wide band of wood around the top. The water tank to the toilet was overhead, with a long chain to which a wooden handle was attached and required only one good pull to start the water flowing.

The Spruce Street house had a furnace as well as fireplaces in every room. There was always a cheery fire going in the large living room. This mantel had in beautiful maroon-colored tiles right above the enormous grate, "East or West, Home's Best": Bobby Burns. There were fires always going in the bedrooms. There was a telephone, the instrument attached to the wall. It was in the large hall at the foot of the stairs. There was both gas and electricity in every light fixture but I don't remember the gas being used....

The stable, carriage house and servants rooms (above the second floor) were built in the style of the house. There were high brick walls across the back and up the sides to where the iron fence came (a short distance from the front street).

It was a wonderful home and "Money" [Mrs. James Cartwright Warner] a marvelous housekeeper in all that the word implies.

Here we were born and lived until we moved permanently to "Renraw" after father's [James Cartwright Warner] death in 1895.



Mary Thomas "Money" Williams Warner, Mrs. James Cartwright Warner (1831-1910).

Renraw



Renraw before the renovation. The house was built in 1854 on a 1783 Revolutionary War land grant.



“Renraw,” Nashville, Tennessee, (“Warner” spelled backwards). Summer home of James Cartwright Warner and later year-round home of Percy Warner. The property covered 3 miles or 100 acres.

From Sadie Warner Frazer's memoirs:

The original old brick was painted a soft, pale shade of yellow. The woodwork was white, the window blinds a dark green, the floors of the porches were light tan or mustard, the ceiling of the porch, a lovely shade of light blue. The front steps were stone, both under the porte-cochere were wood. The roof was slate. The main part of the original house was not touched, but there were extensive additions. The front windows in the two front first-floor rooms were quite wide, in two sections, with glass almost to the floor. These sections rolled back into the wall between the bricks. They were called sliding windows, at least that's what we called them, and they were very lovely. These were of course the original windows and the only ones of this type of the house.

The water supply at Renraw was abundant. House, stables, barn, lawn and both gardens, flower and vegetable, had an unlimited amount. This came from a very deep well on the place, so deep that when drilling, blind fish were brought up! This is the fact — no fish story! From this well the water was pumped by electricity to an enormous tank just behind the house. The tank was enclosed in a high shingle tower. The lower part of this tower was used for tools, etc. and of course there was an open-work stairway that went to the top in case of emergency repairs on the tank (also a ladder on the outside). This building was always cool, often the watermelons were put in here until cut in the afternoons. At other times they were kept in the cellar. Just outside the door of the tank house there was a large table on which were kept the milk pails and other utensils used in taking care of the milk. George Draper milked the cows and attended to every phase of handling the milk. There was plenty of it and it was certainly good — and rich, too.

The drinking water came from the cistern just in side of the long back porch. Only the winter rains were allowed to go into it. It went through a wood charcoal filter which was a large drum-like affair into which every gutter pipe could be directed. The pump was in the center of a large concrete floor. They were square wooden posts, painted white, at each of the four corners. The roof was slate. The ground sloped gently away from it on all sides.





Percy Warner with Rufus the crane



Front entrance, "JCW" on pillar.



Interior, Percy Warner and Rufus the crane.



Renraw interior, 2006



From Sadie Warner Frazer's memoirs:

During Father's [James Cartwright Warner] lifetime when we spent only the summers at Renraw, Father and Money [his wife Mary Thomas Williams Warner] occupied the two downstairs bedrooms to the right of the hall as you entered the front door. When we moved there permanently the partition between these rooms was removed, classical columns put in at each side of the space for strength and beauty, and the enlarged room was redecorated in soft, pastel shades suitable for a drawing-room. The mantels, woodwork, and carpet were in

shades of rose. There were two large mirrors (bought originally for the [leased] house — now Mary Tom and Percie Warner [Percy Warner's daughters] have them) over the mantels, one to the side of the front room and the other at the rear.

This room was much larger and more beautiful than the drawing room at Royal Oaks. In November, 1904, Mary Louise and I were presented to society at a large afternoon reception and evening dance. We received the guests standing before the mantel at the end of the room. On November 8, 1905, George [Frazer] and I were married in this room with Bishop Gailor officiating. On November 1, 1906 Mary Louise and Luke Lea were married there.

There were seven bedrooms and two bathrooms on the second floor in a large dressing room and a large dressing room and bath on the first floor. The room over the front hall was always used with the room over the drawing room, since to get to this room you had to go through this hall bedroom. In this room there was a double folding bed (you have seen it at Royal Oaks on Mama's [Margaret Lindsley Warner's] sleeping porch), and Mama's writing desk, which Mary Louise and I also used. There were very large presses (or closets along the wall) for clothes and linen. You've also seen these at Royal Oaks and the boys' rooms. Mary Louise and I had these two rooms when we were young ladies — the extra room caught our overflow.



Renraw gardens and grounds From Sadie Warner Frazer' Memoirs:

Renraw was very beautiful in the autumn. The many sugar maples and the handsome oaks made a vivid and brilliant spectacle of gold and russets. "Money's" garden was particularly lovely. The summer flowers had bloomed their last, but there were large masses of chrysanthemums, all colors, and rows and rows of nodding and delightfully fresh looking cosmos. (Also brilliant salvia's and that dainty Lavender, so-called, Christmas daisy.") The banana plants by now had attained a height of 8 to 10 feet and were very spectacular in a setting so alien to their natural habitat. They occasionally bore fruit, clusters of small bananas, the blossoms were always beautiful and a yearly site, but rarely did they mature — the season was too short. Of course, with the first frost the beautiful green leaves melted into a brown and sad-looking mess.



Renraw doll house.



Warner Frazer.

From Sadie Warner Frazer's memoirs:

Our dollhouse faced the pathway that went from the back porch to the garden gate. It was near enough to the house for us to "catch" any excitement that might "be brewing" and far enough away for noise not to annoy the "grown-ups," for when we had a thorough house cleaning there was plenty of noise; moving furniture (we took every piece out), washing windows, sweeping, not only indoors but the yard all around, and moving everything back, clean and ship-shape, of course, flowers and fruit (usually crabapples) for the final touch. We would then sit down and enjoy our handiwork. It was completely furnished even to a roll-top desk. Bed, bureau, stove (that was iron and would really cook) and table and chairs that were comfortable to sit in. Our dolls were many and varied. The rag dolls, always our favorites, dressed in their gingham dresses and bonnets. (There were trunks filled with doll clothes, bed clothes, dresser and table scarves and accessories. There were pictures on the walls, usually cut from some current magazine. We change them frequently). Thus for five little Warners the art of housekeeping had the beginning.



Renraw with cranes, 1910. Warner and Preston Frazer.

"Renraw" 1910 — summer —
Warner + Preston Frazer.

The cranes
Dumbelle "
Alice "
Stanley "
Agnes Carter "

note
Rupps to left —
Up step —

From Sadie Warner Frazer's Memoirs:

At Renraw they were many dogs. The peak was reached one summer when they numbered 14. There was Colonel, the handsome St. Bernard, gentle and patient. We even hitched him to a miniature buckboard with shafts. He would slowly plod along, then lay down when he had enough. The buckboard was made of natural colored wood with a bright red trim. It was a delight to ride in and when Colonel wouldn't cooperate, we pulled each other, all taking turns.

[From the remembrances of other Warner daughters]: Occupying the lawn were peafowls, cranes, and sheep, and for the protection of these, the Warner dogs were ready to chase off any stray canines. Colonel, a St. Bernard dog, was the official sheep protector.



Aviary at Renraw.

From the remembrances of the Warner daughters:

The other exotic birds, the pheasants, were confined to wire cages about 50 feet square. There must have been about 40 to 50 such runs, in L-shaped rows, one extending toward the front gate, then extending somewhat uphill, parallel to the front fence.



Renraw greenhouse. Warner Frazer

From Sadie Warner Frazer's Memoirs:

The plants were now taken up and kept through the winter in the greenhouse. Here they remained dormant until put out again in the spring. From now on through the winter months the greenhouse was a thing of beauty and daily joy. There were paper white narcissus, dainty white hyacinths [very fragrant], those beautiful freesias and many other flowering plants all potted and ready for the house. In the greenhouse by Christmas time there were large tin boxes (about twice as long as they were wide) of white hyacinths and those beautiful and fragrant freesias in full bloom and ready for the house. The Marshall Niel rose with large creamy blossoms and very fragrant blooms in the winter; there was a very large one in the center of the greenhouse and there were always poinsettias and quantities of several shades of bougainvilleas. The Catalonian Jasmine bloomed twice a year, in mid-winter and again in mid-summer and vigorously both times. It was always my favorite.

Every morning, very early, before anyone was stirring, the gardener (Bob Hickman — later on Mr. Rotier) brought to the back porch and set on the marble top table (where the cedar bucket with the cistern water was always placed) large tin buckets filled with the flowers in bloom that morning. We later sorted and arranged them in vases of all sizes and descriptions for the various rooms in the house. This was a daily duty and we loved it. Note: this was the same custom at Royal Oaks. The vegetables were also brought up every morning in vast quantities.

The cedar bucket had a gourd dipper from which we all drank. The bucket had several bands of burnished brass around. There was a lid to the bucket with a little button in the center to lift it by. Tom King refilled this bucket many times during the day.

Money's [Mary Thomas Williams Warner, Mrs. James Cartwright Warner] little weed gang consisted of 6 to 8 little colored boys recruited from Mooretown, the Negro settlement across the Gallatin Pike from Renraw. They ranged in ages from 8 to 12 or thereabouts. Money paid them \$.25 a day, and to be on Mrs. Warner's list was a much sought after and a great honor.

It set one apart from the rank and file. Some were dumb, some not so dumb, and one who was exceptionally quick and bright, Emanuel Clements, was the star of the lot. He was a son of our laundress or washerwoman, as she was then called. (She was a very nice woman. On Mondays George Draper took huge baskets of clothing and household linen to her house in Mooretown and brought it back at the end of the week.) It was not long before Manuel left the weed gang and became Money's little errand boy. Messages to the kitchen, the garden and elsewhere, were quickly and accurately carried back and forth. From this position he stepped up to assistant butler. Tom King (Jimmie L's father [See note below]) was butler at this time and had been for many years. Manuel was going to school regularly now, doing well and advancing rapidly. Every hour away from school was spent at Renraw, and he was now an expert houseman and butler. He was slight in build, dark of skin, with good straight features, and an engaging manner, knew just what to do and say, when and where. Through our debuts and weddings he was a valued member of the staff (the word "staff" is mine, no one ever used it at Renraw), but he decided to be a doctor, so with the family's blessing, after Meharry Medical School [Founded in 1876 as the Medical Department of Central Tennessee College, it was the first medical school in the South for African Americans. It was chartered separately in 1915. It is currently the largest private historically black institution in the United States solely dedicated to educating healthcare professionals and scientists.], he went to Chicago, and in time word came to us that he was doing well. The weed gang started their work at widely separated areas, designated by Money, but they slowly and quietly converge on each other drawing a circle smaller and smaller until their heads almost together and they were huddle of giggling and chattering little boys. When this was noticed, they were immediately dispersed and the game started anew. Manuel Clements was the captain of the gang — saw that they really pulled weeds and allowed no shirking.

[Note: Jimmie L. was the family laundress in the 1940s for Sadie Warner Frazer. She lived in the black section of West Nashville. Stanley Frazer Rose remembers going with his grandfather to leave and pick up the laundry. He remembers Jimmie L. as being very nice to him.]

During the early days at Renraw, Papa [Percy Warner] had a small racetrack. It was an oblong oval and enclosed by a paling fence which was white-washed every spring (all fences at Renraw were wood and white-washed). There was even a little grandstand where the family would assemble to watch Papa race around the track. He drove a little sulky behind his favorite horse of the moment, timed by its previous record, which always created great excitement. This was Papa's hobby until he became more engrossed in his very fine collection of rare birds. But that was much later.

Our Grandmother Warner [Mary Thomas Williams Warner, Mrs. James Cartwright Warner, "Money"] went to town every day. Regularly every morning, shortly after breakfast, Bonner was at the door, or the more literally, at the porte-cochere steps, with the closed carriage in the winter and the open barouche in the summer. They rarely left without other passengers—a guest who had spent the night or some member of the family going to town on an errand.

The first stop was the Market House on the Public Square, where she made the rounds. The Alex Warner's (no kin), A. J. Grahams, butchers; Jack Walters and Hugh Smith, fruits and vegetables, always saved the best for Mrs. Warner and well, they might, for she bought with a lavish and knowing hand. Many a time Mary Louise and I have trailed her, basket in hand, from stall to stall, marvelling and delighting in the commotion the three of us immediately created, and refusing all help when our baskets were brimming over. We loved it all, from the clean sawdust on the floor to the many intriguing odors that blended into marvelous whole (I can smell it now.) The Market, of course, was the highlight of the morning, but there were other fascinating "ports-of-call:" Thompsons on Summer Street between Church and Union (now that horrible Fifth Avenue) where all of our dress materials and fine linens came from; Timothys, just off the Square on College Street (now prosaic 3rd Avenue); and often Grimes (went out of business last year, 1957) on the Square, and always a stop at the Nashville Trust Company to see Uncle Ed [Edwin Warner, her youngest son] and replenish her exchequer. Phillips & Buttorff just below the Trust Company, then as now, was a marvelous showcase of china and glassware. Many of the beautiful possessions that we have come to us were purchased there.

This was really Money's daily routine so it was noon or after before the carriage rolled to a stop under the porte-cochere. Everyone had been alerted with "here comes Miss Mary, Manuel [Clements], get the ice," repeated from the front door, through the hall to pantry and kitchen. Money, bonnet in hand (she wore the Queen Victoria type with long crepe veil), was drenched through and through, as we would say today, completely dehydrated. She would then change from her own town waist, which was also always black, to her summer sacque, a cool fairly loose affair that buttoned down the front with a turned-back collar. There was a narrow ruffle around the collar, down the front and all the way around the tail. The tail came to about the hip, the sacque was cut in at the waist, really had some shape — the sleeves were long. The material was a light weight percale or gingham, white background with a small black design over it. Grandma Lindsley [John Berrien Lindsley's

wife] and Aunt Martha [Martha Williams Duncan, sister of Mary Thomas Williams Warner] wore the same type of sacque during the summer months.

There was a lovely spring on the property near the railroad tracks.

Toll gates were every 3 miles (roads were maintained from this revenue). The Warners paid by the year.



Mary Thomas and Percie Warner, ca. 1900

From the Rembrances of other Warner daughters:

Included in the lawn, of course, were Percie's dogs, almost a village of these. She had a fox terrier trained to wear doll clothes, including a baby cap, and play baby doll in a doll carriage. The doll outfits belonged to Mary Tom who was appropriately outraged by this misuse. When the unwilling "doll" was released, he would run in circles barking wildly....



Warner Frazer (son of Sadie and George Frazer) and Margaret Lindsley Warden (daughter of Annie Lindsley and Carl Warden), Renraw, 1908

From Sadie Warner Frazer memoirs:

Margaret Lindsley Warden (1904-2007) served as a doll for Percie Warner and Mary Tom Warner, esp. the latter who rode her around in the doll buggy.

From Sadie Warner Frazer' Memoirs:

[Around 1892] George Bonner [the stable man] taught us to drive our pony, Mac, on McLemore Street between Church and Broad (now Ninth Avenue), that fascinating block onto which the stables open. The stables, or certainly the majority of them, were two-story brick buildings similar to the big houses of which they were a very important part. The street was tree-lined and quiet and considered safe, and that practically no traffic traversed it. In several afternoons, under Bonner's skilled guidance, we could drive back and forth, stop, turn around, go back again and repeat. It wasn't long before we were allowed to follow the carriage on the afternoon trips to "Renraw." Mac was a gentle, intelligent little pony, and he probably did as much of the driving" as we did. He never went astray, trotted at a good pace, and at a good distance from the carriage....

In the afternoon [after Sunday School and Sunday lunch] we rode to "Renraw," Mary Louise and I following the carriage in our little pony cart, up Spruce Street to Church, Church Street to Summer, Summer Street to Union, around the corner at Union into College, across the Public Square, over the bridge, Woodland to 10th, one block down 10th Street to the Gallatin Pike. Main Street ended here and became the Gallatin Pike. We took "turn about" driving: one drove out, the other back.



Seated front row: Mary Thomas Williams "Money", widow of James Cartwright Warner;
Percie Warner on her lap;

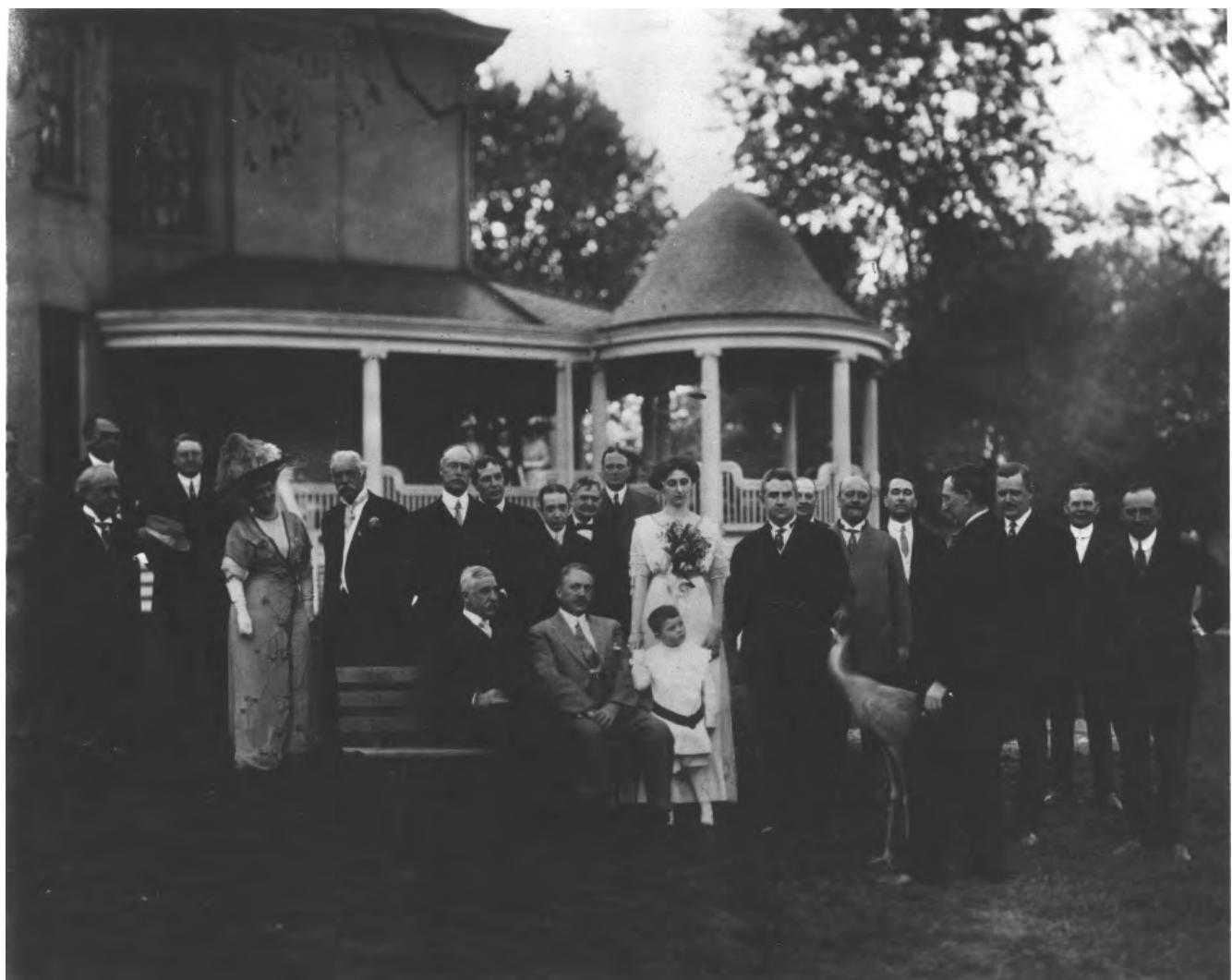
Seated back row: Edwin Warner.

Standing: Percy Warner, tipping his hat; Sadie Warner

From Sadie Warner Frazer's memoirs:

The Porch: Our wonderful outdoor living-room. Always delightful, morning, afternoon, and evening... "Money" [Mary Thomas Williams Warner, Mrs. James Cartwright Warner] went to Florida in the winter when we lived on Spruce Street. Jacksonville, Palatka, and Fernandina are the names I remember. The orange trees, and bougainvilleas, oleanders, and many other tropical and rare plants were brought home from these trips for the greenhouse. The first chameleons and small turtles we had or had ever seen were souvenirs from these resorts.

The magic hour of 3:30 found all of us gathered under the big oak tree near the fountain for the afternoon watermelon. They were always delicious, as the biggest and best Hugh Smith had in his stall that morning had been "plugged" for Mrs. Warner's inspection. (No one ever sold Money anything but the best.) We ate and ate, and then a little more, after which we were supposed to go to our rooms, take our turns bathing and dress for the evening. This was when we read sitting on the porch or in some cool, quiet spot in the house. I don't remember when we were not reading good books. P. S. Sometimes we went wild and had a watermelon fight — they were terrific.



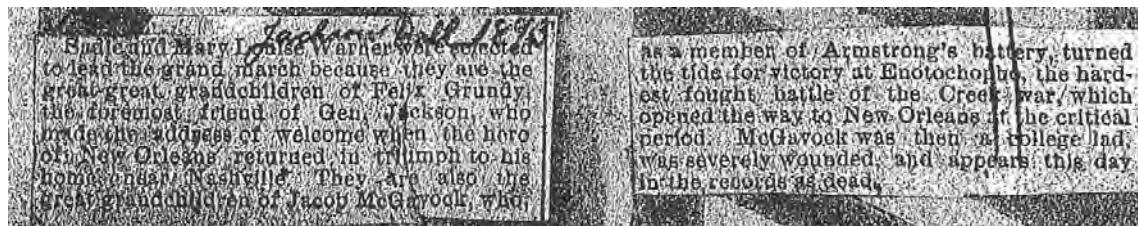
Renraw, 1900. Warner family and Rufus the crane.



From Sadie Warner Frazer's memoirs:

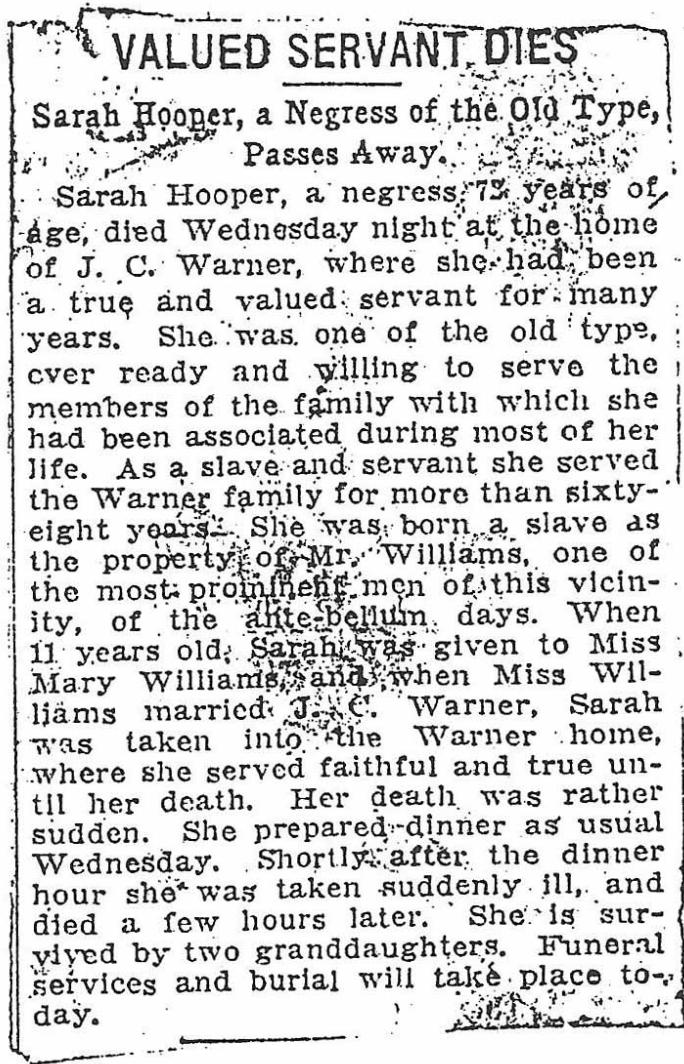
After Sunday School, we strolled leisurely home to await Sunday dinner. We sat at a side table by the window in the dining room where we could see everything as well as be seen, and we always knew that the desert would be Dorider and Sidebottom's ice cream. We were quiet as mice. In due time, Tom King brought in the platter with a gallon mold of vanilla ice cream which he placed before "Money [Mary Thomas Williams Warner, Mrs. James Cartwright Warner]." She then cut it into thick slices which were so wide across that they literally covered the dessert plates. Having waited so long in anticipation, we simply couldn't stand another minute and the one who saw it first, in bated breath, said to the other, "here she comes!" You see, we were still very young.

"Money" always served two desert plates for us to take to Dr. and Mrs. Lindsley, so after we had finished, we walked up the street with perfect decorum to the Lindsley's. We never had an accident, always arriving with the plates and ice cream intact.



1893 Jackson Ball

Warner Family Servants



Obituary of Sarah Hooper (b. 1835-1836 - d. January 16, 1908). According to the 1870 U.S. Census, she could not read or write. From the U.S. Census information, she was married as of 1880 and was widowed by 1900.

THE TENNESSEAN, FRIDAY MORNING, J.

SARAH HOOPER GOES TO HER FINAL REWARD

Faithful Servant of Warner and Williams Families Dead.

Early Thursday morning Sarah Hooper, an old family servant, died at the home of the Warners on the Gallatin road.

Sarah was born in slavery seventy-two years ago on the Williams Place, "Maplewood." At the age of ten she was presented to Mrs. James C. Warner, then Miss Mary Tom Williams, in whose service she continued until the day of her death. Her first service to her young mistress was in the capacity of maid, in which position she continued until Miss Williams became Mrs. Warner. Sarah then became the cook for the young bride and the remainder of her long life, filled with many acts of loyalty and much usefulness, was spent as cook and house-keeper for Mrs. Wagner.

The vicissitudes of the change from slavery to abolition and the dark struggle of reconstruction marked no change in Sarah Hooper, save that her loyalty and devotion to the family in whose care a kindly fortune had placed her, increased with each year. The faithfulness which was displayed by Sarah in the long weary march in the Civil War from Chattanooga to Nashville, in which she assisted Mrs. Warner in ministering to the wants of her stricken husband, was typical and illustrative of her most prominent characteristic.

Obituary of Sarah Hooper, *The Tennessean*, January 17, 1908.

For many years Hooper's cooking and Hooper's recipes have been synonymous with good cooking and delicious dishes. And most fortunate were those who were able to partake of her exhibition of this art. On a recent visit to Nashville Homer Davenport, the famous cartoonist, was initiated into the delights of Hooper's corn bread and jowl and greens, and he declared that the southern dinner prepared by her was the most enjoyable part of his visit.

Increasing years has brought to Hooper none of the infirmities of age nor denied her the efficiency of a servant until the hour in which she was stricken with the fatal attack. Her life was spent in active service.

Hooper had waited upon and cared for all the generations of the Williams and Warner families—Josiah Williams, Mrs. James C. Warner, Percy Warner and his brothers, Mrs. George A. Frazer and her sisters, and Master Percy Warner Frazer—and her death caused grief in that family circle as if a member of the family had died, for Hooper was almost a member of the family.

Her life will be an example to all who were brought into contact with this faithful woman; an at the lesson of loyalty, if taught will make an impression upon all who were within the influence of her Christian life.

She is survived by two daughters, Martha Turner and Mary Hooper, who have the deepest sympathy of all who knew their excellent mother.

Of Sarah Hooper it may be truly said: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter now into thy reward."

More about Sarah Hooper

The 1910 will of Mrs. James Cartwright Warner (Mary Thomas Williams Warner), left a bequest of \$300 to Sarah Hooper (\$7,100 in 2010 value).

Sadie Warner Frazer wrote in her memoirs:

Sarah Hooper, the cook who reigned supreme, not only in the kitchen but among the other servants, was very dark black, medium-size and with good features. She had been given at the age of 11 to our grandmother ("Money" [Mary Thomas Williams Warner]) on her 16th birthday as her personal maid. She went with "Miss Mary" after her marriage, nursed all of the children, was with them through their experiences in Chattanooga (Missionary Ridge) and refused to leave them at the close of the war when Father (James Cartwright Warner) told her that she was free and that he was penniless and unable to do anything for her. My earliest recollection of Sarah was on Spruce Street, a kindly, calm person who never got the least bit excited or perturbed no matter how many were expected for dinner or supper, as the case might be. The coffee was freshly ground every morning, the beaten biscuits beaten by hand and arm power on a marble block in the buckwheat cakes set, or whatever it was then done to buckwheat set the night before the morning we were to have them for breakfast. Nobody ever made such buckwheat cakes, ginger pudding or beaten biscuits as Sarah did. She raised two fine daughters (Mary named for "Money" and Martha named for Aunt Martha Duncan [Martha Williams Duncan, sister of Mary Thomas Williams Warner]). I have no recollection of her husband, he must have passed away early in life. She had a home in town to which she went on her days off, but her real home was "on the place," both on Spruce Street and at "Renraw."

She had the biggest and best room, filled with fascinating things, a little organ that thrilled and delighted us, a mockingbird in a large wooden cage that hung by the doorway in the daytime and was taken into her room at night. Sarah could play and sing many of the beautiful old hymns, and often on Sundays at "Renraw" Mary Tom and Percie Warner would go to her room and join in singing.

Sarah Hooper died at "Renraw" a few weeks after Preston Frazer's birth (1908) and the kitchen was never the same afterwards. How we mourned her and missed her.

From the remembrances of other Warner daughters:

Sarah Hooper was the cook supreme until her death at Renraw in 1908. She was born on the same day and year 1831 as Mary Thomas Williams (Mrs. J.C. Warner), a slave, of course, and was in effect given to Miss Mary as her personal maid. She nursed seven children and after the end of the Civil War declined to become free.

Sarah got everything she wanted, even an organ in her room. She asked for it, saying it would look so good in her room, and Percy Warner bought one for her the next day. From nurse, she progressed to cook, and as she grew older she sat in a rocking chair in the kitchen while assistants followed her directions. She had her own horse and buggy, to be used by nobody else, and the driver would take her where she wanted to go Sundays after dinner.

Warner Family Servants, from Sadie Warner Frazer's Memoirs:

Bob Hickman was the James Cartwright Warner houseman and coachman. When he got older he was switched to lighter duties and was put in charge of the yard and greenhouses. [Mrs. James Cartwright Warner {Mary Thomas Williams Warner} in her 1910 will left a bequest of \$100 to Robert Hickman {\$2,370 in 2010 value}]

The opening created when Bob Hickman was transferred was filled in this manner. George Bonner, who was houseman and coachman for Papa [Percy Warner] and Mama [Margaret Lindsley Warner] the short time they were in the [leased] house [ca. 1892-1895] was sent one morning to the Farmer's market with instructions to bring back a promising boy to be trained as houseman and butler. He selected Tom King.

Tom King had come to town that morning on a farm wagon from a cotton patch near Smyrna, Tennessee. He had come to see the world and seek his fortune, so when Bonner asked him if he wanted to stay in Nashville and come with him to the Warners, it didn't take him two minutes to say yes. He was as green as you would expect from a Smyrna cotton patch. For years he served the families faithfully and well [as the butler], and only left when Miss Maggie (Mama) told him after an unusually large smash-up of china, "Why Tom you ought to get a job in the railroad freight department where you can't break things." He took her seriously and a few days later told Miss Maggie that he had done as she had told him to and gotten a job. He even told the man who hired him that Mrs. Warner had sent him. This was long after George Frazer and I were married (1905).

George Bonner took over the duties as coachman for "Money" on Spruce Street and Bob Hickman became the gardener at "Renraw." He would work all day in the sun in an old straw hat but on Sundays dressed for church carrying a black cotton umbrella and wearing a stiff black hat. Years later his wife, Mary Hickman, was [Sadie Warner Frazer's eldest son] Warner Frazer's first nurse (1906).

Percy Warner bought his first car in 1906. George Bonner was taught to drive and service the car by mechanics sent down by the factory. One morning at breakfast table, Mama said to Tom King, "Tom, tell Bonner to have the car at the door at 9:30." Tom replied, Miss Maggie, Bonner's not here." Mama, in amazement, said, "Why Tom, what do you mean?" Tom replied, "Miss Maggie, he's just not here." Mama said, "Where is he?" Tom replied, "Miss Maggie, I don't know." This was the beginning of many days of questions and evasive answers as to Bonner's whereabouts. It was almost impossible to visualize the family's daily routine without Bonner. He was not only a very fine chauffeur, but whenever anything out of the ordinary had to be done, it was Bonner who called on to do it. He was remarkably capable and resourceful. Bonner could do anything. It was "just call Bonner; he can fix it." The "grapevine" was very active during this time; fragments reached us through various channels. We got such messages as "Bonner's left town;" "he's gone to Detroit," all very alarming, and what would we do without Bonner? Finally the verification of these disturbing rumors came from Bonner himself. He was in Detroit and had gotten a position at the Ford factory (this was long before it was a plant) and was foreman in one of the sections (He was capable enough, there was no doubt of that.) and then the last time, "he just couldn't tell the family goodbye." We were stunned and though there were other chauffeurs no one ever took Bonner's place or equaled him in any way.

Sarah Winbourne, the upstairs maid, was a short café-au-lait complected, trim little woman who "bustled" all over the upstairs. I never remember her downstairs except in the kitchen or servants' dining room. I loved going into the big linen closet with her when she was either putting away or taking out fresh linen, and the linen was all linen, too, nothing else, with handmade lace and embroidery on the sheets and pillowcases. The towels were enormous and most of them initialed with a big W.... The shelves were always fragrant lavender and rose geranium.

Fannie "Wink" Weakly was roly-poly with a bosom so ample that the new babies needed no other cradle. I remember distinctly how comfortable they looked as they slept across this favorite spot. She was very

pale in color and in her starched uniform which touched the floor when she was seated and spread around her like a tent (she took up a lot of room) she was a citadel of efficiency and repose. She never hurried.

Lavinia (Venie) Scott, afterwards Webb, and many years later married to a "Mr." Boston was our nurse and a paragon among them. She came to Mama [Margaret Lindsley Warner] when I was six weeks old, so of course I have no recollection of life without her. She was very short, slight of build, and very black with large features. She had the most beautiful speaking voice and could sing divinely. By the world's standards she was just a plain little person, but to us she was beautiful. I don't remember disobeying her in my life for we knew she was always right. She was so proud of us and so eager for us to be the best in every way that she gave us a sense of feeling that we were ranked first and we had to live up to it. Venie took over the babies after Fannie Weakley had started them on their way.

Venie Webb's devotion and loyalty never wavered and after having nursed the five of us [Percy Warner's daughters] as a nanny, she became our personal maid and laundress, did all of our finest things, still shampooing our hair and did so long after I was married. I didn't think anyone else could do it (very few have done it satisfactorily). She had no hair of her own, not one strand, and wore the most remarkable transformation (wig) — it was slightly kinky. At night she took it off and wound a bandanna around her head. We didn't know for years that she wore a transformation.

As Venie grew older she was able to do less and less but there was always some little something that we made her think was important. Her eyesight became very poor and when she couldn't even see me and without my saying a word, she would put her arm around my waist and call me by name. This was at Royal Oaks when she was very old. She never knew or admitted her age and was always "45." Before Mr. Lovett [animal caretaker] came to "Renraw" Venie always prepared the food for the pheasants — a mush of many ingredients. Venie was "Little Nannie."

Venie was a born "collector." She salvaged everything in the way of trash that left the house. She went through every trash-basket systematically, nothing missed her appraisal and she considered everything worth keeping. She had boxes and boxes of postcards, dozens and dozens of pieces of old hair ribbons, chipped bric-a-brac and gimcracks (the word now would be gadgets) that no longer worked, old place cards and all kinds of silly little favors from parties, and State Fair gimcracks. There were Kodak pictures that had been discarded and old clothes of no possible use to her or anybody else — even discarded corsets. She particularly cherished old toothbrushes, they were "so elegant." Her room was a curiosity and her home even more so, as there she had no check on her acquisitiveness. We often called her a magpie. On the place, Renraw and Royal Oaks, Mama would go periodically to Venie's room in the servants' house, round up most of the junk, and have a bonfire much to Venie's distress and disgust. This never daunted her as the next day saw her making the rounds as usual in carrying the "loot" away to her room. It didn't take her long to build up another amazing collection. In her home, the postcards were kept in boxes under her bed, ribbon bows decorated the headboard of her bed, her bureau displayed a collection of discarded toilet articles and ornaments, photos on the walls of children and schoolgirls she didn't even know the names of, and most conspicuous, hanging of a hat rack — the kind with a mirror in the center around which were pegs for coats and hats — was a collection of men's hats, a hat on every peg, hats that Papa [Percy Warner] and other members of the family had worn and discarded. It was very striking in the first thing that took and held one's attention on entering her home. Her genius for collecting knew no bounds. It was her hobby and undoubtedly there were among her collections — things that we called trash — many articles that would be of value today. There's a bit of magpie in every one of us, true we were taught to waste nothing, and to save for a rainy day. "Waste not, want not" was a phrase that Venie often used and the one "see a pin and let it lie, you'll need a pin before you die" was an oft-repeated reminder. We were constantly reminded to practice these frugal virtues.

When I got too inquisitive and asked too many questions, as I frequently did, then Venie would always silenced me by saying "remember daughter, Taros catch meddlers," and having not the slightest idea what Taros were and from her serious reprimanding tone of voice, I knew the wise thing for me to do was to stop.

A shampoo by Venie went something like this: first the cistern water had to be heated and the chamomile tea brewed. Chamomile was considered very good for red hair — kept the color. Venie then brought two buckets to the bathroom where I had already stripped to my “undies” and was sitting in the kitchen chair with my back to the washstand. Venie then pinned a large bath towel around my neck just as tight as she could hold it, then handed me a folded one to place across my eyes to keep the soapy water out. Packer’s tar soap was then applied generously and vigorously to my hair and scalp until, in all truth, I look like a monstrous ice cream cone. I then stood over the basin, towel across my eyes, with my long hair being dipped up and down in the bowl until Venie considered it clean. Then began the rinsing and – we called it “wrenching” — one water after another until all the soap was out. Now the chamomile tea was poured over and over my scalp and hair, after dripping as much liquid into the bowl as would run off, and, then Venie enveloped my head in a dry bath towel. By then I was sitting down and glad to catch my breath. After strenuous drying with the towel, my hair was then shaken out and separated, then combed and brushed, a very little at a time, after which I was literally hung over the back porch railing for further drying. I attribute my strong back and hard head in large part to the shampoos and, as strange as it may seem, I enjoyed every bit of it. I glowed with cleanliness. (“Glowed” meant I was red as a beet.)

{From Percy Warner Frazer's (1906-1999) Memoirs (1988): Venie Webb was in charge of the girls well into their teens...She was the only employee who went with the family from Spruce Street to Renraw and then to Royal Oaks. I remember Venie at Royal Oaks when Preston Frazer and I lived there during World War I. Venie, though retired, came to Royal Oaks on the streetcar every workday. She had no specific duties at the time. She busied herself in small household chores. One afternoon after Preston and I had gotten home from Tarbox School, Venie called me over to her. “Her, boy,” she said, “wear these shoes until they are broke in.” She handed me a new pair of shoes she had bought for herself. ... They were shiny black leather shoes with high tops, well above my ankles with rounded toes and black laces. So for several days, as soon as I got home from school, I laced on Venie’s shoes and wore them as instructed.}

Sarah Overton evidently came on the scene with our sister Margaret’s birth (1890). Sarah Overton was “Big Nannie.” She was a younger woman, quite good-looking, pale of color, pleasingly plump, and altogether the perfect nurse for two little girls. She hadn’t been with us very long when she and George Bonner were married and a remarkable handsome couple they were. She would dress us “fit to kill” for Sunday School, dancing school, etc., and parade us on our way. Remember, we walked everywhere. She was as proud and ambitious for us as Venie was. Venie was still the power behind the throne, as it were. She ruled the nursery and Sarah took instruction from her. It was a sad day for all of us when Sarah died suddenly. We were still living on Spruce Street and still very young.

Lizzie Garrett, the upstairs maid, was tall with a very big frame (raw-boned) and correspondingly strong. (Mama [Margaret Lindsley Warner] always said dressing Lizzie in a uniform and cap was like dressing a horse.) She had large features in a fine head. In fact everything about Lizzie was large from her good, big-hearted nature to her hands and feet. She was the color of pale parchment. She finally became Money’s personal maid and nurse and was very fine as such. She went with the family to Royal Oaks....

Jenny Campbell, the seamstress, sewed all the time and served as an extra maid in the house when needed. She married George Draper the stableman, and they lived on the place. She was a nice little woman, short and plump with copperish skin and a ruddy glow in her cheeks.

Other memories:

John Rotier, the gardner. According to the memoirs of other Warner daughters: Mrs. Percy Warner called all the servants by one name, usually the first, but always called him Mr. Rotier. She said she didn’t want the colored servants addressing a white man by his first name, and they would do so, if she called him John. [He was born in Nashville of French-speaking Alsatian parents who had fled their homeland at the end of the Franco-Prussian War, 1870.]

{From Percy Warner Frazer's Memoirs (1988): It was his responsibility to grow food for man and beast.

He planted vegetables, mowed hay, cultivated corn, managed the dairy herd and in addition, kept the flower garden blooming, cared for the lawn and clipped the hedges. John Rotier and his family made the move to Royal Oaks and lived in a house adjacent to the Royal Oaks property. He was a life-time employee of the Warners.}

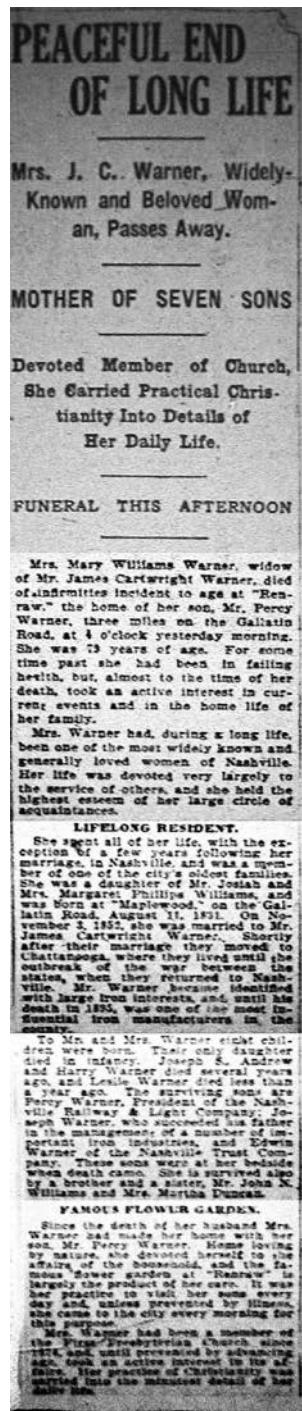
Muriel Price with the trained baby nurse, had been trained in one of the large baby hospitals in London and Mama and Mother [George Frazer's mother, Mary Washington Frazer and later Mrs. Shelby Williams] had paid her passage and railroad fare from London to Nashville for us when Margaret was just a wee baby (quoting Mrs. Price). She was very fine and stayed with us well into World War I. She then felt that her country needed her and went home to one of the hospitals for training as a regular nurse.

On Christmas, the servants' presents were distributed first, and then the children and other folks after them.

From my childhood until World War I when the domestic structure was beginning to crack, servants had great pride in their work and intense loyalty to the families they worked for. They really wanted to excel in their line. The cooks prided themselves on certain specialties, the secrets of which they guarded with their reputations. "So-and-so's cook made the most marvelous sauces" or "a dessert that melts in your mouth." Another's coachman is the finest in town: "have you ever seen such well-kept horses and harness?" "Mrs. Someone's butler has an air and serves so beautifully," and "That maid of Mrs. Smith knows just what to do and say when and where." The nurses vied for each other for first place but Venie Scott topped them all.

Servants stayed; there was none of this come today and gone tomorrow. They had great deal of freedom, both on the place and off. There was usually a hierarchy among them, the older ones holding the places of honor and the younger ones looking up to them with respect. When they were disabled through age or accident they were taken care of. They were never thrown out into the world. Their "families" saw to their needs. Venie so aptly expressed this in her old age when someone asked her who was going to take care of her and she replied, "Miss Maggie and the Lord." She had not the least doubt.

{From Percy Warner Frazer's Memoirs (1988): I don't know whether the key servants lived at Renraw. Certainly they and their assistants had most of their meals at Renraw. But after the move to Royal Oaks, the servants lived in their own homes in Nashville and travelled back and forth to work on the streetcar.}



Obituary of Mary Williams Warner, July 25, 1910, *Nashville American or Tennessean*.
Transcription below.

PEACEFUL END OF A LONG LIFE

Mrs. J. C. Warner, Widely-Known and Beloved Woman, Passes Away

MOTHER OF SEVEN SONS

Devoted Member of Church, She Carried Practical Christianity Into Details of Her Daily Life

FUNERAL THIS AFTERNOON

Mrs. Mary Williams Warner, widow of Mr. James Cartwright Warner, died of infirmities incident to age at "Renraw", the home of her son, Mr. Percy Warner, three miles on the Gallatin Road, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning [July 24, 1910]. She was 79 years of age. For some time past she had been in failing health, but, almost to the time of her death, took an active interest in current events and in the home life of her family.

Mrs. Warner had, during a long life, been one of the most widely known and generally loved women of Nashville. Her life was devoted very largely to the service of others, and she held the highest esteem of her large circle of acquaintances.

LIFELONG RESIDENT

She spent all of her life, with the exception of a few years following her marriage, in Nashville, and was a member of one of the city's oldest families. She was a daughter of Mr. Josiah and Mrs. Margaret Phillips (sic) (should be Philips) Williams, and was born at "Maplewood" on the Gallatin Road August 11, 1831. On November 2, 1852 she was married to Mr. James Cartwright Warner. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Chattanooga where they lived until the outbreak of the War Between the States, when they returned to Nashville. Mr. Warner became identified with large iron interests, and until his death in 1895, was one of the most influential iron manufacturers in the country.

To Mr. and Mrs. Warner eight children were born. Their only daughter died in infancy. Joseph S., Andrew and Harry Warner died several years ago and Leslie Warner died less than a year ago. The surviving sons are Percy Warner, President of the Nashville Railway & Light Company; Joseph Warner, who succeeded his father in the management of a number of important iron industries; and Edwin Warner of the Nashville Trust Company. These sons were at her bedside when death came. She is survived also by a brother and a sister, Mr. John N. Williams and Mrs. Martha Duncan.

FAMOUS FLOWER GARDEN

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Warner had made her home with her son, Mr. Percy Warner. Home loving by nature, she devoted herself to the affairs of the household, and the famous flower garden at "Renraw" is largely the product of her care. It was her practice to visit her sons every day and unless prevented by illness she came to the city every morning for this purpose.

Mrs. Warner had been a member of the First Presbyterian Church since 1874 and until prevented by advancing age, took an active interest in its affairs. Her practice of Christianity was carried into the minutest details of her daily life.

Obituary of Mary Williams Warner, July 25, 1910, *Nashville American or Tennessean*.



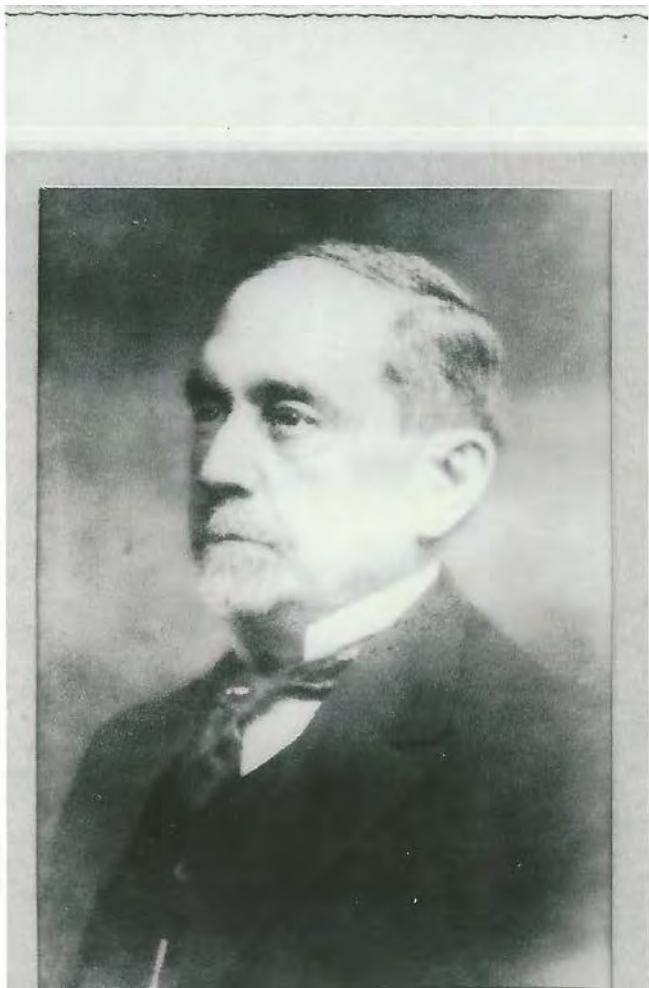
James Cartwright Warner, Mary Thomas Williams Warner, Warner Section, Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville.

Note: Mary Thomas Williams Warner's correct date of death is July 24, 1910.



James Cartwright Warner children's graves: James Cartwright Warner Jr. (1856-1859), Mary Thomas Warner (1862-1863), and Andrew Warner (1868-1872).

Joseph Henry Warner (1843-1923), James Cartwright Warner's brother



*J. H. Warner.
Born Gallatin, Tenn.*

Maj. J. H. Warner, one of Chattanooga's oldest, best known and most esteemed citizens, died yesterday afternoon about 5:30 at the home of his son, Porter Warner, 2001 McCallie avenue, after an illness of several weeks.

Surviving are Mrs. Warner; two daughters, Mrs. J. M. Marshall and Mrs. Augustin Littleton (Miss Margarette Warner); two sons, Porter Warner and James C. Warner; two sisters, Mrs. B. M. Hord and Mrs. James McLaughlin, of Nashville, and six grandchildren, Joe H. Warner, Porter Warner, Jr.; Miss Margaret Warner, Jack Marshall, Mrs. George Fort Milton, Jr., Augustin Brabson Littleton and Gray Warner Littleton.

The funeral will be held from the First Presbyterian church tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be in Forest Hills cemetery.

When Chattanooga inaugurated its commission form of government in 1911 and sought out from its citizenship suitable men for the five offices of the new commission, the choice of Maj. Warner for commissioner of public utilities, grounds and buildings was accepted as especially appropriate. Maj. Warner for half a century had been identified with the larger business affairs of Chattanooga, had built up a generous success by his own private enterprise, and was practically the founder and creator of the modern street railway in this city. With success in business he had also elicited a high degree of public-spirited citizenship and helpfulness in promoting the public welfare.

Chattanooga's playground, Warner park, is permanent tribute to his enterprise, the property having been acquired by the city during Maj. Warner's incumbency as commissioner.

In recent years Maj. Warner had spent much of his time on his farm at Cherokee Springs, Ga., where he was inter-

ested in the production of phosphates for fertilizer.

Joseph H. Warner was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, Sept. 5, 1843. His father, J. L. Warner, was a native of Virginia, whence he moved to Sumner county in the thirties of the last century. By occupation he was a farmer and stockman and a solid, substantial citizen. The Warner family is descended from Augustin Warner, whose son was the grandfather of George Washington. The family is of English origin. The mother of Maj. Warner before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth Cartwright, and on her side represented one of the oldest and most notable Tennessee families. Her father was James Cartwright. The Cartwright family came from North Carolina in 1780, and settled near Nashville, where the great-grandfather, Robert Cartwright, died. They were among the original settlers in that part of Tennessee, and bought their land from the Indians. The mother of Maj. Warner died in 1873. There were four sons and three daughters in the family, of whom Maj. Warner was one. His brother, James C. Warner, was one of the prominent iron masters of Tennessee, and established some of the early iron foundries in Eastern and Middle Tennessee.

Maj. Warner spent his early life in Sumner county, but at the age of 12 years came to Chattanooga to attend school. When his education was completed, he became a clerk for his older brother, James C. Warner, who at that time was engaged in the hardware business.

In 1862, at the age of 19, he enlisted in Company A, of the 10th Tennessee Infantry, and was in the service of the Confederacy until the close of the war. At the battle of Missionary Ridge, he was captured and sent to the federal prison at Rock Island, Ill., where he was detained until after the surrender of Gen. Lee and the close of hostilities. On his release, he returned home, and in 1866 engaged in the hardware business at Chattanooga, and was connected with that branch of trade in this city up to 1888, when he sold out his interest in the firm of J. H. Warner & Co.

In 1859 Maj. Warner assisted in the organization of the Third National Bank of Chattanooga, of which he was elected vice-president and later president, and was head of this bank for three years. In 1881 he organized the Chattanooga Street Railway company, became its president, and the company bought all the street railway property then existing in this city, one small horse-car line. It was due to the vigorous enterprise of the company, of which Maj. Warner was the head, that from that time forward urban transportation in Chattanooga enjoyed steady progress.

In 1889 this company sold out, and the new owners electrified the system and continued its operation up to 1890. At that date the company had become insolvent and the property reverted to the original company.

Maj. Warner, with his associates, took hold of the street railway with characteristic energy, extended the lines and added new equipment and perfected the operation until 1906, at which time they sold out to the old Chattanooga Railway and Light company. It may properly be said that almost the entire system of street railways in Chattanooga was built under the supervision of Maj. Warner. When he first entered the street railway field the local situation was a rough and inadequate line along one street. By the subsequent improvements the local transportation system became one of the best in the country.

In 1880, in company with G. M. Lee, J. L. Divine, W. T. Green and others, Maj. Warner took a prominent part in the organization of the Fourth National bank, of which he was made president. He was connected with this institution until 1903. In September, 1890, he assisted in the organization of the Tennessee State corporation, of Blount county, and his numerous connections with the enterprises for the development of the natural resources of this part of the state included interests in iron and coal mining. Though never active in practical politics, Maj. Warner always had a deep interest in public affairs which concerned the actual betterment of the community.

Joseph H. Warner Obituary, Chattanooga Newspaper, March 30, 1923



Home of Joseph Henry and Mary Hord Warner, Chattanooga. Built in the high Queen Anne style with a slate roof, it cost \$26,000 to build (\$643,000 in 2010 value).

James Cartwright Warner's younger brother, Joseph Henry, at age 12 came from Gallatin to work in his hardware store in Chattanooga for some years. When Joseph was 19 in 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate Army, Company A of the Nineteenth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. He served as a private; was captured at the Battle of Missionary Ridge in November 1863; and was sent to the Union prison at Rock Island, Illinois for the duration of the War.

In his "Personal Glimpses of the Civil War" (1914), he wrote that the island was "naturally beautiful," but the weather was extremely cold. He commented that the barracks were roughly built but satisfactory and he was grateful for the rations which were by regulation the same as the Union soldiers received. He was treated well by the guards which he attributed to their having served in combat. He could supplement his rations with packages from home or from the camp followers. There was an outbreak of smallpox about six months after his arrival. Warner wrote about the abrupt change when the prison commandant ordered rations cut and outside purchases prohibited; this was in reaction to the poor treatment of Federal prisoners. He described one ravenous inmate making a disgusting broth from garbage bones. Another group trapped and ate a guard's dog, but angered the others by not sharing. Vicious fights broke out over food scraps. Scurvy and other diseases due to malnutrition broke out. The soldier-guards were replaced by "ninety-day men, enlisted for guard duty only—not soldiers at all," who abused the prisoners and fire their muskets at the soldiers for any infraction of camp rules.

Faced with these conditions, forty-one prisoners from the Nineteenth Regiment took the Federal oath and volunteered for service. Joseph Warner could not bring himself to do so, but he acknowledged that those who became "galvanized Yankees" "had families who needed the money that Federal service provided." He recalled that the others were charitable rather than bitter towards the around fifteen hundred inmates who joined the Federal forces.



Interior built-in wood parlor bureau and fine woodwork in Joseph H. Warner's house.

After the War, a Union warden at the Rock Island prison gave former prisoner of war, Joseph Warner, a job as a hardware store clerk. Warden Porter and former prisoner formed such a bond that they committed to naming their first son with each other's surname: Porter Warner was born in 1869 and the Porter name has continued until the present. In 1865 he was in the hardware business in Nashville, and at the end of 1866 he returned to Chattanooga. He started a company distributing hardware supplies in the region from which he had retired by 1870. According to the 1870 U.S. Census, he owned \$1,800 in real estate and \$9,000 in assets; his wife owned \$10,000 in real estate. He then developed coal, iron, and phosphate interests. He helped found two banks. He organized and was president of the Chattanooga Street Railways Company in the early 1880s and sold it in 1889. In 1890, he organized the Tennessee Slate Corporation of Blount County.

In these years of financial success, Joseph H. Warner built his opulent mansion. The Panic of 1893 brought several years of depression to Chattanooga. In 1894, he had to mortgage the house, and in 1895, one of his banks collapsed and he left the banking business. In 1896, his electric railway company, which he had sold in 1889, reverted back to him; he expanded it and sold it in 1906 to the Chattanooga Railway and Light Company. He served as the first Commissioner of Parks, Public Buildings, and Utilities. Chattanooga's first major recreational park (Olympia Park) was renamed Warner Park.

He married Alice Gray Hord (1844 [Rutherford County, Tennessee]-1935) in 1867. They had two sons and three daughters. Alice Warner was a member of the Confederate Memorial Cemetery Association, and at the time of her death was the oldest member of the First Presbyterian Church. The Warners sold their house in 1920 and retired to Bradenton, Florida. At some point, he was given the honorific title "Major Warner."

Joseph's descendants founded Porter Warner Industries dealing in foundry equipment and supplies; the company is still headed by a Warner. They referred to James Cartwright Warner as "Uncle Jimmy."

Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors

Percy Warner

*This information is provided for educational
and genealogical purposes only.*

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose
2016

Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors

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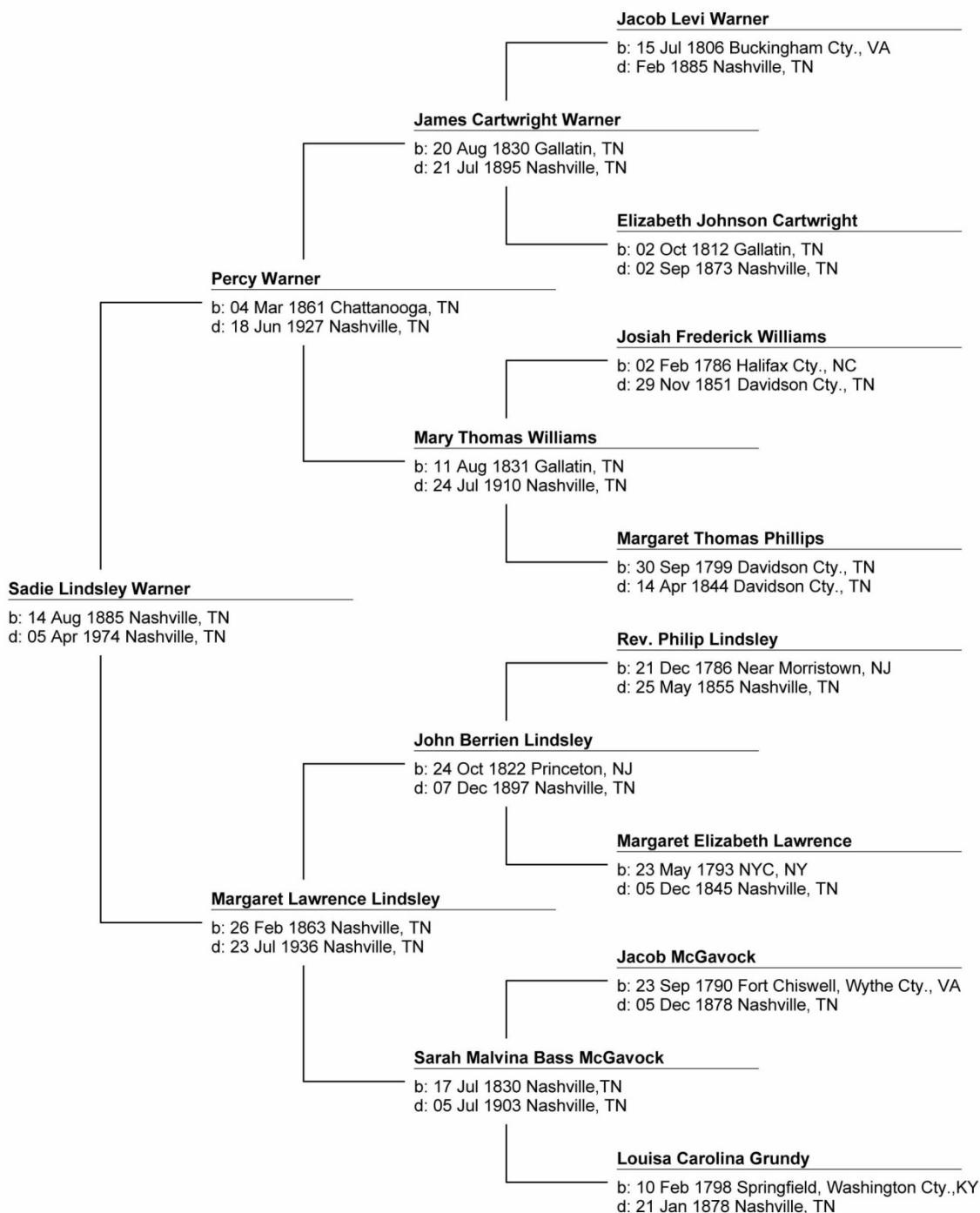
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Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal and Maternal Ancestors



Tennessee

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

Descendants of James Cartwright WARNER and Mary Thomas WILLIAMS

- 1 James Cartwright WARNER (1830 - 1895)
 - + Mary Thomas WILLIAMS (1831 - 1910)
- ...2 Leslie WARNER (1853 - 1909)
 - + Katharine BURCH (1873 - 1923)
- ...2 James Cartwright WARNER Jr. (1856 - 1859)
- ...2 Harry WARNER (1858 - 1898)
- ...2 Percy WARNER (1861 - 1927)
 - + Margaret Lawrence LINDSLEY (1863 - 1936)
-3 Sadie Lindsley WARNER (1885 - 1974)
 - + George Augustine FRAZER (1879 - 1962)
-3 Mary Louise WARNER (1886 - 1919)
 - + Luke LEA Sr. (1879 - 1945)
-3 Margaret Lindsley WARNER (1889 - 1981)
 - + John Oscar WHITE (1883 - 1933)
-3 Mary Thomas WARNER (1893 - 1981)
 - + Capt. William Thomas MALLISON (1885 - 1965)
-3 Percie WARNER (1896 - 1976)
 - + Luke LEA Sr. (1879 - 1945)
- ...2 Mary Thomas WARNER (1862 - 1863)
- ...2 Joseph WARNER (1864 - 1938)
 - + Lilian BLACK (- 1944)
-3 Lilian Black WARNER (1898 - 1966)
 - + John Parry SHEFTALL
 - + Mary Frances DUNCAN (1870 - 1894)
- ...2 Andrew WARNER (1868 - 1872)
- ...2 Edwin WARNER (1870 - 1945)
 - + Susan Hamilton RICHARDSON (1881 - 1947)
-3 Milbrey WARNER (1902 -)
 - + William WALLER
-3 Emily Hamilton WARNER (1905 -)
 - + Joel Edward DEAN
-3 Susanne WARNER (1910 - 2000)
 - + James Orin BASS (1910 -)

Percy Warner (1861-1927), the son of James Cartwright Warner and Mary Thomas Williams, followed in his father's footsteps, first in the pig iron industry, and subsequently in the street car systems in Chattanooga, Birmingham, and Nashville which, after reorganization, became the Nashville Railway and Light Company. Percy Warner Frazer (Percy Warner's grandson) compiled Notes about Percy Warner's life in 1994:

A pioneer in the field of electric utilities and hydroelectric development in the South, Percy Warner was for years a conspicuous figure in the industrial and financial life of this section. ...

Percy Warner was still in early childhood when the family home was established in Nashville, and the remainder of his life was spent chiefly in the city. He was educated in public and local private school, and after graduating from the old Hughes and Mims Preparatory School of East Nashville, he began his career with one of his father's companies engaged in the production of pig iron in Hickman County.

He became vice president of the Warner Iron Corporation. He was also connected with the Aetna Iron Company as manager and with the La Grange Furnace Company at La Grange, Tennessee....

Mr. Warner retained these commercial connections for a number of years during which time he amply demonstrated the quality of his executive talents. Subsequently, he became interested in street railroad properties at Chattanooga, Birmingham, Alabama, and in 1903 in Nashville, when he was appointed receiver of the company later known as the

Nashville Railway and Light Company. Upon the reorganization of this corporation, he was elected president and served until 1914. {Nashville became the second city in the United States to have electrified street railroads}.

During the remaining years of his life his interests were those of financier and capitalist. He was a promoter of the development of the Nashville park system and was a member of the Park Board after 1925. His goal was to bring the Nashville park system up to the quality of the best park systems in the country.

In 1884, Percy Warner married **Margaret (Maggie) Elizabeth Lindsley** (1863-1936).  Her father was the very prestigious Dr. John Berrien Lindsley with ties to the northern states. [See Lindsley, New Jersey Ancestors, Sadie Warner Frazer's Northern Ancestors]. Her mother was a member of the very wealthy McGavock family [See McGavock], and she was the granddaughter of Felix Grundy, an important political leader and Attorney General under President Martin Van Buren. [See Grundy, Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Ancestors]. Margaret attended Dr. George Blackie's School for Young Ladies.

Between 1885 and 1896, Percy and Maggie Warner had five daughters.  They lived on Spruce Street and at James Cartwright Warner's home Renraw in the summer.  After James Cartwright Warner's death in 1895, the family moved to Renraw. [See James Cartwright Warner, Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors].

The Percy Warners were Presbyterian, undoubtedly due to the close connection with the Presbyterian

Lindsley family. Percy was a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville. They had 5 daughters: Sadie Lindsley (b. 1885); Mary Louise (b. 1886); Margaret Lindsley (b. 1889); Mary Thomas (b.1893) and Percie (b. 1896). Renraw was to a great extent where Percy Warner's youngest three daughters grew up until 1913. 

Percy Warner's love of animals and birds led to the creation one of the largest private collections of rare birds, including every variety of pheasants. According to Sadie Warner Frazer's memoirs, his collection of pheasants "came from distant parts of the world."¹ His aviaries "were very extensive. They were built along the garden fence, were quite large, with a rippling stream running through each." His collection of cranes at Renraw was renown in Nashville. He employed an Englishman, Clare Lovett, as a gamekeeper. Lovett had left England as a boy to become a trainer and caretaker for a bird fancier in Denver. Percy Warner hired him away from the Denver collector. When Percy Warner moved to Royal Oaks, he contributed many of his exotic birds and animals to the Glendale Zoo and Centennial Park. Lovett went with the birds to take charge of the zoo and park for the city of Nashville. He lived the rest of his life in Nashville (except for serving as a private in the British Infantry during World War I). 

In 1913, Percy Warner and his wife bought Royal Oaks in Belle Meade, Nashville and moved there with their unmarried children—Margaret, Mary Tom, and Percie. 

Percy Warner died suddenly in 1927. His son-in-law Col. Luke Lea was instrumental in the establishment of Percy Warner Park (1927) and Edwin Warner Park (1930). Percy Warner Park was initially established by the donation of over 1000 acres of land by Luke Lea and Percie Warner Lea, his

¹ Sadie Warner Frazer (1885-1974) was the eldest daughter of Percy and Margaret Warner. She wrote her memoirs in the 1950s; the memoirs are in the Sadie Warner Frazer Papers in the Tennessee State Archives.

wife. The park entrance was a gift from his widow and daughters. [See below for another published biography of Percy Warner].

From Sadie Warner Frazer's Memoirs:

Percy Warner had dark red hair with lots of white around the edges and fair skin. He was wonderful, tall and erect, with great dignity and poise, and a charm of manner (with a delightful sense of humor) that I am sure endeared him not only to his family but to others with whom he came into contact. We would see him in the evenings, really late afternoons, when he returned from the office, in the big living room where we were allowed to go for what seemed to us for a very short time. We were dressed in our best, then Venie [our nanny] went with us to the wide folding door where we made our entry alone. She remained in the hall, kept an eye on us you can be sure and called "come, children" when the allotted time was up. This was a daily procedure and how we loved it.



Percy Warner (1861-1927), by Max Westfield. Copy of a 1927 portrait by Bertha Potter.



Percy and Margaret Lindsley Warner, Mary Thomas and Percie Warner, 1899

From ca. 1892-1895 Percy Warner leased a house located on Spruce Street between the Warner residence and Lindsley residence to the north.



Margaret (Maggie) Lindsley Warner (1863- 1936).

Mrs. Percy Warner was a civic, educational, and cultural leader in Nashville. She was a leader of the Garden Club of Nashville and Women's League of Nashville (later the Peabody Women's Club).



Egret feathers held by Margaret Warner, 1920s. (Displayed in Sadie Warner Frazer's trinket table.)

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Actna Iron Company as manager and with the La Grange Furnace Company at La Grange, Tennessee.

Mr. Warner retained these connections for a number of years, during which he amply demonstrated the quality of his executive talents. Subsequently, he became interested in street railway properties at Chattanooga and Birmingham, and in 1903 at Nashville, when he was appointed receiver of the company later known as the Nashville Railway and Light Company. Upon the reorganization of this corporation, he was elected president and served as such until 1914. During the remaining years of his life his interests were those of the financier and capitalist. He was identified with utility organizations in Memphis, Knoxville, Birmingham, Little Rock, Arkansas, Houston, Texas, and New Orleans, and was a director of the National Light and Power Company of New York. His enterprise and judgment were highly valued by his associates, and his opinions on all matters connected with the operation and development of these companies were received with profound respect.

At Nashville, where he always made his home, Mr. Warner closely followed the progress of community movements, lending his support to all worthy causes and often assuming the responsibilities of leadership when that was needed to insure their success. The last years of his life were devoted largely to a further development of the city's park system, which stands today as a monument to his vision and public spirit. Mr. Warner was elected to the Nashville Board of Park Commissioners in 1925 and became chairman in 1926. He conceived and initiated the plan for a great wooded park in Nashville, which led to Colonel Luke Lea's donation of more than one thousand acres of the hill land beyond the Belle Meade Country Club for this purpose. He drew up the plan for a system of roads through the new park tract, which he proposed to make the nucleus for a woodland park that would practically surround Nashville on the south and west. The entrance to Percy Warner Park was the gift of Mrs. Warner and daughters, and is considered as ranking with the foremost park entrances of the country. The entrance is a memorial to Mr. Warner, as a bronze tablet explains:

That through this entrance there may pass the multitudes of the future to enjoy the beauty of the wood and field and flowers, the gateway to this park has been erected in memory of him whose vision beheld its splendor and who wrought that it might be yours.

He was also instrumental in obtaining through the New York Central Art Galleries the valuable art collection from an anonymous donor for exhibition in Nashville's Parthenon. Into these projects he threw all his tremendous energy, and

is very probable that his unremitting labor to achieve his ambitions for the city hastened his death.

Mr. Warner was a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville, a director of the Nashville Trust Company, the Fourth and First National Bank, and a member of the executive council of both institutions. He was also a member of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce, and the Belle Meade Country Club. His interest in the Nashville parks was a reflection of his devotion to the great outdoors. He was a nature lover and student, devoting many of his leisure hours to tramping in the hills and woods. His estate on the Gallatin Road, Renraw, had one of the largest private collections of rare birds and was noted for its pheasant farm, which included every variety of pheasant. At various times he owned several other fine collections of bird and animal life, from which he made contributions to the Glendale Zoo and Centennial Park.

On October 28, 1884, at Nashville, Tennessee, Percy Warner married Margaret Lindsley, daughter of John Berrien and Sarah (Lindsley) McCaughan, of this city. Children of this marriage: 1. Sadie Lindsley, wife of George Augustine Frazer, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. 2. Mary Louise, deceased, wife of Colonel Luke Lea, of Nashville, Tennessee. 3. Margaret Lindsley, wife of John O. White, Nashville, Tennessee. 4. Mary Thomas, wife of William Thomas Mallison, U. S. N., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 5. Percie, wife of Colonel Luke Lea, Nashville, Tennessee. Fourteen grandchildren also survive.

Mr. Warner died suddenly in Nashville on June 18, 1927, in his sixty-seventh year. Through his efforts more than a generation ago, Nashville became the second city in the United States to be electrified and from that time onward shared increasingly in the constructive influence of a career rich in service. Many of the accomplishments have become a part of the fabric of its life, and in the annals of the city's progress his name is indelibly written.

Encyclopedia of American Biography, ed. Winfield Scott Downs, American Historical Society, 1937, p. 102-3.

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

A NOTABLE MARRIAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Marriage of Percy Warner and Margaret Lindsley, Nashville newspaper, 1884

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1914.

MR. WARNER'S RETIREMENT.

Mr. Percy Warner's retirement from the management of the Nashville Railway & Light System, announcement of which was made a few days since, has caused regret among the people of Nashville, numerous expressions of which have been heard in all circles and all classes.

It is generally agreed that Mr. Warner's management of this great public service corporation has not only been advantageous to the stockholders but considerate of the interest of the public, for while the system has improved and yielded a fair profit for the investors it has likewise rendered in the most acceptable way that service which the people of Nashville deserve.

The policy adhered to under Mr. Warner's management has been to keep the company free from all political entanglements and to look solely and alone to performing its legitimate functions in a satisfactory way both to the public and the stockholders, and because of this policy the company has enjoyed the good will of the public and an era of peace.

It has been to Mr. Warner's credit and to the benefit of the company and the community that he placed himself on terms of friendship with the employees of the company, having personal and lasting acquaintance with all alike, from the greatest to the smallest, and as a result there has existed the best of feeling between the employer and the employee, and it may be said that this is one of the most valuable and dependable assets that a large corporation of this character can have. Mr. Warner shared with his employees in their troubles and sympathized with them in their misfortunes. He acquainted himself with their wants and desire, counseled with and advised them, and in his retirement they feel that they have lost a useful and faithful friend.

It must be gratifying to Mr. Warner to know that his honorable career and useful public service are so keenly appreciated by the people of the community and all who enjoy his acquaintance, for the many voluntary expressions, coming as they do from those of all walks of life, testify to his fidelity and to the fact that he has in his heart the milk of human kindness.

NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN AND THE**PERCY WARNER.**

The resignation of Percy Warner as president of the Nashville Railway & Light Company has caused wide spread and genuine and sincere regret in the city of Nashville. These manifestations of regret and disappointment have come alike from the business organizations of the city, from business men, from city and county officials, from the general citizenship of the community, and from the solid ranks of the hundreds of employees of the company whose affairs he so successfully conducted for fourteen years.

It is more than probable that no public service corporation in any city ever had at the head of its affairs a man more widely or favorably known and regarded than Percy Warner. He was in intimate personal touch with the people of the community, with the flairs that go to make up the life of a commonwealth. His sympathetic understanding of a people always manifested in his dealings, and his tactful conduct of the affairs of great company, won him the friendship, the confidence and esteem of public and employees alike. The heads of public service corporations are not always popular with the public and it is rare that a great public service corporation can be so conducted as to enjoy the general goodwill and friendship of a community. Percy Warner has shown these qualities as a manager and president. He has brought the local company to its present situation. The local company has enjoyed the fruits of public co-operation which he made possible. He won the esteem of the men, the women and the children of the city of Nashville at the same time the company of which he has been the head has prospered. It is regrettable to see such men step aside and retire from active business life, and it is unfortunate for the general public which has made generous acknowledgment of his valuable services.

We are very glad to be able to say that while Percy Warner has resigned as president and general manager he has consented to remain a director and become chairman of the board, so that the property will still be the benefit of his valuable experience, advice and knowledge.

Editorial, May 8, 1914

Percy Warner Retirement



Silhouettes of Sadie Warner, Mrs. Percy Warner (Margaret Lindsley Warner), Mary Louise Warner.
ca. 1897.



At Renraw, Percy Warner with "Rufus" the crane. Left to Right: Percy Warner; Clare Lovett, the English gamekeeper employed by the Warners; and Homer Davenport, the highest-paid political newspaper cartoonist; 1910. (The daybed was later in the entry hall at Royal Oaks, Nashville).
From Sadie Warner Frazer's memoirs:

Rufus was the star of Papa's [Percy Warner] very fine collection of cranes. [He was a tall gray African crane with a brilliant red spot on his head.] He was a tremendous and awe-inspiring bird, as tall as Papa when he stretched his neck and at Papa's command would let out a blood curdling "call." He was really a show-off and would parade and scream for an audience at the slightest provocation. Papa would have Clare Lovett lead him into the front hall where he delighted in putting Rufus to the test before visitors. Rufus never failed him and would stretch his neck, throw his head back, open his bill, and trumpet his loudest. Guests would exclaim in amazement, "Well, I've never seen or heard the like" and neither had I until Rufus arrived to lord it over the other cranes.

Clare Lovett (Mr. Lovett, as all of us called him save, of course, Papa) was a young Englishman who came to Renraw from Denver. He was working on a pheasant farm out from Denver, and had been there only a short while when Papa engaged him to come to Renraw and take charge of the growing collection of pheasants. Clare Lovett occupied the rooms (very large) just below the tank house. The door and windows were always open and, as far as we could ascertain no heat at any time.



Drawing of Percy Warner at Renraw by Homer Davenport, 1910.



Drawing for the Warner children by Homer Davenport, 1910.

Homer Davenport was considered a world-famous poultry, Arabian horse, and Angora goat fancier. He met Percy Warner through mutual railroad business friends in New York and shared Warner's interest in collecting rare birds. He made several visits to Nashville between 1904 and his death in 1912. He delighted in spending time in the aviaries and observing the way Clare Lovett trained the birds. On his visits to Renraw, he enjoyed the Southern cooking (especially cornbread and jowl and greens) prepared by the Warner's long-time cook, Sarah Hooper (as reported in her 1908 obituary).

Crane Named Rufus Cared For Hen

"I never forgot the time the late Homer Davenport, famous cartoonist who brought the first Arabian horses to this country and also a pheasant enthusiast, came down to see Mr. Warner's collection of birds.

"At that time, I was supervising the raising of pheasants at the Renraw estate, that's Warner spelled backwards. I had trained a crane named Rufus to throw back his head and holler on command.

"It was pouring down rain the last night of Davenport's visit. Suddenly, Mr. Davenport remarked to Mr. Warner, "I've got to have my picture taken with Rufus before I leave. If you'll call a photographer and get me a raincoat, I'll go out to the chicken house and we can take a picture."

"That's not necessary," replied Mr. Warner. Please bring Rufus in here, Mr. Lovett. So Rufus walked proudly in Renraw, threw back his head and had his picture struck with Mr. Warner, Mr. Davenport and me.

Rufus was some bird. He was very fond of eggs. A hen used to fly into his pen and lay her eggs there. If she stayed on the nest for a long time without cackling, he'd pick her up gently and . . . if there was no egg . . . he'd replace her just as gently and wait until she'd cackle.

"Davenport's visit was the same occasion we staged a chicken fight over the old transfer station especially for Mr. Davenport who had never seen one. The feathers were really flying but that's another tale.

Interview with Clare Lovett, *Nashville Banner*, February 17, 1956



Percy Warner and Rufus at Renraw.



Sculpture from Renraw or Royal Oaks.

From the remembrances of the Warner daughters:

Most of the cranes were a beautiful gray, and how graceful and dainty they all were, all except Rufus, remembered as very large, off-white, gray or tan-white with a redhead. Children fought shy of Rufus, as he would slip up behind and nip the young fry. Rufus was devoted to Papa [Percy Warner]; would follow him to the gate mornings when he boarded the streetcar and would meet the car in the late afternoon when his master return. Papa could get Rufus to sing or shout by raising his arm straight out and saying "Holler, Rufus." The bird would respond with raucous squawk.

Percy Warner's Gifts to Parks Are Recalled by Glendale Head

Interest in Birds Related by Clair Lovett Who Helped Establish "Renraw" Collection

Fluttering quail fledglings can't talk. But if two coveys of tiny part-

ridges and many other of the feathered folk out at Glendale park could have spoken Sunday they might have sounded a genuine requiem for a friend whom they have lost. For the quail eggs were given to the park several weeks ago by Percy Warner, lover of birds and all living things, with the understanding that when they were hatched out they would be placed in Centennial park as an addition to its bird family.

Recalling Mr. Warner's interest in birds and his consequent contributions to Nashville's parks, Clair Lovett, superintendent of Glendale park, told countless incidents Sunday afternoon showing the innate kindness of the man in his dealings with all creatures—men, birds and beasts.

"Having the same hobby with a man puts one close to him. But if it's birds then the tie is very close, indeed," Mr. Lovett said in recounting the park progress which Nashville owes to Mr. Warner and in speaking of his friendly relationship with him first as the keeper of Mr. Warner's private collection of pheasants, said by many to have been the finest in America, and later as the superintendent of the park where Nashville's only zoo is.

Dream of Great Park

Mr. Warner's vision of a park system that would include a large natural park completely stocked with bird and game life, began many years ago, Mr. Lovett declares, at the time that the Belle Meade car line was built.

"He took birds into his home. He made friends with them and incidentally they made for him many friends. For it was through their mutual interest in pheasants that Mr. Warner came to know Homer Davenport, the famous cartoonist, who visited here several times with the purpose of looking at Mr. Warner's collection. It was Mr. Davenport who declared that the collection of pheasants which Mr. Warner had at the old Warner home in East Nashville was the finest in the world over."

It was about 17 years ago while Mr. Warner was attending a street railway convention in Denver that he first met Mr. Lovett, then the manager of a ranch on which there were 10,000 pheasants. Because of the friendship which grew out of their common interest in birds, Mr. Lovett came to Nashville and helped Mr. Warner to establish his collection at "Renraw" on Gallatin pike—which included 43 varieties of pheasants, six varieties of cranes and many types of ducks, peafowls and other birds.

Animals for Zoo

When Mr. Warner moved his home to Harding road it was this rare collection that went to make the start for Glendale park though some of the very rarest birds were sold. Some of these birds are still there though the pet of them all, "Rufus," a trained crane, which was one of Mr. Warner's favorites, died several years ago. From time to time he purchased new animals for the park, looking on it as his property though it was as a thing to which he might give and give again of his time and money. The deer, the buffalo, the bear—all these and others were bought by Mr. Warner,

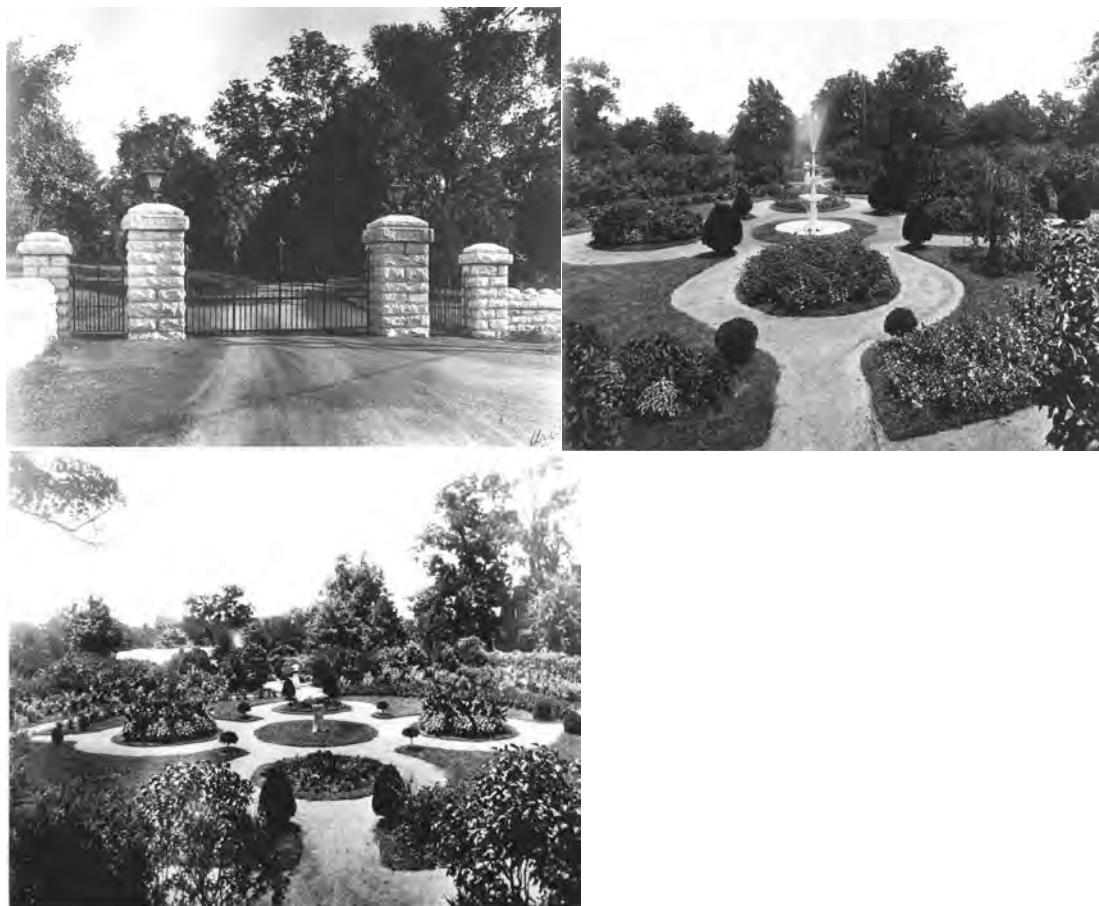
who kept a standing account with a company of Belgian animal importers in order to make the buying convenient for Mr. Lovett.

Such a kindness and fondness for birds could only mean a similar kindness to the people who worked for him. Mr. Lovett told of his three years and a half in the English army during the World war when Mr. Warner wrote him regularly, taking the time to write it in longhand.

"A man's hobby gets one very close to him. And birds made us closer than any friends. I can not say enough about what he has done for this park. Those two coveys of quail now—he brought them out here to hatch for Centennial park. He was always planning something more to make the parks beautiful, even little things like that."



Royal Oaks, Nashville. Home of Percy Warner and Margaret Lindsley Warner, 1913-1940. The mansion and gardens were built by the two previous owners. Royal Oaks was 60 acres, and there was a staff of 20-30 people. It was located in Belle Meade on Harding Road, within 200 yards of its intersection with Woodmont Blvd., less than a half-mile from the entrance to Belle Meade Blvd. Royal Oaks was razed in the late 1960s. Many photographs exist of the mansion.



Royal Oaks, Nashville. Home of Percy Warner and Margaret Lindsley Warner.

"Royal Oaks" was carved into the entrance pillars.

From Sadie Warner Frazer's memoirs:

Mama [Margaret Lindsley Warner] suggested the name Royal Oaks when Bessie Baker (Mrs. Forsyth afterwards) was with them in Florida on one of the usual winter trips.... Baker was building it at this time and had not determined a name for the place. "I have no idea what to call it," Bessie said, when Mama asked "if there was anything unusual about the place," Bessie replied, "Why no —just a great many big oak trees." Mama immediately said, "why don't you call it Royal Oaks?" The two fabulous hotels in Florida at that time were the Royal Poinciana at Palm Beach and the Royal Palm at Miami, and they were probably at one or the other of these at the time.

Papa [Percy Warner] bought Royal Oaks in 1913. He immediately modernized and improved it in many ways. The double stairway was added, doors cut, and windows enlarged, all bathroom fixtures were replaced and several baths added and the entire service part of the house newly built. There were seven bedrooms and five large bathrooms, several dressing rooms and the largest and best arranged closets I have ever seen. It was a beautiful home in every sense of the word. Margaret, Mary Tom and Percie were married in the large hall before the huge mantelpiece.



The statues representing the seasons were made in France.



Port cochere.
Royal Oaks, Nashville.



Bananas were grown throughout the grounds



Portraits: Over mantel- James Cartwright Warner; On far wall: unknown baby (perhaps Sadie Warner).



Grand staircase. Above the daybed (from Renraw) hung a portrait of Margaret Lindsley Warner's ancestor, Randal McGavock.



Staircase details and panel showing oak leaves and acorns of the royal oak trees.



Marriage of Margaret Lindsley Warner to John Oscar White at Royal Oaks, November 1917.

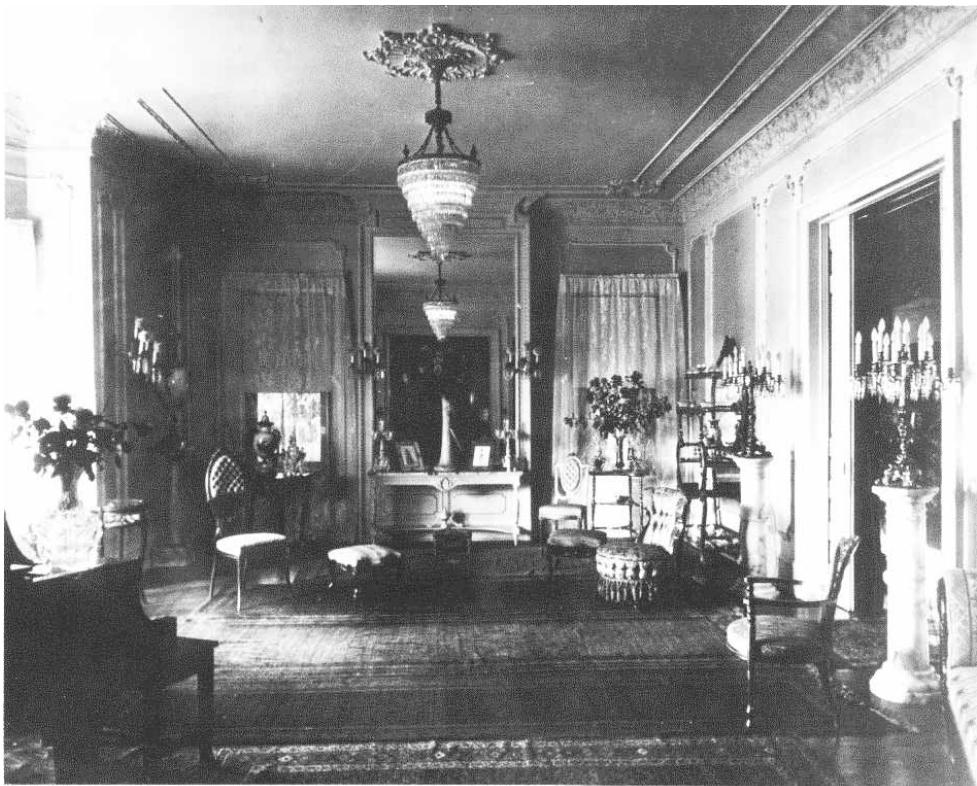


Royal Oaks, Nashville. Home of Percy Warner and Margaret Lindsley Warner.

Oval portraits: Josiah Frederick Williams and Margaret Thomas Phillips Williams [See Williams, Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors]. During the Civil War, James Cartwright Warner and his family fled Missionary Ridge in 1863. A truce was negotiated to let the civilians be removed from the battlefield - taking none of their belongings except the portraits of Mary Thomas Williams Warner's parents, Josiah Frederick Williams and Margaret Thomas Phillips. Mary Thomas cut the portraits out of their frames, rolled them up, and hid them under her petticoats.



Royal Oaks, Nashville. Home of Percy Warner and Margaret Lindsley Warner.



Drawing room, Royal Oaks



Two dining rooms (on the right, the more formal room), Royal Oaks.



Bedrooms of the unmarried Warner daughters. Only the beds were from an earlier period.



The bedroom of Percy and Margaret Lindsley Warner, Royal Oaks. The beds, purchased in the 1890s, do not go with the carved suite. The suite was purchased in the 1880s for their room at Renraw. It was in the Aesthetic Furniture Style which flourished in America in the 1880s. The style includes repetitive carving elements, scalloped cornices, carved geometric patterns, and incised parallel lines borrowing from the Eastlake style.



Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Woodrow Wilson, and Percy Warner.

On April 11, 1917, the daughter of President Woodrow Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, visited Nashville to participate in a fundraiser for the Red Cross fund. She was hosted at several formal events. According to the *Nashville Tennessean* and *Nashville American*: “En route to the city from the country club Miss Wilson was entertained with a delightful informality at Royal Oaks, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Warner. Here she was greeted by the host of this beautiful country place and several members of the family connection.”



Percy and Margaret Warner's children and grandchildren, ca. 1923

Top Row, l. to r.: Percy Warner Lea, Luke Lea, Jr., Luke Lea, Sr., John White, Warner Frazer, George A. Frazer, George Preston Frazer.

Row 2: Margaret Frazer, Percy Warner.

Row 3: Margaret Lindsley Warner, Mary Louise Lea (baby), Margaret Warner White, Percie Warner Lea, Mary Thomas Warner Mallison, Sadie Warner Frazer, Mary Washington Frazer.

Row 4: Margaret White, John White, William Thomas Mallison, Jr., Percy Warner (Pete) Mallison, Mary Louise Mallison.



Row 2 on left: Percy Warner, Margaret Warner, and Sadie Warner Frazer.
Santiago Chile, 1926 on a trip around South America.



Coscorrodo.
3,400 ft.
Sunday -
July 28/26 -

Rio -
Mom, Dad & 3 kids
Mr & Mrs Percy Warner
Aunt Sadie & Percie
Percy Lea, Warner Frazer

Visit with Mary Thomas Warner Mallison, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. July 1926.

THE TENNESSEAN

NASHVILLE, TENN., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1927.

FORTY-EIGHT PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PARKS--AN UNFINISHED DREAM-- WILL STAND AS MONUMENT TO PERCY WARNER'S MEMORY

Thousands Mourn His Death



PERCY WARNER

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GENTLE TO ALL

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A week ago Mr. Warner returned from Atlantic City, N. J., where he went, as was his wont, to attend the annual gathering of the National Electric Light Association, of which he had been a member since those pioneering days when Thos. A. Edison made a wire which would produce light.

At the Atlantic City meeting he made mention of pains in his chest, since he failed to attend a luncheon but because he never complained, but always expressed solicitude about the health of his companions. His illness was not remarked. He suffered in his usual robust health

PERCY WARNER DIES FOLLOWING HEART ATTACK

End Comes to Electric Utilities Pioneer in South and Builder of City Park System at Home Here After Five Hours' Illness.

Percy Warner, developer of Tennessee's iron resources and electric public utilities in many Southern cities, and leader in the civic and cultural life of Nashville, died unexpectedly at his home, Roy Oaks, on Harding road at 9 o'clock Saturday night, after five hours' illness of angina pectoris.

Mr. Warner was 66 years old, and until noon of the day of his death was active in the conduct of his own business and in the service of the city of Nashville, to which he gave, as a member of the city park commission, the major portion of his time during the last two years of his life.

Unknown to members of his family, Mr. Warner suffered a slight attack while in New York City the first of this week, and returned home Thursday in apparent good health. Saturday noon he returned home from his office and after lunch became ill about 4:30 p. m. Dr. W. Pheeters Glasgow, the family physician, was called shortly afterward, and Mr. Warner's condition became momentarily more grave, and he died 9 o'clock.

The trip to New York was made by Mr. Warner to discuss conditions of the gift by an anonymous donor of \$50,000 paintings and art pieces for the Parthenon in Centennial park. The success of the trip had not been made known to 50 members of the city park commission at the time of his death.

Mr. Warner was born in Chattanooga, March 4, 1861, during Civil war maneuvers about Lookout Mountain, but was brought back to Nashville, the home of his mother in infancy, and spent his life, winning the friendship of every one of his fellow townsmen, and serving the city as a developer of its railway system and in many other ways.

Early Education.
Mr. Warner received his early education at the former Hughes Mills school in East Nashville. In later life brought about a union of its graduates which venerated here successful men from many states, some from as far away as California.

He was the son of the late C. Warner, former president of Tennessee Coal & Iron Company and pioneer developer of iron coal lands west of the Allegheny mountains. His mother was Mrs. Mary Williams, daughter of the late Josiah Williams, and he was reared in Williams' home, estate No.

Obituaries Percy Warner, *Nashville Tennessean*, June 19, 1927, front page

PERCY WARNER DIES FOLLOWING HEART ATTACK

The interest in beauty and symmetry which later was to center his interest in the Parthenon and the system of city parks was indulged by Mr. Warner during his earlier years in the collections of pheasants and other fine fowls. His former home in East Nashville was noted for its flock of beautiful birds.

He was also a fancier of wild animals, and it was in large measure due to his foresight that Glencliff park ~~now~~ was developed by the street car company to the point attained in 1914.

Members of his family, shocked by the suddenness of death, were gathering at the residence on the Harding road estate last night from many parts of the city.

Mr. Warner was married on October 28, 1884 to Miss Margaret Lindsley of Nashville, a daughter of the late J. Berrien Lindsley and a niece of Dr. Phillin Lindsley, famous as an educator and at one time president of Peabody College.

Of his immediate family, Mr. Warner is survived by his widow, Mrs. Margaret Lindsley Warner; two brothers, Joseph and Edwin Warner, and four daughters, Mrs. George A. Frazer of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Luke Lea and Mrs. John O. White of Nashville, and Mrs. W. T. Mallison wife of the naval attaché to the American embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Thirteen grandchildren also survive: Warner, Preston and Misses Margaret and Mary Frazer of Washington; Thomas, Jr., Warner and Miss Mary Thomas Mallison of Rio de Janeiro; Miss Margaret White and John O. White, Jr., of Nashville; and Luke Lea, Jr., Percy Warner Lea and little Misses Mary Louise and Laura Lea of Nashville.

Pending word from other members of the family, funeral services have not yet been completed.

News of Mr. Warner's death spread about the city last night within a few minutes and from all sides came expressions of profound sorrow at the passing of "one of the state's foremost citizens. Financial, civic, and political leaders alike joined in tributes.

John S. Lewis, Secretary of the Park board for many years, was one of the first to express himself.

"I am shocked beyond expression," Mr. Lewis said, "and I can hardly believe that Mr. Warner, whom I saw as late as noon Saturday, apparently in the best of health and spirits, has gone. His loss is irreparable to the Park board, to which he has given unstintedly of his time since his election to it in the early part of 1925."

Mr. Warner was elected to the Park board in March, 1925. Mr. Lewis explained, to succeed R. M. Dudley, chairman, who died in December, 1924. When R. T. Creighton, newly chosen chairman resigned because of ill-health, Mr. Warner succeeded him.

Governor Austin Peay was speechless when told of Mr. Warner's death.

"It is impossible," he said, "to imagine it and comes upon me with such a shock that I cannot find words to express myself. I have known him for a number of years as a close friend and one of the finest men of my acquaintance. His loss to the state is a calamity, being as he was one of the most outstanding citizens. I have had nothing shock me so as the news of his sad death."

"His loss is one which will be felt by the entire state," was the expression of Paul M. Davis of the American National Bank, when informed of it. "His devotion to service of the city and the community has been one lacking in the slightest degree of selfishness. To say that I am grieved and shocked at his passing, cannot possibly express my feelings."

Sincere regret over Mr. Warner's sudden death was expressed by fellow-members of the city park board. Although he was among the more recently elected members of the board, succeeding Mr. Dudley in March, 1925, and becoming chairman on the resignation of Mr. Creighton last year, he had devoted his entire time to the activities of the board.

Lee J. Loenthal, senior member of the board in point of time service, having been on the board for 10 years, told of Mr. Warner's devotion to the work of completing the interior of the Parthenon for the Grand Central gallery collection of paintings which are to occupy it soon and of his ardor in the establishment and equipment of playgrounds and baseball diamonds.

Valuable to Board.

"There have been a great many valuable men on the board, but I think no man has ever served on it since it was organized in 1903 who was quite so valuable with the time and energy he gave to its works. I sincerely regret to hear of his death," Mr. Loenthal said.

Charles M. McCabe, member of the board, likewise pointed out as the valuable aid which Mr. Warner has given the city in this capacity. Mr. McCabe declared that Mr. Warner had outlined the city's next great scenic park in Bell Meade and had planned for its completion as a great playground in a manner which will be hard to finish without him. He also referred to the deep interest Mr. Warner had in the Parthenon interior decoration.

Untiring Worker Lost

"Nashville and the park board have lost their best and most untiring worker. His deep interest in

the childhood of the city was in itself was invaluable. We cannot say enough in praise of him," Mr. McCabe said.

"One of the best men I ever knew," declared Mayor Hilary E. House when informed by The Tennessean of Mr. Warner's death.

"His place on the park board and as a citizen can not be filled. Nothing could hurt me more for he was my personal friend as well as a friend indeed to the city of Nashville. I am very sorry to hear of his death."

"Nashville has lost one of its most able citizens," James H. Hill, president of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway said last night. "I am intensely shocked at news of his death, feeling that his loss will be keenly felt by the community as a whole. He was the highest type of man I have had the pleasure of coming in contact with."

Obituaries Percy Warner, *Nashville Tennessean*, June 19, 1927, front page

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At the Atlantic City meeting he made mention of pains in his chest. Once he failed to attend a luncheon but because he never complained, but always expressed solicitude about the health of his companions, his illness was not remarked. He appeared in his usual robust health when he returned to Nashville but hard work and age had worn his constitution down. He dropped to sleep from heart trouble.

The pride of Mr. Warner's life, since his retirement from active business, was the city park commission, of which he became a member more than two years ago. In a year after he was appointed to the commission, he was made chairman. He knew every foot of every park in the city of Nashville.

Unfinished Monument.

The ambition of Mr. Warner's life was to stock the park lands west of Belle Meade.

One valley, he said, would hold pheasants, thousands of pheasants, which he loved.

Another valley, fenced at its mouth, might hold American bison, he said. Another might hold deer. Another would be a fine den for bear. In time it might be possible to even fill one of the valleys with elephant. It was to be a park teeming with the wild life which he loved.

It would not have been Mr. Warner's first venture in rearing the wild and untamed animals of the jungle. Years ago Mr. Warner used to live in East Nashville in an estate which he called Renraw—his own name spelled backward.

At Renraw he entertained many distinguished guests. Homer Davenport, the famous cartoonist of a generation ago; "Diamond Jim" Brady, the eccentric but lovable New Yorker, and many others of equal prominence.

Sportsmen and lovers of birds and animals came from many parts of the east and north to visit with Mr. Warner and inspect his holdings. Davenport, who loved horses as he loved his art, came at frequent intervals.

One of Mr. Warner's most cherished incidents was of "Diamond Jim" Brady, the big hearted big boy of Broadway. Once in New York when on business for one of his companies, Mr. Warner came upon "Diamond Jim" at his hotel.

"I just was out looking over the New York Central lines with Chauncey Depew," complained "Diamond Jim." "I spent two whole days with Chauncey and do you know he wouldn't buy \$900,000 worth of supplies for his road and I so much wanted to sell a million dollars worth of stuff this week."

These are the cheery tales told by Percy Warner. Around the office of The Tennessean and the other places where he foregathered with his friends and comrades they will no longer be heard. Why should they not be told again for auld lang syne?

In Atlantic City Mr. Warner met for the last time, a famous utility magnate who was his friend, Sidney Z. Mitchell, president of the Electric Bond & Share Company, a famous holding company.

He was also a tamer of wild animals, and it was in large measure due to his foresight that Glendale park zoo was developed by the street car company to the point attained in 1914.

Members of his family, shocked by the suddenness of death, were gathered at the residence on Harding road estate last night from many parts of the city.

Mr. Warner was married on October 28, 1884, to Miss Margaret Lindsey of Nashville, a daughter of the late J. Berrien Lindsey and a niece of Dr. Philip Lindsey famous as an educator and at one time president of Peabody College.

Of his immediate family, Mr. Warner is survived by his widow Mrs. Margaret Lindsey Warner, two brothers, Joseph and Edwin Warner, and four daughters, Mrs. George A. Frazer of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Luke Lea and Mrs. John O. White of Nashville, and Mrs. W. T. Mallison wife of the naval attaché to the American embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Thirteen grandchildren also survive: Warner, Preston and Misses Margaret and Mary Frazer of Washington; Thomas, Jr., Warner and Miss Mary Thomas Mallison of Rio de Janeiro; Miss Margaret White and John O. White, Jr., of Nashville; and Luke Lea, Jr., Percy Warner Lea and Little Misses Mary Louise and Laura Lea of Nashville. Pending word from other members of the family, funeral services have not yet been completed.

News of Mr. Warner's death spread about the city last night within a few minutes and from all sides came expressions of profound sorrow at the passing of one of the state's foremost citizens. Financial, civic and political leaders alike joined in tributes.

John S. Lewis, secretary of the Park board for many years, was one of the first to express himself.

"I am shocked beyond expression," Mr. Lewis said, "and I can hardly believe that Mr. Warner, whom I saw as late as noon Saturday, apparently in the best of health and spirits, has gone. His loss is irreparable to the Park board, to which he has given unstintedly of his time since his election to it in the early part of 1925."

Mr. Warner was elected to the Park board in March, 1925. Mr. Lewis explained, to succeed R. M. Dudley, chairman, who died in December, 1924. When R. T. Croghorn, newly chosen chairman resigned because of ill-health, Mr. Warner succeeded him.

Governor Austin Peay was speechless when told of Mr. Warner's death.

"It is impossible," he said, "to imagine it and comes upon me with such a shock that I cannot find words to express myself. I have known him for a number of years as a close friend and one of the finest men of my acquaintance. His loss to the state is a calamity, bearing as he was one of the most outstanding citizens. I have had nothing shock me so as the news of his sad death."

Obituaries Percy Warner, *Nashville Tennessean*, June 19, 1927, front page

**Parks Unfinished
Dream, Monument
To Percy Warner**

(Continued from First Page)

the. In such he took the keenest interest, for he was a utility man back in the days when they fought for franchises as though for life blood, and companies had to wage uncaring warfare for existence.

"He was the most valuable member the park board ever had," said an associate, Lee J. Loenthal, last night. "He was only appointed to the board two years ago, and he was only elected president. He wanted to build up the park because he loved children and because he loved every living thing—the birds and the beasts."

When he became a member of the park board, Mr. Warner discovered that Centennial park had no pheasants. In a few days he had moved his own beloved stock of pheasants from his estate in Harding road to the park. He gave up his beloved golden pheasants, a breed in whose breeding he had become an expert. His reward was in seeing the thousands of Nashville kids—many of them too young to distinguish a pheasant from a duck—point out the birds as they passed through the park on an afternoon.

Years ago he built up the zoo at Glendale. He did it because of his boundless love for all living things—a love that reached beyond the deep veneration and regard for his own beloved.

"Mr. Warner was a great man," said Ollie D. Newbern, director of the Tennessee Public Utilities Information bureau, of which Mr. Warner was chairman. It is an association organized to tell the public the truth about the utility companies.

"I have seen him have scores of callers in a day. Sometimes a simple case of a park employee. There was one case a trial with many witnesses. Sometimes there was complaint about something in particular, when he heard all the evidence and rendered his verdict without making a complaint. Steven did he complain. If he ever received from a witness an illness, no one ever knew. He was a great and valiant gentleman."

Mr. Warner's father was James Carter Warner, who was born in 1815 and died in Chattanooga, but who was born in Sumner County about 100 years ago. He was one of the pioneer coal and iron men of Tennessee. He was a member of the group who visualized long ago the coming of the steamboat. In 1835 he was a member of the Tennessee general assembly when it voted to secede from the union.

He moved to the hills of Slaughter Ridge. Mr. Warner was forced to move his family to Nashville. They traveled in a covered wagon.

Trail Blazer.

The wagon traveled by permit of the Federal general, Thomas. Mr. Warner's father had been in the army, while the women of the family had to walk. There was no food except a few chickens which Mr. Warner had gathered out. The team horses were so weak and the aged mule hitched to the wagon could not pull across them. The Federal soldiers lifted the wagon over the rocks, but in so doing they found the chickens and took them.

The family, now destitute of all food, had to travel on. They were in the Federal winter train—a sign of dauntless heroism. The Confederate cavalry, unconscious that civilians were being driven, attacked it frequently under General Bragg. At Jasper a friend gave them a little food. In a week they reached Chattanooga, Ala., through daily and hourly rains. The horses and mules were all ordered on an ocean craft car, and in this they went to Nashville.

Like Father, like Son.

Thus Mr. Warner's father reached the city in the midst of war, and he had no money or food, he told a friend, in 1863. This he elected mail 1868 when he was elected cashier of the Bank of the Union, only to leave a year later to become controller of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. From that time that the Warner name was identified with the iron industry in Tennessee.

He never found a man with less of ambition than his son, the family骄傲 of Mr. Warner. Nashville today renders the same verdict of his son.

He was a highly gentleman and today rests in the vaults of kind, by valiant souls who have made America.

Valuable to Board.

"There have been a great many valuable men on the board, but I think no man has ever served as long as Mr. Warner. He was quite so valuable with the time and energy he gave to his work. I sincerely regret to hear of his death," Mr. Loenthal said.

Charles M. McCabe, member of the board, likewise pointed out as the valuable aid which Mr. Warner has given the city in this capacity. Mr. McCabe declared that Mr. Warner had outlined the city's next great scenic park in Belle Meade and had planned for its completion as a great playground in a manner which will be hard to finish without him. He also referred to the deep interest Mr. Warner had in the Parthenon interior decoration.

Untiring Worker Lost.

"Nashville and the park board have lost their best and most untiring worker. His deep interest in

Thousands Mourn His Death



PERCY WARNER

Obituaries Percy Warner, *Nashville Tennessean*, June 19, 1927

Percy Warner

It is one of the great tragedies of human society, one of the inexplicable mysteries of life, that so many useful, noble, purposeful men are cut down in the prime of existence, with their labors unfinished. They leave a void when they pass from the scenes of earth that cannot be filled. Their going away makes vacancies that in all of the worth while fields of human endeavor are beyond repair.

These thoughts are suggested by the death of Percy Warner, whose sudden end was a shock to thousands of his fellow citizens and whose crossing the river of life brings sadness to a circle measured along by his acquaintances. To have known Percy Warner, to have come in contact with his sweet, gentle spirit, to have been privileged to associate with him and know his ideals, his convictions and his purposes in life, was to love the man.

His record has been written in a life always worthily lived. His memorials have been built in the confidence and the affections of all, high and low, rich and poor, who knew the man. It is hard, exceedingly hard, to realize that his career, one that reflected credit on the human race, in all of the relations of life, is over.

He walked always in the paths of honor. His conceptions of life were the loftiest. His ideals were the noblest. In every relationship of a busy, an earnest and a successful life, he lived worthily. No man ever set higher standards for himself or ever more nearly realized those standards in his daily contacts with his fellow men. He never even thought of compromising with evil for his pure, gentle soul never harbored an unworthy thought.

No man ever lived who combined to a more unique degree the qualities of real leadership with a sweet, gentle spirit. Possessing the force of character that makes for leadership he was nevertheless the gentlest of men. He had achieved unusual success in many lines and yet through it all that urbanity of manner, that kind, thoughtful, tender and sympathetic nature was unchanged. It is exceptional to find these qualities so thoroughly assimilated and so harmonized as they were in the character of Mr. Warner.

He was firm, resolute, unyielding in his convictions. Yet he was as sympathetic and as tender as a woman. In thought and in speech he was as pure as a vestal. The boon companion, the beloved associate of men in all of the avenues of life, a man who genuinely loved the friendship of men, he never found it necessary to compromise that dignity of manner, that cleanliness of speech and that rectitude of action that not infrequently mar the conduct of men who enjoy much the fellowship of others. Those who knew him most intimately can testify to his unceasing thoughtfulness for others, to his readiness at all times to be of service, to his modesty, to his unfailing courtesy.

Until two years ago Mr. Warner never held a public office, but his activities throughout the greater part of an exceptionally busy life were of a quasi-public nature. He had more intimate contacts with the people by reason of that fact than the great majority of public servants. The people soon came to recognize that he had a just appreciation of their rights, not because it was good policy, but because it was the only attitude possible for a man of Mr. Warner's conception of his obligations. What he did he did always from the conviction that it was right. Expediency never determined a policy nor dictated an action that he ever sanctioned.

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A Gentleman Passes.

In the apparent prime of his mental and physical powers and in the midst of many activities of his business and civic life, Percy Warner has suddenly passed into that deeper slumber that ends the connection of mortals with the affairs of this earth. His glad peacefull life he had at home in the presence of that devoted and gracious wife who had been the inspiration of his happy family life of more than forty years.

His memory and biography have been written. The record of his honest in the minds and hearts of the people of this city and community where his honorable and useful life were spent. And his monuments have been erected. For he holds them himself in a corner of constructive enterprise that began with his boyhood and lasted to the day of the death. These will perpetuate his name long after the printed tributes to his memory are forgotten.

To those who he was related in the lowly home by his father, the late James C. Warner, himself a pioneer in the rehabilitation of the South after the Civil War. In this business Mr. Warner and his brothers succeeded their father and prosecuted it successfully for a number of years. From the making of iron and steel Mr. Warner transferred his interests to public utilities, beginning with street railways and gradually broadened his field to embrace some of the industries allied with streetcar lines.

He was a man of fine business judgment, of strong convictions and inflexible purposes, and these qualities were admired but not concealed, by his fine courtesy and rare personal charm. He was a lover of nature, an authority on the lives and habits of birds and animals and on the propagation of flowers. These were largely his recreations, and brought him pleasure and relaxation from business cares. He had made an intensive study of the needs of playgrounds and recreation facilities for city dwellers, and the intent of his led to his happy appointment of the city park board where he served with zeal and energy.

His business life covered a wide range and embraced varied interests but there is one alignment motif that runs through it all. He was a builder. His many sided genius was predominantly devoted to industrial and improvement. And his business life was successful by all the standards with which we measure success. But after this is admitted there will be many people here who will truthfully say that the greatest influence of the life of Percy Warner was the impress he made on the purely human side of industrial enterprise.

On the thousands of men who have labored under the fortunes of Mr. Warner none ever occupied a place so humble that his complaint would not receive a ready and sympathetic hearing. His unfailing courtesy and patience made no discrimination between rags and riches in his contacts with his fellow men. For above all else, he was a gentleman in the truest and noblest definition of that term. He was evidently born one, and he were the true habit and insignia of that at all times, on all occasions and before all men.

Courtesy, patience and unselfish consideration for the rights and feelings of his fellow men were the predominant traits of his character. The spirit of gentleness and unselfishness marked all his business and social contacts. It shone in his family, and in his relationships with a wide circle of personal friends.

It was a cardinal tenet of his business philosophy that the rights of human labor are sacred and that the preservation and proper reward are foundations of any industrial enterprises that is to live and succeed. In his own way he observed and practiced this principle of industrial justice. At a time when it was not so popular in the business world. On one occasion being complimented on his successful rehabilitation of a bankrupt property, he only remarked that the work had been accomplished without discharging a single one of the old employees. This remark was only a refutation of his belief that it is more important to retain a democratic organization of human beings than it is to reconstruct a worn out industrial plant.

His hand which always seemed to all of us to be missed from the helm of more than one business organization. His passing has left a void in this city which no one can fill. On his memory the title of Gentleman is indelibly imprinted to give his name and life a flavor that will not fade.

L. J. PARDEUR

Editorials, Percy Warner, *Nashville Tennessean*, June 20, 1927

SIMPLICITY WILL MARK LAST RITES FOR PERCY WARNER

Services Tuesday Afternoon at Home; Burial in Mt. Olivet

TYPICAL OF LIFE

Delayed to Allow Relatives and Friends To Reach City

By T. H. ALEXANDER

The funeral of Percy Warner, beloved citizen of Nashville who died suddenly Saturday night of heart trouble, will be held Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home, Royal Oaks, on the Harding Road.

The short and simple service, which will be conducted by Dr. James L. Vance of the First Presbyterian church, will be followed immediately by the burial in Mt. Olivet cemetery.

Active pallbearers will be eight devoted friends: James S. Frazer, W. D. Fuller, P. M. Estes, Henry Dickinson, H. A. Davis, George Thomas, Claire Lovett and Porter Dunlap.

The honorary pallbearers will be the members of the city board of park commissioners, of which Mr. Warner was chairman, and to which he devoted much of his time.

The park commissioners are John P. W. Brown, Rogers Caldwell, Lee J. Loventhal and Chas. M. McCabe.

The following citizens from Nashville and other cities will also serve as honorary pallbearers:

James E. Caldwell, W. S. Bradford, Jo B. Morgan, Sr., Judge Robert Young, T. H. Puttelle of Memphis, C. H. Harvey of Knoxville, Charles T. Cates, Jr., of Nashville, Jonas T. Amis of Franklin, Dr. McPherson Glasgow, Gov. Austin Peay, Gen. Harvey H. Hannah, George F. Milton of Chattanooga, Mayor Hilary E. Howse of Nashville, Joel G. Cheek, Dr. S. H. Chester, Walter Keith, F. G. Shook of Birmingham, Warner Shook of Birmingham, E. A. Price, Lt. J. Pardue of Ashland City, Lovick P. Miles of Memphis, John S. Lewis, A. B. Hill, George Moulder, Albert S. Thompson, Jr., of Cleveland, O.

Services Brief.

The services, at the request of Mrs. Warner, will be brief and there will be only one song. Dr. Vance will read from the 14th chapter of John beginning:

"In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you, I go to prepare a place for you."

Dr. Vance will then read from the 13th Psalm with its time-honored phrase but its promise of the reward of faith, beginning:

"The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want," and ending with "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever."

The service will proceed with the reading, but not the singing of two of Mr. Warner's favorite religious hymns. They are "Lead, Kindly Light" and "How Firm A Foundation."

There will then be a prayer and the service at the home will close with the singing by Mrs. Thomas H. Malone of "Good Night."

The service which will follow at once at Mt. Olivet will be even shorter. It will be the regular committal service of the Presbyterian church beginning with the words "Inasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God—". There will be a prayer and then the earthly remains of the beloved citizen will be interred.

Delayed for Relatives.

The funeral services are being delayed until Tuesday afternoon to permit the arrival of relatives and friends from a distance. One of Mr. Warner's daughters, Mrs. W. T. Mallison, cannot return for the funeral. She is the wife of the naval attaché to the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Another daughter, Mrs. George A. Frazer of Washington, will arrive today, while Mrs. Mallison will reach Nashville in September.

The death of but few citizens has so profoundly stirred the state and the South as the passing of Mr. Warner. He died at 9 o'clock Saturday night of angina pectoris after an illness of only five hours. The end came peacefully and without apparent pain. His heart flickered and stopped as his devoted wife watched by his bedside. Few had realized the seriousness of his condition and the news of his death was a deep shock to the city and state.

Mr. Warner was 66 years of age and appeared to be in robust health with the fine color that comes from out of door pursuits and life in the open among the pheasants and other creatures he loved in the parks. The fact that few knew of his heart attack in the East accentuated the shock of the news of his premature demise. Few Nashville citizens have left so many friends to mourn his passing. These friends came from every station in life for he walked among men in Jeffersonian and democratic simplicity, unspoiled and kindly, tolerant and sincere.

Climaxed Eastern Trip.

Mr. Warner was not of a nature to complain of pain, and it was only after his death that friends who had been with him recently in New York and Atlantic City recalled that he had said his heart pained him. He added that it was a trifling indisposition and should not cast a damper over his associates.

This journey to the East was on the one occasion which became Mr. Warner's chief interest in life. At Atlantic City, he attended the convention of the National Electric Light association, of which he had been a member for years and in whose deliberations he was profoundly interested.

His journey to New York was to confer with an anonymous donor of \$60,000 worth of paintings and art pieces for the Parthenon in Centennial Park. He had only returned Thursday and he died before he could inform the other members of the park commission of the result of his journey. For years Mr. War-

(Continued on Page 5)

Obituaries Percy Warner, *Nashville Tennessean*, June 21, 1927

Youth, Age Mourn

Death broke a happy marital union of 43 years. When he was 23 years old, in 1884, Mr. Warner married Miss Margaret Lindsley of Nashville, a daughter of the late J. Berrien Lindsley. She survived as well as two brothers, Edwin Warner, whose estate adjoins Royal Oaks to the west, and Joseph Warner. Four daughters survive, Mrs. Luke Lea of Nashville; Mrs. George A. Frazer of Washington, who is arriving today with her husband; Mrs. J. O. White of Nashville and Mrs. W. T. Mallison, wife of an American naval officer, stationed at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. She, of course, could not reach the city for weeks had she started yesterday and up to last night, her answer to a cable announcing her father's death had not been received.

Thirteen grandchildren, the pride of Mr. Warner's heart, also survive. They are Luke Lea, Jr., Percy Warner Lea, and little Misses Mary Louise and Laura Lea, all of Nashville; Warner, Preston and Misses Margaret and Mary Frazer of Washington; Thomas, Jr., Warner and Miss Mary Thomas Mallison of Rio; Miss Margaret White and John O. White, Jr., of Nashville. Grandchildren who reside in Nashville were stricken mourners at the bier of Mr. Warner, whose kindness and sincerity made an equal impression on youth.

Born in Chattanooga

Mr. Warner had passed his 66th birthday on March 4, he having been born in 1881 in Chattanooga a few weeks before the beginning of the Civil war. He was almost four years of age when the struggle ended and his family had been forced in the meantime to remove to Nashville because of the battles around Lookout Mountain.

The background behind Mr. Warner was a father whose son resembled him in many traits of character. He was the late James C. Warner, former president of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company and pioneer iron master west of the Alleghenies.

Percy Warner's great-great grandfather on his mother's side was identified with pioneer Tennessee. He was Robert Cartwright and he joined Col. John Donelson in the expedition which he made by water from Fort Patrick Henry, on the Holston River, to the Big Salt Lick, which is now Nashville. This expedition began in 1779.

James C. Warner, father of Percy Warner, was born and educated in Sumner County, Tenn. He, like other members of the family of that day, was of sturdy Presbyterian stock. In 1853 he engaged in the hardware business in Chattanooga, then a village of some 2,000 people. Soon he was elected mayor of Chattanooga and finally in 1861 he was elected a member of the house of representatives of the Tennessee legislature from the counties of Hamilton, Rhea, Sequatchie and Blount. While serving as a member of this body Fort Donelson fell and the body adjourned to Memphis. Weakened by a fever, he was unable to join the Confederate army. With which his sympathies were cast.

editor of *The Tennessean*, was perhaps better acquainted with Mr. Warner's psychology than any other friend.

"What's the News?"

"Where's Litt?" Mr. Warner used to ask at the office of *The Tennessean* when he had not seen his old crony for a space. It was almost as familiar a greeting as Mr. Warner's: "Well, boys, what's the news?"

Once he and Mr. Fardue got together, they were likely to spin their homely philosophy by the hour, to the exclusion of all other matters. Mr. Warner relied much on Mr. Fardue's judgment and sought it often.

Mr. Warner's friendship for youth was marked. It was related that Mr. Warner's father gave away to deserving charities and persons, many of them young boys and girls struggling for an education, the sum of \$150,000 in a period of only five years. He told only his wife of these benefactions. The charities of his son, known by surface indications to be large, may never be known. One of them that was known was the gift of the Warner auditorium to the Young Men's Christian Association. His modesty forbade his disclosing his philanthropy.

The gentleness which Mr. Warner used in all his relations with life was remarked by callers yesterday as the outstanding characteristic of his life. He had no enemies, although he was a man of strong convictions. At times during his long career it became necessary for him to dispense with the services of employees yet he made no enemies in so doing. Everywhere he commanded respect for his integrity and judgment.

Mr. Warner enjoyed the friendship of many famous personages. Once a private railroad car filled with celebrities was piloted to Nashville by Homer Davenport, the cartoonist, to visit Mr. Warner. Davenport, a great lover of blooded horses and birds of all kinds, frequently visited Mr. Warner, and once he brought that colorful character of Broadway, "Diamond Jim" Brady. Few men enjoyed such a wide and varied circle of friends as Mr. Warner. He was as liable to confab ten minutes with a street car conductor—especially if he was one of Mr. Warner's old boys of the local street railway company—and to spend the next ten minutes with a band president. There was no show or pretense. He genuinely loved folks.

Mr. Warner was not of a talkative nature yet he could be drawn out to talk of old-time experiences or to give his opinions if he was in a crowd of old friends. He delighted in gathering together at midday a party of as many as six or eight of his friends and playing host at lunch until Faucon's famous old French restaurant on Union street was closed. Mr. Warner and his familiars used to repair there almost daily. Always he lived a temperate and restrained life.

Many thousands of persons knew Mr. Warner personally. To others his quick, nervous stride, his thin, aquiline face, the high curve of his nose and his glasses held by a thin chain were familiar sights. He peered out at life in a manner curiously winsome and lovable. He seemed to savor and relish life as it passed, each dawn the magic of a new day, each gloaming the sense of a day well and justly lived, clean-hearted and without reproach, a baron of big business, yet withal a man—a simple, kindly gentleman.

Simplicity Will Mark Last Rites For Percy Warner

(Continued from First Page)

ner had been interested in parks and wild life. For the past two years he had been a member of the city park commission and he found time to devote a considerable portion of each day to this park work, despite his large business interests.

Genuinely Loved

It is, it was remarked by loving friends who came to the stately Warner mansion yesterday to offer what poor solace one may at such a great bereavement, fitting that his life be closed at the funeral service by the reading of the hymn:

Lead, Kindly Light, amid th' encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on.
The night is dark and I am far from home.
Lead Thou me on.
I do not ask to see
The distant scene, one step enough for me."

For to lead a kindly light was Mr. Warner's philosophy of life. He was genuinely loved as few Tennesseans have ever been.

Relatives and friends by the scores gathered at hospitable "Royal Oaks" yesterday, their faces stark and stricken, unable to sense or measure their sudden loss. About the great home were the personal touches of the stilled hands—the pictures of pheasants with their oriflamed plumage, of birds with gay crests, of strange exotic birds and beasts picked up on his travels in Mexico and South America during a life rich in material accomplishments and widened by love of nature. Outside, the deep sand pile where his grandchildren have played in frolicsome glee. Inside, the master of the house gone on the last, long journey.

Obituaries Percy Warner, Nashville Tennessean, June 21, 1927

Mr. Warner's Death Calls Daughter From Washington

By JOHN D. ERWIN
Washington Correspondent of The Tennessean

Washington, June 19—Captain and Mrs. George A. Frazer, of Washington, left here for Nashville Saturday night after being apprised of the sudden death of Mr. Warner.

News of Mr. Warner's death came as a great shock to his relatives and friends in Washington, where he spent a day the early part of the past week en route home from an Eastern business trip visiting his daughter, Mrs. Frazer, formerly Miss Sadie Warner, and her husband, Captain George A. Frazer here.

At that time he seemed to be in his usual good health and old friends who talked with him here remarked on the fact that the years which had elapsed since they last saw him had dealt so kindly with him that their passing had left no mark.

It was characteristic of Mr. Warner that the one day he spent in Washington was devoted largely to a public matter and one in which all the citizens of Nashville have an interest.

As chairman of the City Park board at Nashville, he was anxious to see the park system of that city brought up to an equality with the best parks of the country, and he spent several hours in Rock Creek park here, studying the system which the government has followed in laying out and constructing its great natural park in the Capital, one of the largest city parks in area in the United States and one of the most beautiful.

Mr. Warner's ambition was to give Nashville one of the best park systems in the country and when away from Nashville, he never lost an opportunity to study the parks of the cities he visited. While here he also took in the Frear Art Gallery, located in Potomac Park, as he hoped that eventually Nashville might have something of this nature to adorn its parks. The last days of the life of this beloved citizen of Nashville were occupied, as were so many of his earlier years, with these self imposed public duties looking to the betterment of his native city.

Obituaries Percy Warner, *Nashville Tennessean*, June 20, 1927

**HUNDREDS PAY
HOMAGE AT BIER
OF PERCY WARNER**

**Friends in All Walks
of Life Mourn His
Death.**

BURIAL TUESDAY

**Simple Rites Planned;
Playgrounds to Be
Closed.**

By T. H. ALEXANDER

The body of Percy Warner, beloved Nashville citizen who died Saturday night, rested in his old room at his estate, "Royal Oaks," Monday awaiting the simple ceremonies of funeral and burial Tuesday afternoon.

Hundreds of friends, perhaps several thousand, made pilgrimages Sunday and Monday to the home of the great citizen to pay homage to his gentle soul.

The body, which has been lying in a bank of flowers in the room which reflected his outlook on life and his love for all living things, will be carried downstairs Tuesday morning. It can then be viewed by his friends who have been coming to the home in such numbers that the police department had to detail a traffic officer to keep traffic moving along the roads and drives around the estate.

Parks Miss Him.

For the first time in many years, the little folks and the birds and beasts of the farflung Nashville park system missed the daily call of Mr. Warner who was chairman of the city board of park commissioners. It was his habit for years to drive through the parks in his car, speaking to the children and petting his favorite birds, the pheasants, in the raising of which he became an expert. He attained widespread fame as a utility and iron magnate but to Nashville his greatest name will rest on his love for the parks.

The funeral services will be as short and simple as Mr. Warner's democratic tastes would have wished.

While many of the normal activities of the city are at a pause, the ceremonies will begin at 3 o'clock at the home under the direction of Dr. James L. Vance, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, who also conducted the funeral of Mr. Warner's father 32 years ago in Nashville.

There will be no funeral sermon. Instead Dr. Vance will read from familiar passages which contain the divine promise of the immortality of the soul, chiefly the 14th chapter of John and the 23rd Psalm, both favorite scriptural readings of Mr. Warner. To him, all Nashville is saying, apposite particularly the poetic rhapsody of the shepherd king: "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life."

After the reading of these short passages, Dr. Vance will read the text of two hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light" and "How Firm a Foundation," two hymns which were also favorites of Mr. Warner. A short prayer will follow and the services will close with the singing of "Goodnight" by Mrs. Thomas H. Malone, which will be the only song of the services.

Services at Grave.

The burial will follow at once at Mt. Olivet about ten miles distant from the home back through the city and out the Lebanon road. At the grave will be read the regular committal service of the Presbyterian church to which Mr. Warner and his forefathers for many generations belonged. There will be a short prayer and the remains of the beloved citizen will be consigned to the dust. The services at Mt. Olivet will be private.

There will be no moving pictures at the parks tonight because of the death of Mr. Warner and the usual activities will be suspended as a mark of respect at all the parks Tuesday afternoon during the funeral. The glad laughter of the children will be silent in the parks in honor of the man known to and loved by thousands of them who got their only fresh air and recreation in the parks of the city. There will also be only one edition of The Tennessean Tuesday afternoon as the employees of the paper wish to attend the funeral. He knew almost every member of the editorial, business and mechanical staffs of The Tennessean. The amateur baseball clubs of the city have already paid their tributes to Mr. Warner by stopping their games Sunday for two minutes. The players stood at their places and there was silence as the games paused.

Members of the family and friends from many distant points are gathering for the funeral services. Mrs. George A. Frazer of Washington, D. C., Mr. Warner's daughter, and Mr. Frazer arrived early Monday morning having left the capital city a few hours after they received news of Mr. Warner's death. Their son, Warner Preston Frazer, 15 grandchild, will arrive this afternoon.

Obituaries Percy Warner, *Nashville Tennessean*, June 21, 1927

(Continued from First Page)

the city also with the arrival of those from Washington.

Few deaths have caused such widespread sorrow in Tennessee as that of Mr. Warner who had just returned from a business trip to New York and Atlantic City two days before he died. Mr. Warner died peacefully of angina pectoris after a five-hour attack Saturday, during which time his wife of 42 happy years sat by his bedside. He appeared in perfect health and it was not until he was stricken that it became known that he had suffered a slight attack in Atlantic City last week where he attended the annual convention of the National Electric Light Association in whose activities he had been interested for years. In New York he went to confer on a large gift from an anonymous donor for the parks of the city—the parks which were always near and dear to him. Mr. Warner was 66 years of age.

Messages of condolence poured into the Warner home during Sunday and Monday, many from persons prominent in the business and political life of the nation. Many of them also came from persons little known, humble laborers, street car conductors and motormen and the others whom Mr. Warner's broad and democratic sympathies included, as his friends.

Eight friends who will act as the active pallbearers at the funeral tomorrow are Porter Dunlap, James S. Frazer, W. D. Fuller, P. M. Estes, Henry Dickinson, H. A. Davis, George Thomas and Claire Lovett.

The honorary pallbearers will be headed by the members of the city park commission who are J. P. W. Brown, Rogers Caldwell, Lee J.

Loventhal and Charles M. McCabe. The other honorary pallbearers will be James E. Caldwell, W. S. Bradford, J. B. Morgan, Sr., Judge Robert Ewing, T. H. Tutwiler of Memphis, C. H. Harvey of Knoxville, Charles T. Cates, Jr., of Knoxville, Jones T. Amis of Franklin, Dr. McPheeters Glasgow, Gov. Austin Peay, Gen. Harvey H. Hannah, George F. Milton of Chattanooga, Mayor Hilary E. Howse of Nashville, Joel O. Cheek, Dr. S. H. Chester, Walter Keith, P. G. Shook of Birmingham, Warner Shook of Birmingham, A. M. Shook of Birmingham, E. A. Price, Lit J. Pardue of

Ashland City, Lovick P. Miles of Memphis, John S. Lewis, A. B. Hill, George Mourder, Albert G. Ewing and Jess H. Thompson, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio.

While the services at Royal Oaka six miles from the city on the Harding road, will be open to Mr. Warner's friends, the burial at Mt. Olivet will be private.

(Continued on Page 2.)

Hundreds Pay Homage, continued, Obituaries Percy Warner, *Nashville Tennessean*, June 21, 1927

HIGH TRIBUTES ARE PAID PERCY WARNER

Street Cars Are Halted and Park Activities Cease During Funeral.

The parks he beautified were closed and the street car system he developed was halted for the space of a minute today at 3 p.m. when the last rites were said for Percy Warner, chairman of the board of park commissioners, and for many years president of the Nashville Railway & Light Co.

Funeral services for the public utility pioneer and the benefactor of his community were held at his home, Royal Oaks, on the Harding road. They were conducted by Dr. James L. Vance, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, who officiated at the funeral services of Percy Warner's father before him. The interment followed at Mt. Olivet cemetery and were private.

Not only did the institutions which were a part of his handiwork pay public tribute, but the state acknowledged the passing of the beloved and useful citizen by a half-masted flag on the tower of the capitol. The Exchange Club, of which Mr. Warner was a member, read resolutions on his death at its regular weekly luncheon meeting today.

The order for the stopping of the

street cars came from B. C. Edgar of Chattanooga, president of the Nashville Railway & Light Co. "In reverent recognition of the man who played such an outstanding part in the development of Nashville's street car system," said the official announcement, "as well as its electric lighting system, every street car of the Nashville Railway & Light Co. will stand motionless for one minute today at 3 p.m."

Messages of sympathy to the Warner family have come from all parts of the United States since Mr. Warner's death Saturday night.

"The fullest measure of my affectionate sympathy goes out to you and yours," telegraphed C. H. Harvey of Knoxville. Frank K. Houston of New York sent an expression of sympathy to the family, as well as Walter L. Clark, also of New York, and Thomas W. Martin of Birmingham, who said: "He had all the fine qualities of conservative leadership and will be greatly missed by friends in the electric industry with whom he had close association for so many years."

"Mr. Warner was an outstanding civic and business leader in the South," wired Congressman Cordell Hull from his home in Carthage. "You have my deepest sympathy in your great loss," wired H. G. Abell of New Orleans. Among the many other messages were those from William M. Stanton of Memphis; J. K. Newland of Lake Placid, New York; P. H. Saunders of New Orleans; George Morris of Memphis and Thomas Fauntleroy, also of Memphis.

In Memoriam

1861—PERCY WARNER—1927

BECAUSE of the funeral this afternoon of Percy Warner, who was beloved by members of the staff of this newspaper as were few men, there will be only one edition of The Tennessean today. The desks where Mr. Warner delighted to talk with members of the editorial staff, the business offices, where his cheery greetings were heard daily, and the mechanical departments where he was also loved and respected, will cease functioning at 1 o'clock this afternoon to permit employees of the paper to attend the funeral. The street car system which Mr. Warner pioneered, will not turn a wheel for a minute this afternoon as a mark of respect. The parks for which he gave years of work and planning will likewise close their gates for a period. The halting of all activities at The Tennessean during the funeral is a similar mark of respect.

Nashville Tennessean, June 22, 1927

SORROWING CITY BIDS FAREWELL TO PERCY WARNER

MS. AC. 83. 40
Beloved Civic Leader
To Be Laid Quietly
To Rest.

RITES SIMPLE

Street Car Wheels to Cease Turning in Tribute.

The body of Percy Warner, beloved civic leader and pioneer traction developer of the city, will be laid to rest late this afternoon at a private service at Mt. Oliver cemetery.

The burial will follow a brief funeral service at the Warner home, Royal Oaks, on the Harding road.

This service, which is open to friends of Mr. Warner, will be conducted at 3 o'clock by Dr. James J. Vance, pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

Many Tributes Sent.

A vast array of floral offerings of every description has been sent to Royal Oaks for the funeral, the largest pley being a reproduction in flowers of the Parthenon in Centennial Park for whose beautification Mr. Warner made his last journey to New York last week. This piece was sent by the city park commission of which Mr. Warner was chairman.

Employees of The Tennessean asked the privilege of sending the pall which covered the flower-banked casket. Other organizations in the city and many personal friends sent floral tributes by the hundreds.

Few distinguished citizens have been laid to rest with such simple ceremonies as will mark the passing of Mr. Warner. Much there might be said to honor him, but the service will consist of the reading of two selections from the Bible, one from the Old Testament and one from the New; the reading of two old hymns which the members used to sing to him and the singing of one solo. At the grave the service will be even shorter. There will be only the regular committal service of the Presbyterian church at the grave. This latter service will be private.

The service at the home will begin with the reading by Dr. Vance of the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," which friends regard as the keynote of Mr. Warner's life. He will then read the Twenty-third Psalm and the Fourteenth chapter of the gospel according to St. John. There will be a prayer by Dr. Vance and he will read the old hymn "How Firm a Foundation," a song of faith triumphant. The service will close with the singing of "Goodnight," by Mrs. Thomas H. Malone.

Scores Send Flowers.

One of the most beautiful floral offerings came from the park commissioners, the reproduction of the Parthenon. It was constructed of lilies of the valley, ascension lilies, pink roses and sweet peas. The Y. M. C. A. sent its familiar triangle in colorful flowers. The Tennessee railroad and public utilities commission sent a huge cross made of yellow roses and valley lilies. A huge wreath six feet tall came from T. H. Tutwiler, Memphis utility magnate and close friend of Mr. Warner's.

There were several large crosses and wreaths, some of them from J. O. Cheek, C. A. Craig, the officials of the Nashville Railway and Light Company, W. R. Cole and others. The Tennessee Public Utilities Information Committee, of which Mr. Warner was chairman, sent a large wreath. The pall sent by The Tennessean was used to cover the casket. It was made of lilies of the valley, ascension lilies, pink roses and sweet peas.

Cars to Stop.

Promptly at 3 o'clock as a mark of respect the cars of the Nashville Railway and Light Company will cease running for one minute while the cars crews almost all of them personal friends of Mr. Warner, will stand in silence. The Tennessean will issue out only one edition this afternoon also as a mark of respect, the parks will be closed. The American flag on the state capitol will fly at half-mast and other similar marks of respect will be publicly shown.

Eight friends who will act as the active pallbearers at the funeral today are Porter Dunlap, James S. Frazer, W. D. Fuller, P. M. Es-

(Continued on Page 12.)

ter, Henry Dickinson, H. A. Davis, George Thomas and Claire Lovett. The honorary pallbearers will be headed by the members of the city park commission who are J. P. W. Brown, Rogers Caldwell, Lee J. Loventhal and Charles M. McCabe. The other honorary pallbearers will be James E. Caldwell, W. S. Bradford, J. B. Morgan, Sr., Judge Robert Ewing, T. H. Tutwiler of Memphis, G. H. Harvey of Knoxville, Charles T. Clegg of Memphis,

Obituaries Percy Warner, *Nashville Tennessean*, June 22, 1927

HOST OF FRIENDS AT SERVICES FOR PERCY WARNER

Beloved Citizen Laid to Rest Mid Hundreds of Floral Tributes

SIMPLICITY RULES

Hundreds of People In All Walks of Life Attend Rites

Percy Warner, one of Tennessee's most beloved citizens, was tenderly laid to rest yesterday afternoon at Mt. Olivet cemetery.

The simple services preceding the interment were without a funeral oration, but the hundreds of floral offerings and the presence of many hundreds of friends attested the love and respect which Nashville bore the pioneer traction and city park developer.

Few funerals perhaps in the history of the state have been so largely attended. Friends who loved Mr. Warner came from every walk of life to shed a tear at his bier at the home, Royal Oaks, and the cemetery.

"Let not your heart be troubled," read Dr James L. Vance, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, from the 14th chapter of John. "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you . . . Let not your heart be troubled; neither let it be afraid."

Huge Bank of Flowers.
The service required less than a half hour. Standing with his back to huge banks of flowers mounted by a floral reproduction of the Parthenon, the gem of the city park system, the minister feelingly read, from "Lead, Kindly Light," Mr. Warner's favorite hymn. Then he prayed, read the 23rd Psalm and Mrs. Thomas H. Malone, without accompaniment, softly sang "Good-night."

The sorrowing friends who had filled all the down stairs rooms of the old mansion and stood on the porch and lawns, accompanied the body back through the hushed traffic of Broadway and out the Lebanon pike to Mt. Olivet cemetery. More than 140 autos composed the procession, the count being made by the traffic officers of the city police department who came to direct the traffic around the home as well as pay their own tribute to a universally beloved citizen.

At the cemetery under the little pavilion tent which was banked in flowers, the procession paused. The casket was lifted from the hearse by loving hands and slowly lowered into the grave. It was covered with a pall of valley lillies and roses which had been sent by members of the editorial advertising, business and mechanical staffs of *The Tennessean*.

Committal Service Read.
While members of the family sat under the tent and sorrowing friends crowded about, Dr. Vance read the brief committal service of the Presbyterian church. A handful of flowers were dropped on the

The resolutions follow.

"Percy Warner, chairman of the board of park commissioners, patriot, able business executive, distinguished citizen, friend to man, and Christian gentleman, passed away on Saturday evening, June 18, 1927, at his home, Royal Oaks, on the Harding road, after a sudden and brief illness, in the very noon tide of his ripening powers of mind and heart.

It is doubtful whether any other citizen of Nashville in its later history compassed into 66 years of life so much of practical, beneficial achievement or rendered so much of helpful service to his city and state.

He had taken an active part in the development of iron manufacturing, of street railway transportation, of banking and, when death claimed him untimely, was engaged in the crowning work of a busy life, the expansion and completion of the splendid park system of Nashville, to which his predecessors in the office of chairman of the board of park commissioners had given so much labor, pride and devotion in other years. He became a member of that board in February, 1926, having been elected and confirmed to fill out the unexpired term of the late R. M. Dudley, and in 1928 was elected by his associates as chairman. From the date of his entrance upon that distinctive public service, it claimed his affection, his devotion and his enthusiasm to the extent that it became the passion and ambition of his life.

"It is not possible here and now, in our grief and deep sense of loss, to set forth the many activities and excellencies of our departed friend. One characteristic of him, however, stands forth prominently. He was one of God's noblemen, a Christian gentleman, a good man. Goodness is too often conceived of as passive or negative, the mere absence of bad

(Continued on Page 3)

Obituaries Percy Warner, *Nashville Tennessean*, June 23, 1927

Universal Respect.

Nashville showed her love for the distinguished citizen in many other ways also. Promptly at 3 o'clock the street car system which Mr. Warner pioneered, stopped for a full minute, - every car standing wherever it happened to be, whether in the suburbs or the crowded traffic of Church street. The flag on the state capitol, by order of Gov. Austin Peay, who himself was one of the honorary pallbearers, hung at half mast while the municipal board of public works met to acclaim Mr. Warner in formal resolutions as a patriotic able business executive, distinguished citizen, friend to man and Christian gentleman, and lauding his work as a member of the board of park commissioners.

The Nashville Exchange club, of which Mr. Warner was a member and head of the park activities committee, also met and adopted resolutions declaring that "Percy Warner had achieved, as few men have, the dream of his life." As a further mark of respect, The Tennessean issued only one edition yesterday afternoon, and many of the employes of the paper attended the funeral, as did all the employes of the state railroad and public utilities commission and most of the members of the Exchange club.

Surviving members of the family who attended the funeral were Mrs. Warner, three of her daughters, Mrs. Luke Lea, Mrs. J. O. White and Mrs. George Frazer of Washington; two of Mr. Warner's brothers, Edwin and Joseph Warner, and eight of the 13 grandchildren. Another daughter, Mrs. W. T. Mallison, resides at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and could not, of course, return in time for the funeral.

The active pallbearers at the funeral were Porter Dunlap, James D. Frazer, W. D. Fuller, P. M. Estes, Henry Dickinson, H. A. Davis, George Thomas and Claire Lovett.

The honorary pallbearers were headed by the members of the city park commission who are J. P. W. Brown, Rogers Caldwell, Lee J. Loventhal and Charles M. McCabe. The other honorary pallbearers were James E. Caldwell, W. S. Bransford, Jo B. Morgan, Sr., Judge Robert Ewing, T. H. Tutwiler of Memphis, C. H. Harvey of Knoxville, Charles T. Cates, Jr., of Knoxville, Jonas T. Amis of Franklin, Dr. McPheeters Glasgow, Gov. Austin Peay, Gen. Harvey H. Hanover, George F. Milton of Chattanooga, Mayor Hilary E. House of Nashville, Joel O. Cheek, Dr. S. H. Chester, Walter Keith, P. G. Shock of Birmingham, Warner Shock of Birmingham, A. M. Shock of Birmingham, E. A. Price, Lit J. Fardue of Ashland City, Lovick P. Miles of Memphis, John S. Lewis, A. B. Hill, George Moulder, Albert G. Ewing, Joseph H. Thompson, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, Judge J. M. Dickinson and J. Ross Todd of Louisville.

Resolutions deplored the death of Percy Warner were adopted by the board of public works yesterday. Mayor Hilary E. House, George J. Tompkins and Dr. J. W. Bauman compose the membership.

Eulogizing Mr. Warner's life, not alone because of his service as chairman of the board of park commissioners, but for the span of his activities in other lines of endeavor, the resolutions call attention to his many qualities, and his unselfish devotion to Nashville's best interests. The sorrow of the city administration for one of its officials was expressed.

qualities, habits or tendencies; whereas, in truth, it is in the highest degree active, positive and creative. He possessed in full measure the supreme good in human life, a good will, a keen sense of justice, a strong sympathy, a deep understanding of men and their daily problems, and a consciousness of moral responsibility under God in all the relations of life.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the board of public works of the city of Nashville:

"Section 1. That we greatly deplore the untimely death of Percy Warner, chairman of the board of park commissioners, our co-laborer and fellow public servant in the municipal government of this city, and our warm, personal friend.

"Sec. 2. That in his death our city, our community and our state has sustained a grievous and irreparable loss.

"Sec. 3. That our profound sympathy be extended to his widow, family and friends in their sorrow and affliction.

"Sec. 4. That in appreciation of his noble life and splendid public service, and out of respect to his memory, the offices in the city hall be closed on this day of his funeral from 12 o'clock noon.

"Sec. 5. That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the board of public works as a lasting testimonial of our affection and esteem; that a copy thereof be transmitted to Mrs. Percy Warner, and that other copies be furnished to the press of our city."

**Exchange Club
Passes Resolutions**

Eulogizing the life and works of Percy Warner in formal resolution at its regular meeting Tuesday, the Nashville Exchange Club expressed the tribute of the city as a whole. Mr. Warner was a member of the club and chairman of the committee on parks.

The resolution which was adopted after all the members had stood in silence for a moment follows:

PERCY WARNER

In Memoriam.

"Life is but a hand at the hands of our Maker. A divine ember kindled in mortal clay; a gleam of light, a vision of gladness—then the shadowed shades of eternity—and memory. And what man nowowrds忍 to this short span of time is his memorial. That humanity may pause and say of him, he gave of the fruits of his labor to the distressed, he strengthened the irresolute, he uplifted the orphaned, and succored his fellowmen, and walked humbly with his God."

"Honored and respected for his natural powers, his practical wisdom, his selfless and whole-hearted devotion to all the causes that promote civic progress and human welfare, Percy Warner had achieved, as few men can, the dream of his life. His was the Vision Splendid and there was in him no flaw of selfishness or mean calculation, for he knew that he could not live for himself, and he chose his own way without wider and solacing responsibilities. He knew that the end of life is not to get, but to give; is not selfish happiness, but the sense of duty that makes life holy."

"Thus Percy Warner stamped his spiritual image upon all with whom he came in contact; there was something in the soul-life of this gentleman that touched his home, that spoke to the hearts of his dearest ones, and gave them experience and memory; something in his life that did not spring from the flesh, but shone down into his soul above, something that gave him the beauty and the splendor of a life that God has touched. His deeds are our heritage, his vision our inspiration; his life our everlasting memory. The memory of a virtuous, noble man, now peacefully at rest in the all-sheltering arms of the God above."

"Resolutions adopted by the Exchange club of Nashville,

"JACQUES BACK, Chairman

"LITTON HICKMAN,

"CHAS. S. PENDLETON."

**Host Of Friends
At Services For
Percy Warner**

(Continued from First Page)

casket and the service was over Dr. Vance announced that the family wished to be alone at the grave for a few moments and the friends who had come to the cemetery retired.

Ton of Flowers.

At the head of the grave was a huge wreath from the 114th Field Artillery, a Tennessee regiment that saw valiant service in France under the command of one of Mr. Warner's sons-in-law. Dominating the array of floral offerings was the replica of the Parthenon, the old Greek building in Centennial park, the gift of the park commission of which Mr. Warner was chairman and for which he had labored so many years.

A huge cross came from the Tennessee Railroad and Public Utilities Commission with which Mr. Warner frequently came in contact in matters involving utilities. Many hundreds of beautiful and costly floral offerings came from organizations and individuals who had known and loved Mr. Warner. It required numerous trucks to haul them to the cemetery from the home, the interior of which had been literally covered with them. The cards bore the names of Tennesseans of every class and the flowers ranged from a wisp of home-grown perennials to costly hot house florals. Even in this way was the universal love for Mr. Warner shown.

Host of Friends, continued. Obituaries Percy Warner, *Nashville Tennessean*, June 23, 1927

**CITY'S GREATEST
PARK NAMED FOR
PERCY WARNER**

Recreation Site in West End Includes 1,500 Acres.

IS OPEN TODAY

Brief Inspection by the Public Allowed to Note Progress.

Percy Warner park will be the name by which Nashville's newest beauty spot will be known. The board of park commissioners so decided at a meeting held on Friday. The park originated in the philanthropic mind of Mr. Warner about two years ago, when he was a member of the commission, and it was through his foresight and efforts that Nashville will now be benefitted by one of the most beautiful recreation sites in Middle Tennessee, if not in the entire country.

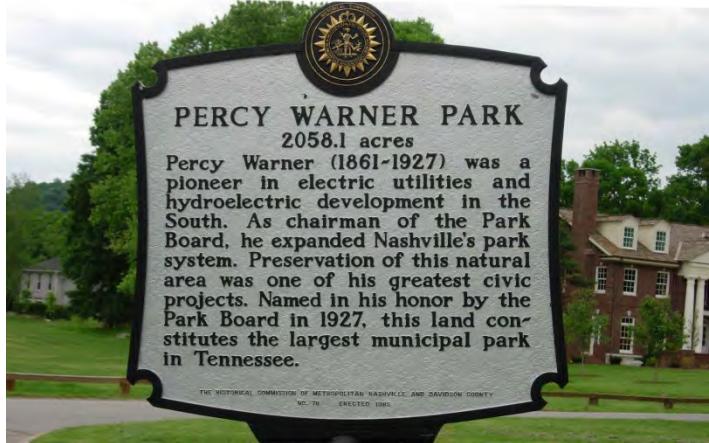
Mr. Warner, realizing the need of such a park for Nashville and seeing the possibilities of the site which was selected for the new pleasure grounds, bent every effort toward bringing his vision to completion. His dream has been made possible through gifts of land by Col. Luke Lea and others, and by purchase of tracts by the park commission.

The park, the main entrance of which is situated about 500 feet from the end of the Belle Meade car line, will be open today for a one-day inspection by those who care to see the work that has been done since its beginning about last Decoration day. It is impossible to open the park for more than a single day at present due to the fact that work on the roads would be hampered by the number of motorists that would undoubtedly enter the park.

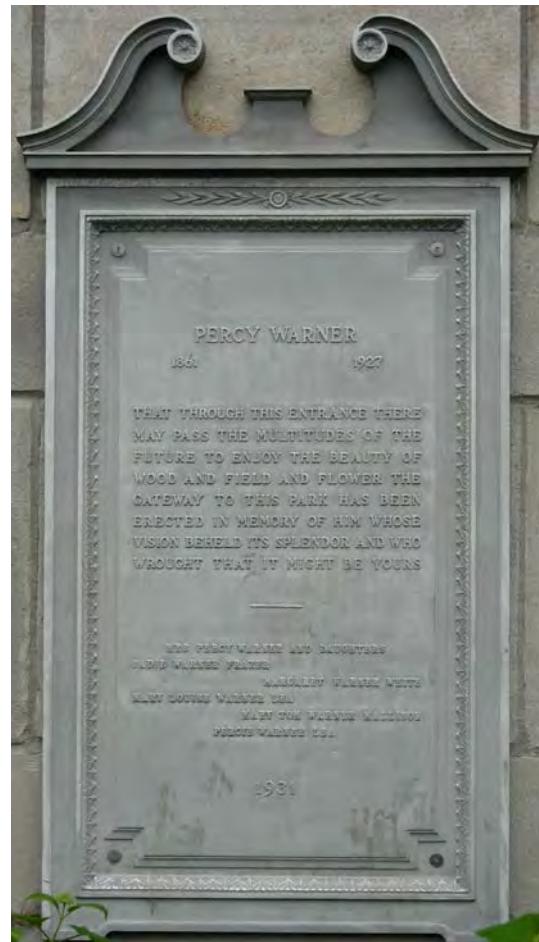
Comprises 1,500 Acres.

It is to be primarily a park of natural scenery, in whose extensive area of approximately 1,500 acres the nature lovers of this city may wander and enjoy the natural beauties of Tennessee. Through its hills and dales will wind roads that lead the motorists past cool dells, up wooded hills and where brooks and streams are coursing. It will be nature as it is and not as man makes it.

Nashville Tennessean, [June] 1927



Percy Warner Park, Nashville.



MEN IN STREET CAR SERVICE PAY TRIBUTE TO FORMER CHIEFTAIN

MS AC 83 . 40

Friends of Years, Built Up Through Life Of Kindness, Recount Incidents Making Him "Friend to All"

Somehow, the old-time motor men on the street cars were solemn Sunday. And the workmen down in the car barns, and those who labor on the street track crews, whose service goes back a decade or so were reminiscent of the countless things that had sealed to them a friendship that death could not sever.

Percy Warner, the man who had never failed them, was dead. But to them his spirit lives.

Stories of his countless good deeds or his philanthropic acts in their behalf which were all the more sacred because the man had hidden them beneath his modesty, were exchanged by men who sit in executive chairs or down to the laborers yesterday. Even the old negroes of the labor crews who had hesitated so often when Mr. Percy was around to receive their kind words, and more, were grieved.

Out on a porch on Richland avenue a 74 year old man who 'n July will have given 40 years of his life to the street car company, lowered his head a bit late yesterday afternoon and said, "There's not a man who served under him who did not love him. We've lost the greatest citizen we ever had."

He was Harry R. Benagh, engineer of maintenance of the Nash-

ville Railway & Light Company. Hiram A. Davis, the superintendent of the railway department, was listening. Mr. Davis answered, "Les we've lost one of the greatest men we'll ever have."

"Mr. Warner," said the veteran engineer, Mr. Benagh, "never was too busy to stop and listen to any man in the service.

"I've seen negroes come into his office when he was talking to great business men. And the business men would have to wait, while he told them who the laborer was and asked how the newcomer's health and family fared. Their troubles were his troubles."

Then Mr. Davis recalled, "While he was president of the company, Mr. Warner never let us fire a man because he was incompetent. He realized their shortcomings, and sympathized. He made a place for them, always.

"There was only one thing that he would dismiss a man for. That was when one was found to be dishonest, or untruthful. Then he could not let him go fast enough."

"I remember," Mr. Benagh, a man in whose blue eyes was still the fire of adventure in spite of his grayed head, said, "back in 1914, when

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Nashville Tennessean, [June], 1927

resign. Right on up to the day before his death he came around and chatted with the fellows, and was always careful to know how everybody was getting along.

Good Daddy a Secret.

"Only Friday I had the men working over on Harding road, when I felt a kindly hand on my shoulder. It was Percy Warner come to tell me all about going to the electric convention at Atlantic City, and about our old friends he had talked to.

"Nobody will ever know the kind things he did," the man said. "It was his way to keep secret the good deeds, dozens of them each day. Men in the company would have a hard time once in a while, and need money. It made him happy when they brought these troubles to him, and never in his life did he refuse one."

"Why?" said Mr. Davis, "every street beggar in Nashville was welcome in his office and when he would approach one on the street, he would look about shyly to make sure that no one saw the good deed he was about to do."

"Then he would reach his hand in his pocket and bring out a bill, and slip it to the unfortunate as he passed.

"There was one old crippled fellow who stood by the door of the office when Mr. Warner would come out, and I got on to it. I'd see Mr. Warner get the bill ready to give the old man and when he gave it to him he never said a word, just went on thinking about helping still another soul. No one knows the size of those bills. I guess sometimes they were dollars, sometimes fives and often lots more than that."

Not only are people in the large railway company family silently mourning for Percy Warner. Park policemen seemed kinder to trespassers, knowing they would never hear him greet them by their first names again. Down at headquarters Walter Gibbons, veteran lieutenant, was busy attending to the business of the Saturday night dozene brought before him, when he was told that Percy Warner had just died.

He stopped, and put aside his pen. "He was one of the best friends I ever had," he said, speaking the sentiments of dozens more. Just plain people on the streets, men in official suits and mediocre laborers, were affected by the news. "He was the kindest man that ever lived," a man standing on a corner of the public square said, when he heard the news.

In his business of building a great railway system, Mr. Warner mixed that touch needed to beautify things and make the world a better place in which to live.

"It was late in 1902," Mr. Davis said, "when I came to Nashville to accept my position with the Nashville railway, as it was then called. Mr. Warner was one of the regulars in the company, and I was given a desk right across from him up in the old offices in the Wilson building on Church street. I had often heard of him before then.

"Soon," recalled Mr. Benagh, "the company was reorganized and he was made president."

Mr. Benagh had built the tracks for the company years before, when horse cars were the rule. He will be 74 years old on July 17.

"We had 60 cars then, and 12 miles of track. When he left, we had 125 cars and 105 miles of track. There hasn't been much track built since then. But in his time he improved the tracks already laid, he discarded the old cars, always getting newer and better and more comfortable ones."

"In every job he wanted to make things prettier and better. That was his hobby, building things right.

He widened the Harding road, he was responsible for the building of Belle Meade boulevard—he widened Gallatin road. Well, he did so many

things he did worthwhile that I can't remember them all. And he was willing to spend money to do them. I remember, away back yonder before the recent widening of Eighth avenue, how he spent money to widen that street five feet on each side. Then out at the roundabout he widened Eighth avenue, too.

"In fact, he's been the architect for dozens of improvements that people will never know of, and if he lived, there's lots of things he would have done yet. That big park out at Belle Meade—he had

wonderful plans for that."

Men in Street Car Service Pay Tribute To Former Chieftain

(Continued from First Page)

word went the rounds that Mr. Warner was going to resign. I remember how solemn the men on the cars and out on the gangs became.

"Business men, and executives, went in to ask him to change his mind to stay on the job as president. He was unmoved by them, and just remained firm in his decision.

"Then Old 'Dutch' Krouse—Jake Krouse, he was an old motorman—came in with his cap in his hands and stood before Mr. Warner's desk a moment. I saw it.

"Old Jake spoke in broken English. 'Mr. Warner,' he said, 'Please, don't quit.'

"Well sir, big tears came in Mr. Warner's eyes and Old Dutch broke down and cried too. There they were, the president of that big company, and just a plain motorman, crying together because they had to part in a common cause.

"Old Dutch is retired now, and living comfortably, and Mr. Warner never forgot him."

Mr. Davis sat in. "That was just one case in hundreds. Old Dutch was not the only man who cried when Mr. Warner resigned, and he was not the only motorman, or conductor, and workman, who went in there and asked him not to quit. Mr. Warner was visibly shaken and hurt, because he was quitting as the boss of the men who loved him."

"But he didn't quit them," Mr. Benagh recalled. "even if he did

NASHVILLE PAYS OFFICIAL HOMAGE TO PERCY WARNER

Resolutions Praising His Life Adopted By Works Board.

Resolutions on the death of the late Percy Warner, chairman of the board of park commissioners of the City of Nashville were adopted Tuesday by the board of public works, composed of Mayor Hilary E. Howse, George J. Tompkins and Dr. J. W. Bauman.

The resolutions eulogize Mr. Warner, his life and his public services not alone as an official of the city, but in all the many fields of activity where he so unselfishly and usefully labored. His death is deplored as a distinct and irreparable loss to Nashville and its every citizen, and to the state and the country at large, and the sorrow felt by the city administration with which he had been so helpfully associated, is fittingly expressed.

The resolutions follow:

Percy Warner, chairman of the board of park commissioners, patriot, able business executive, distinguished citizen, friend to man, and Christian gentleman, passed away on Saturday evening, June 19, 1927, at his home, Royal Oaks, on the Harding road, after a sudden and brief illness, in the very noontime of his ripening powers of mind and heart.

It is doubtful whether any other citizen of Nashville in its later history compressed into 66 years of life so much of practical, beneficial achievement, or rendered so much of helpful service to his city and state.

Nashville Tennessean, [June], 1927

"He had taken an active part in the development of iron manufacturing, of street railway transportation, of banking and, when death claimed him untimely, was engaged in the everwelling wheel of a busy life, the expansion and completion of an splendid park system of Nashville to which he plied his efforts in the office of chairman of the board of park commissioners had given so much labor, time and devotion. In other years he became a member of that board in February, 1925, having been elected and confirmed to fill out the unexpired term of the late B. M. Dudley, and in 1926 was elected by his associates as chair-

(Continued on page 12.)

man. From the date of his entrance upon that distinctive public service it claimed his affection, his devotion and his enthusiasm to the extent that it became the passion and ambition of his life.

"It is not possible here and now, in our grief and deep sense of loss, to set forth the many activities and excellencies of our departed friend. One characteristic of him, however, stands forth prominent. He was one of God's noblemen, a Christian gentleman, a good man. Goodness is too often conceived of as passive or negative, the mere absence of bad qualities, habits or tendencies; whereas, in truth, it is in the highest degree active, positive and creative. He possessed in full measure the supreme good in human life, a good will, a keen sense of justice, a broad sympathy, a deep understanding of men and their daily problems, and a consciousness of moral responsibility under God in all the relations of life.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the board of public works of the city of Nashville:

"Section 1. That we greatly deplore the untimely death of Percy Warner, chairman of the board of park commissioners, our co-laborer and fellow public servant in the municipal government of this city, and our warm personal friend.

Nashville Pays Official Homage To Percy Warner

(Continued from First Page)

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"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the board of public works of the city of Nashville:

"Section 1. That we greatly deplore the untimely death of Percy Warner, chairman of the board of park commissioners, our co-laborer and fellow public servant in the municipal government of this city, and our warm personal friend.

"Section 2. That in his death our city, our community and our state has sustained a grievous and irreparable loss.

"Section 3. That our tenderest sympathy is extended to his widow, family and friends in their sorrow and affliction.

"Section 4. That in appreciation of his noble life and splendid public service, and out of respect to his memory, the offices in the city hall be closed on this day of his funeral from 12 o'clock noon.

"Section 5. That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the board of public works as a lasting testimonial of our affection and esteem; that a copy thereof be transmitted to Mrs. Percy Warner, and that other copies be furnished to the press of our city."

Exchange Club Passes Resolutions

Eulogizing the life and works of Percy Warner in formal resolution at its regular meeting Tuesday, the Nashville Exchange Club expressed the tribute of the city as a whole. Mr. Warner was a member of the club and chairman of the committee on parks.

The resolution which was adopted after all the members had stood in silence for a moment follow:

PERCY WARNER In Memoriam.

"Life is but a loan at the hands of our Maker. A divine ember kindled in mortal clay; a gleam of light, a vision of gladness—then the somber hush of eternity—and memory. And what man crowds into this short span of time, is his memorial. That humanity may pause and say of him, 'he gave of the fruits of his labor to the distressed, he strengthened the irresolute, befriended the orphaned, lent guidance to his fellowmen and walked humbly with his God.'

"Honored and respected for his natural powers, his practical wisdom, his selfless and whole-hearted devotion to all the causes that promote civic progress and human welfare, Percy Warner had achieved, as few men can, the dream of his life. His was the Vision Splendid and there was in him no flaw of selfishness or mean ambition. For he knew that he could not live for himself, could not choose his own way without wider and solemn responsibilities. He knew that the end of life is not to get, but to give; is not selfish happiness, but the sense of duty that makes life holy."

"Thus Percy Warner stamped his spiritual image upon all with whom he came in contact; there was something in the soul-life of this gentleman that touched his home, that spoke to the hearts of his dear ones and moved them in experience and in memory; something in his life that did not spring from the dust, but shone down into him from above, something that gave him the beauty and the splendor of a life that God has touched. His deeds are our heritage, his vision our inspiration; his life our everlasting memory. The memory of a virtuous, noble man, now peacefully at rest in the all-sheltering arms of the God above."

"Resolutions adopted by the Exchange club of Nashville,

"JACQUES BACK, Chairman
"LITTON HICKMAN.
"CHAS. S. PENDLETON."

Percy Warner's Deeds Form Great Heritage, Civic Club Declares

Resolutions Eulogizing Life and Works of Leader Adopted By Exchange Club.

Few men achieved their dreams as Percy Warner did, the Nashville Exchange club declared in resolutions adopted at noon today at the weekly gathering at the Hotel Hermitage.

Mr. Warner, who was a member of the club and chairman of the committee on parks, was eulogized in resolutions presented by a committee composed of Jacques Beck, Litton Hickman and Charles S. Pendleton.

"His deeds are our heritage," the resolutions declared. The resolutions, which were adopted by the members standing for a moment in silence, are as follows:

PERCY WARNER In Memoriam.

"Life is but a loan at the hands of our Maker. A divine ember kindled in mortal clay; a gleam of light, a vision of gladness—then the somber hush of eternity—and memory. And what man crowds into this short span of time, is his memorial. That humanity may pause and say of him, 'he gave of the fruits of his labor to the distressed, he strengthened the irresolute, befriended the orphaned, lent guidance to his fellowmen and walked humbly with his God.'

"Honored and respected for his natural powers, his practical wisdom, his selfless and whole-hearted devotion to all the causes that promote civic progress and human welfare, Percy Warner had achieved, as few men can, the dream of his life. His was the Vision Splendid and there was in him no flaw of selfishness or mean ambition. For he knew that he could not live for himself, could not choose his own way without wider and solemn responsibilities. He knew that the end of life is not to get, but to give; is not selfish happiness, but the sense of duty that makes life holy."

"Thus Percy Warner stamped his

spiritual image upon all with whom he came in contact; there was something in the soul-life of this gentleman that touched his home, that spoke to the hearts of his dear ones and moved them in experience and in memory; something in his life that did not spring from the dust, but shone down into him from above, something that gave him the beauty and the splendor of a life that God has touched. His deeds are our heritage, his vision our inspiration; his life our everlasting memory. The memory of a virtuous, noble man, now peacefully at rest in the all-sheltering arms of the God above.

"Resolutions adopted by the Exchange club of Nashville.

"JACQUES BACK, Chairman
"LITTON HICKMAN.
"CHAS. S. PENDLETON."

Utility Commission Pays High Tribute To Percy Warner

General Harvey Hannah, chairman of the state railroad and public utilities commission, with whom the late Percy Warner came in almost daily contact, this morning issued in behalf of the commission a beautiful tribute to Mr. Warner's memory.

The tribute of the commission follows:

"Laughter and merriment was hushed on the lips of childhood Sunday morning when the children of Nashville learned that their beloved benefactor and friend, Percy Warner, had fallen into dreamless sleep. The stalwart manhood of this great city representing all classes and stations of life, was bowed in grief, while tottering age, waiting the sunset, had upon its withered cheek the dewdrop of a tear. The birds in the parks which he loved forgot to sing. It was lonesome in Nashville when this beloved man passed through the sable curtains of a starless night to meet the dawn upon the hills of eternal life, and in his going Nashville and Tennessee lost their gentlest gentleman and their most beloved and foremost citizen.

"Percy Warner held a place in the hearts of the people rarely known to men. He was beloved and respected by all classes, rich and poor, high or humble, as no other man in Tennessee. He held this sovereignty of love in the hearts of his people not on account of great wealth or station or posi-

tion, but because he loved his fellowman and followed in his daily life his beloved Master, the young Galilean whom he worshipped as the captain of his salvation.

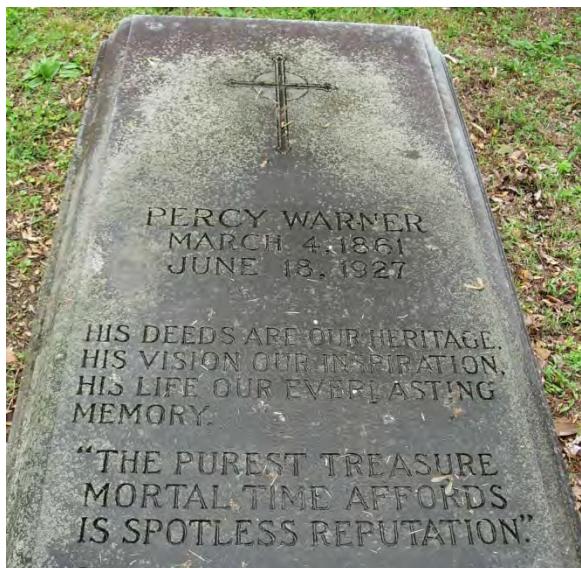
"For twenty years and more I have had the distinguished privilege and honor of knowing Mr. Warner intimately. During my long service upon the Railroad and Public Utilities Commission he has represented some of the greatest utility corporations that do business in Tennessee. In all these years when he appeared officially before our commission with questions to be settled involving the immense investments made by the corporations he represented in the state, he always without a single exception, in presenting these questions for settlement, had two ideas that were paramount; first, the development of his state, and especially of his home city, and above all things that came first with him was to see that the general public, the people who his corporations served, had a square deal and were taken care of, and those that were nearest his heart were the employees, his co-workers.

"May not others learn a lesson from the life of this great, good man while sitting in the places of power and remember that the greatest in this life are those who serve with kindness their fellowman.

"Our commission, like all who knew him, feel an irreparable loss. We shall not see his like again.

"HARVEY H. HANNAH, Chairman, Railroad and Public Utilities Commission."

Nashville Tennessean, [June], 1927



Percy and Margaret Lindsley Warner, Warner Section, Mt Olivet Cemetery, Nashville.

Note: Margaret Lindsley Warner's date of birth is incorrect on her headstone and in the 1913 Warner Family Bible. The correct year is 1863.

About 100 of his former employees viewed Percy Warner's coffin at Royal Oaks. When the funeral services started at 3 pm, all the streetcars stopped for one minute.

nie L. Warden, both of Nashville, and a number of grandchildren also survive.

As a girl Mrs. Warner attended a private school for young women conducted by Dr. Blackie. A granddaughter of Philip Lindsley, founder and first president of the old University of Nashville and a great grand-daughter of Felix Grundy, pioneer lawyer and statesman of Tennessee. Mrs. Warner's home roots were deep in the educational life and statesmanship of the state.

After her marriage to Mr. Warner, one of the leading industrialists and power development men of his generation, their home interests turned greatly to gardens. In their former home on Gallatin road "Renraw" which later became the site of Trevecca College, and more recently at Royal Oaks they collected rare specimens of plants and bird life which were of great interest here. One of Mrs. Warner's most recent gifts to the community was the memorial gateway to her husband at Percy Warner Park, the city's largest and most natural park, acreage for which was donated largely by Mr. Warner during his life.

Mrs. Warner was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. During the World War she was the organizer and the president of the Army Comfort League which did notable work in making and distributing supplies for servicemen. She was president of the woman's association of the University of Nashville which later became the Peabody Woman's Club, also serving as president of the latter organization at one time.

Mrs. Warner was also a member of the Y. W. C. A., the Centennial Club, the Ladies' Hermitage Association, the Colonial Dames, and the Nashville chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Funeral arrangements had not been announced late last night.

MRS PERCY WARNER IS DEAD AFTER LONG ILLNESS AT HOME

**Was Civic, Educational
And Religious Leader
For Many Years**

Mrs. Margaret Lindsley Warner, widow of Percy Warner and member of a family long prominent in Nashville and Tennessee, died at Royal Oaks, her home on the Harding Road at 11:30 o'clock last night after an extended illness.

A member of a family which had contributed largely to the religious, educational and civic life of Nashville, Mrs. Warner had until recent months followed the precedent set by her family. She was the daughter of Dr. John Berrien Lindsley and Mrs. Sarah McGavock Lindsley. She was born and spent her entire life in Nashville, her own homes since her marriage to Mr. Warner having been centers of the social and cultural traditions of Nashville.

Mrs. Warner is survived by four daughters: Mrs. Luke Lea, and Mrs. John O. White of Nashville, Mrs. George A. Frazer, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. W. T. Mallison, Seattle, Wash. Two sisters, Miss Louise Lindsley and Mrs. An-

Obituary Margaret Lindsley Warner, *Nashville Tennessean*, July 24, 1936

Death Claims Mrs. Warner, Social Leader

Funeral services for Mrs. Margaret Lindsley Warner, prominent Nashville social leader, who died Thursday night after an illness of several months, will be held at 6 p. m. Saturday from Royal Oaks, her home on the Harding Road.

Services will be conducted by Dr. E. P. Dandridge, rector of Christ Church. Burial will be in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Pallbearers will be V. I. Witherpoon, Dr. Stanley Teachout, Dr. O. H. Wilson, Dr. D. R. Pickens, Dr. McPheeters Glasgow, Dr. R. C. Derivaux, Howard Frost, Newman Cheek and Robert Cheek.

Mrs. Warner was a member of a family long identified with Southern life. She was the widow of Percy Warner, one of the leading business men of his generation and among the city's most widely-known benefactors.

She was born in Nashville and had spent her entire life here. She was the daughter of Dr. John Berrien Lindsley and Sarah McGavock Lindsley. Her father organized the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Death Claims Mrs. Warner, Social Leader

(Continued from Page One)

first medical college south of the Ohio River and was a pioneer in the field of sanitation and preventive medicine.

Her grandfather, Dr. Philip Lindsley, was acting president and president-elect of Princeton University when he received the call to become the first president of the old University of Nashville. Rocky Hill, the Berrien home at Princeton, N. J., was Washington's headquarters during the Revolution and is now open to the public as one of the important Revolutionary landmarks.

MS. AC. 8.3. 40
Her great-grandfather, Felix Grundy, pioneer Tennessee lawyer, was Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President Van Buren.

Mrs. Warner is survived by four daughters: Mrs. Luke Lee and Mrs. John O. White of Nashville, Mrs. George A. Frazer of Washington, and Mrs. W. T. Mallison of Seattle, Wash. Survivors also include two sisters, Miss Louise Lindsley and Mrs. Annie L. Warden, both of Nashville, and a number of grandchildren.

As a girl Mrs. Warner attended Dr. George Blackie's School for Young Ladies. Following her marriage to Mr. Warner, their home became a center of the social and cultural traditions of Nashville. At Ranraw, their home on Gallatin Road which later became the site of Trevecca College, and at Royal Oaks on Harding Road, they collected rare specimens of plants and bird life and cultivated extensive gardens.

It was largely because of his interest in gardens that Mr. Warner donated acreage for Percy Warner Park, the city's largest and most natural park area. The memorial gateway at the park is one of Mrs. Warner's most recent gifts to her community.

Mrs. Warner was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. During the World War she was organizer and president of the Army Comfort League. She was president of the woman's association of the University of Nashville, which later became the Peabody Woman's Club, and which she also served as president.

She was a member of the Centennial Club, the Y. W. C. A., the Ladies' Hermitage Association, the Colonial Dames, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

WARNER FUNERAL TO BE ON MONDAY

Prominent Local Woman Died at Home Here Thursday Night

Funeral services for Mrs. Margaret Lindsley Warner, widow of Percy Warner and prominent social leader of Nashville, who died Thursday night after an illness of several months, will be held Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock at her home, Royal Oaks, on the Harding road. Dr. E. P. Dandridge, rector of Christ Church, Episcopal, will officiate. Burial will be in Mt. Olivet cemetery.

Mrs. Warner was the daughter of Dr. John Berrien Lindsley and Sarah McGavock Lindsley, and had spent almost her entire life in Nashville. She was the great-granddaughter of Felix Grundy, who was a lawyer and statesman and who served as attorney-general of the United States.

She was also a granddaughter of Philip Lindsley, president of Princeton University and who was later the founder and first president of the old University of Nashville.

During the World War Mrs. Warner was organizer and first president of the Woman's League of the University of Nashville. The league later became known as the Peabody Woman's Club of which she was also president.

She was always interested in horticulture, and was a member of the Garden Club of Nashville. She was also interested in historical tradition, and this interest led to membership in the Polk Memorial association, the Ladies' Hermitage Association, the Colonial Dames and the Nashville chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She was also a member of the Old Woman's Home organization, the Vanderbilt Aid Society, the Y. W. C. A., and the Centennial Club.

She was a member of the First Presbyterian church.

Survivors are her daughters, Mrs. Luke Lee and Mrs. John O. White of Nashville; Mrs. George Frazer of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. W. T. Mallison of Seattle, Wash.; 13 grandchildren and two sisters, Miss Louise Lindsley and Mrs. Annie L. Warden of Nashville.

Pallbearers will be V. I. Witherpoon, Dr. Stanley Teachout, Dr. O. H. Wilson, Dr. D. R. Pickens, Edward Potter, Dr. McPheeters Glasgow, Dr. R. C. Derivaux, Howard Frost, Newman Cheek and Robert Cheek.

Obituary Margaret Lindsley Warner,
Nashville newspaper, July [24], 1936

July, 25, 1936

Mrs. Percy Warner.

Mrs. Percy Warner, whose death occurred Thursday night at her home after a long illness, was for a generation a leader in the social life of this community.

Born of a family that for generations had been prominent in civic, educational and religious activities in Tennessee, Mrs. Warner possessed strong qualities of mind and character and she fitted naturally and gracefully into the place which was hers by right of inheritance.

The granddaughter of Philip Lindsley, founder and first president of the University of Tennessee, which became George Peabody College for Teachers, and the great-granddaughter of Felix Grundy, pioneer Tennessee lawyer and statesman, Mrs. Warner inherited their fine qualities, and as the wife of the late Percy Warner, nationally known capitalist and utilities man, she was a hostess whose home was a center of gracious hospitality.

She shared Mr. Warner's interest in bird life and at their home, Renraw, on the Gallatin Pike, and in more recent years, Royal Oaks, on the Harding Road, they collected many rare specimens. They also was deeply interested in horticulture and in their gardens and hothouses were produced floral displays of unusual beauty.

Mrs. Warner's death takes from this community a woman whose personality and preferences had much to do with shaping its social fabric, and her high standards were an influence in maintaining the best traditions during the postwar period when society generally showed a tendency toward laxness. During the war she organized and headed the Army Comfort League and did important work in distributing supplies to our fighting men and in a number of educational, patriotic and social organizations she exercised a firm and beneficial leadership.

In spite of her many activities outside the home, Mrs. Warner was first and last a good wife and mother, providing for the comfort and welfare of her husband and daughters and their children.

Her life was one of service and adherence to high ideals. During her long illness community-wide concern was felt for her and in her death a mourning city will seek for solace in the thought that she has found peace at last while the influence of her sterling character remains a beneficence to its citizens.

Editorial, *Nashville Tennessean*, July 25, 1936

MRS. PERCY WARNER

The death of Mrs. Margaret Lindsley Warner, widow of Percy Warner, one of the foremost industrialists of his day, a citizen whose civic pride was attested in the gift to Nashville of the highly valuable park which bears his name, removes a figure that was a connecting link with those of notable periods in the city's annals.

She was a daughter of Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley and granddaughter of Philip Lindsley, who came to Nashville from Princeton, declining its presidency to found the University of Nashville, in its day the leading educational institution in the Southwest.

Mrs. Warner had always manifested a keen interest in civic and educational affairs, and her demise brings a sense of sorrow to a wide circle of friends.

Royal Oaks was sold in 1940. It was razed in the late 1960s.

Phillip Lindsley's portrait to my name sake, Margaret Lindsley Frazer,
Jacob McGaugh's portrait to my name sake, Margaret Warner White,
Felix Grundy's portrait to my daughter, Mary Tom Mallison,
Randal McGaugh's portrait to my daughter, Margaret White,
Oil painting "Symplicity" which Randal McGaugh bought from Europe
and my sister Louise Lindsley gave to my Mary Louise for a wedding
gift, I give to Mary Louise Mallison, her name sake, she was so
pleased when the dear little baby was named for her

Margaret Lindsley Warner's distribution of portraits and paintings, 1928.

Sadie I give you all of the
Furniture & so on in your bed-
room & the following articles
Leave here in drawing room
Cape de Month tree, Bouye Lamp
Living room Chandelier
Privy Latory & Table
One large pair side chair

Margaret Lindsley Warner's distribution of family heirlooms and possessions to Sadie Warner Frazer,
1928.

Drawing room settee & chair
 Portrait of Jas C Warner
 One tapestry kidney back
 Sheridans Cabinet
 French Mirror in Library.
 Buhl Table, French & furniture
 Trinity Mantle Mirror
 4 Silver goblets.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of my chest of Silver
 " " " Good China
 " " " Bohemian glass
 " " " Persian rug
 Diamond Hatchet
 My ring Papa got in Rio.
 Another st bracelet from Mexico
 once

All of these things are in
 my home & you can get
 them back over your
 will.

Sept 10/38

Margaret Lindsley Warner's distribution of family heirlooms and possessions to Sadie Warner Frazer, 1928.

Sadie, I give you all of the furniture & so on in your bed room
& the following articles
Silver vase in drawing room
Capo-de Monte vase, Bronze lamp
Dining room chandelier
Bronze Victory & table
One large fire side chair
Drawing room settee & five chairs
Portrait of Jas. C. Warner
One tapestry inside hall
Sheridan cabinet
French mirror in library
Buhl table, French sofa in hall
Grundy mantle mirror
4 goblets
1/4 of my chest of silver
" " " gold china
" " " Bohemian glass
" " " Persian rags
My diamond watch
My ring Pop got in Rio
Amethyst bracelet from Mexico
All of these things are in my home and you can get them whenever you
wish.

Sept. 10/28

Margaret Lindsley Warner's distribution of family heirlooms and possessions to Sadie Warner Frazer,
1928.

Margaret, I give you all of the furniture & so on in your 3 rooms, & the following articles

Old vase, Dresden, piano & so on

Mexican vase & stand

Large dining room table & 14 chairs

One tapestry inside hall

Breakfast-room table

Bronze candalabra & stand

1 pair of bronze birds

1 fire side chair

Silver candalabra & 2 cover vegetable dishes

Gold cabinet & ornaments

2 Mexican mirrors

Drawing room sofa

Pier mirror in hall

Empire Mahogany table

Hall clock, 4 silver goblets

Brass andirons & fenders in library

1/4 of my chest of silver

" " " good china

" " " Bohemian glass

" " " Persian rugs

Diamond ear ring of my mother, my diamond ring, pearl & amethyst necklace & everything else in the house, pantry & kitchen, also automobiles & everything on the place.

Old amethyst pin.

These things are in my home & you can have them when you want them.

Sept. 10/28

Margaret Lindsley Warner's distribution of family heirlooms and possessions to Margaret Warner White, 1928.

Mary Tom, I give you all of the furniture and
so on in my bed room, and the following articles which
are now in my home and you can have them whenever you
wish.

Living room sofa
 Empire Mantle Mirror
 Red Mahogany table
 Two covered vegetable dishes
 Mahogany cabinet
 Hall chandelier
 Bronze Bebecca and stand
 One fire side chair
 French chair
 Portraits of Josiah and Margaret Willian
 Short pieces of tapestry
 Set of blue Dresden - Five pieces
 Red Sevres vase
 Mexican vase and stand
 Silver pitcher and two goblets
 One large Mirror in dining room
 Four silver goblets
 One fourth of my chest of flat silver
 One fourth of my good chin
 One fourth of my Bohemian glass
 One fourth of my Persian rug
 Mother Warner's Diamond Pin
 My Diamond bracelet
 My Saphire ring
 Modern Amethyst Pin

September 10, 1928

Margaret Lindsley Warner's distribution of family heirlooms and possessions to Mary Thomas Warner
 Mallison, 1928.

Perry, I give you all of the furniture and so on in Your
bed room and these articles

Large vase on pedestal,
Marble head,
Bronze clock and candalabra,
Long piece of tapestrie,
Breakfast room light and side lights in drawing room - five pieces.
Music box and table,
One fire side chair,
Minature cabinet,
Green Sofa,
Dining Room mirror, one,
Grundy table,
Mirror in Breakfast room,
1/4 of my chest of silver,
1/4 of my Bohemian glass,
1/4 of my Persian rugs,
Mary Louise Bowknot Pin,
My Guard ring and Emerald necklace,
I want you to use these articles, which were my Mary Louise's and
give them to your little Mary Louise:
Dressing table,
Sewing table.

Sept. 10, 1928.

Margaret Lindsley Warner's distribution of family heirlooms and possessions to Percy (Percie) Warner
Lea, 1928.

I give to my Grandson, Luke Lea, Jr., the following articles,
which were his Mothers:

Her linen chest and Chevalle Glass, which Mother Warner gave
her, also gilt Colonial mirror,
Writing desk, which her Sister gave her for a wedding gift,
Mahogany Bureau with brass handles in my dressing room,
A silver vase, which I am now using,- Old square mahogany table
in the third story.

All of these articles were his Mothers and I want him to use them.

I have written this since Percy Lea's death, as I expected to
divide these articles between Mary Louise's boys:

Screen with his Mothers wedding fan and lace from her wedding
dress, also pin given her when she waited on her Cousin Louise
Todd when she married Frederick Joy. After his death she
married Christain Hague.

Dec. 1934.

Margaret Lindsley Warner's distribution of family heirlooms and possessions to her grandson, Luke Lea, Jr, 1934.

Other sons of James Cartwright Warner and Mary Thomas Williams Warner.

Note: None of them attended college.



Katherine (Katie) Burch Warner, Leslie Warner, ___, James Cartwright Warner, 1880-1895.

Leslie Warner (1853-1909), eldest child of James Cartwright Warner. Leslie worked with his father and then opened a china and glass store in the 1870s. He and his wife **Katherine (Katie) Newell Burch** travelled in Europe and held social events in their home, the old Warner residence at 125 Spruce Street.

According to family lore:

When James Cartwright Warner's will was read in 1895, and Leslie was bequeathed no more than the other children, Katie Burch Warner was indignant and shook her finger in the widow's face. She had become so Anglicized from travel in England that she assumed the eldest son would get the lion's share of the estate as in England. Katie never spoke to Money [Mary Thomas Williams Warner] again. Nevertheless, Money never ceased calling by every day to see Leslie, who would come out to the carriage to visit with her.

LESLIE WARNER.

Mr. Leslie Warner was born in Chattanooga, Tenn., in August, 1853; and died August 16, 1909.

Though he had been in delicate health for several years, the news of the death of one so well known and loved as Leslie Warner came as a shock to the entire city, and brought heart throbs of pain to many households in Nashville. With Mrs. Warner he had spent the summer at Atlantic City; but wearying for home, they returned, reaching Nashville early in the evening of Sunday, the 15th of August. Many friends and relatives were assembled to welcome him, and he gave them cordial greeting, lovingly embracing his mother, to whom he sent a message a short time later that he was comfortably in bed and she must go home and return in the morning for a long talk; but the coming of morning found the great, true heart of Leslie Warner silent forever. Death came so softly and gently that the passing was as one who sweetly falls asleep.

Mr. Leslie Warner was a son of James C. Warner, one of Nashville's metal magnates, and he early showed a great aptitude for business. He was largely connected with his father in the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company and enthusiastic in the metallurgical development of Tennessee. He was secretary of the company and an officer in the Whorley Furnace Company, as well as in the Southern Iron Company. He owned the Chattanooga Street Railroad, and its rapid advance in prosperity was due to his untiring efforts and clear brain.

About twenty years ago failing health cut short his bri-

lliant business career, and since that time he has traveled extensively, bringing from many lands and climes priceless treasures of art, which showed the highly cultured taste of the collector and his insight into the world of beauty. Many of his pictures and objects of virtu are rare gems, and his cases contain many perfect specimens of ceramic art, miniatures, and bric-a-brac so valuable that they are duplicated only in national museums. The highest productions of the genius of art and science were exhibited in his home; but even above their wonderful power to attract was the spirit of hospitality that met and welcomed one at its threshold, for Leslie Warner was the embodied soul of hospitality. Every pleasure to him was an added pleasure if shared with friends. He seemed endowed with some inner power to put self entirely aside and to live for the happiness of others. Even suffering could not quench this spirit light, which seemed to burn the brighter for the enshrouding darkness of pain.

He was married in 1880 to Miss Katherine Burch, the beautiful elder daughter of John C. Burch, editor of the American, a man who was foremost in the advancement of Tennessee and the South. The marriage took place in Washington while Colonel Burch was Secretary of the Senate, and was an exceptionally happy one, the death of their three little children being the only cloud to its sunshine, and this grief only drew husband and wife closer together. Their home became the center of Nashville culture, and many prominent in art and science have been the recipients of its gracious hospitality.

Mr. Warner was an active member of the Nashville Art Club, and, aided by his wife, he did much to insure its prosperity; he was also a member of the Nashville Historical Society, and took a warm interest in its work. The Watauga Club had him on its roll, and he was the only man in Nashville who was a member of the Order of Cincinnati, which was established by George Washington and his officers. He was a man of wide charity, giving freely of his abundance, tender-hearted, considerate, courteous, a true friend, a loving husband, a noble citizen, and a humble, devout Christian.



LESLIE WARNER.

Leslie Warner, *Confederate Veteran*, January 1909.

Note: Research at the Society of the Cincinnati shows no record of his membership.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL

Leslie Warner Laid to Rest by Sorrowing Friends.

The funeral of Leslie Warner took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Christ Church, attended by a large assemblage of relatives and sorrowing friends to whom his death, two days ago, brought keen and lasting grief. The pathetic circumstances of his death, following a few hours after his return home, for which he had longed intensely, gave the occasion an especially touching aspect. Representatives of many classes were present. Mr. Warner and his wife were widely loved, and many expressions of it were evident. Quite a number of people from out of town attended. In addition to personal friends, near and remote, there were many chance acquaintances impressed by Mr. Warner's always kindly personality; and a number of people from humble walks of life whom he had befriended. At the rear of the church a number of representative colored people stood throughout the services.

The floral tributes were the handsomest ever assembled in Christ Church. The altar was covered with beautiful designs; the choir space filled, and many others covered even the steps leading up the church, the pulpit and reading desk were loaded with flowers. The casket was covered with a white and pink pall, and just above where it rested, during the services, a large cross of white lilies was suspended.

The services were most impressive. The Episcopal burial ritual was said by the Right Rev. Thomas F. Galloway, Bishop of Tennessee; Rev. H. J. Mikell, rector of Christ Church; Rev. E. A. Bazett-Jones, rector of the Church of the Advent, and Rev. John S. McCloud. The vested choir met the body at the church door, and afterwards rendered the burial chant and Mr. Warner's favorite hymns, "The Son of God Goes Forth to War," and "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand." Alfred B. Howell played a violin obbligato to the organ, and also gave an exquisite violin solo, "Gentle Rest," by Kucken.

At the grave at Mt. Olivet the choir sang several other hymns, and the burial hymn, "Now the Laborer's Task is O'er."

BEAUTIFUL SERVICES FOR MR. LESLIE WARNER

The funeral of Mr. Leslie Warner at Christ Church yesterday afternoon was widely attended and the services were most impressive. The floral tributes sent by loving friends were indicative of many warm friendships made by Mr. Warner during his lifetime. A large number of the friends of the family from other cities were in attendance.

The Episcopal burial ritual was said by Bishop Thos. F. Galloway, Rev. H. J. Mikell, rector of Christ Church; Rev. E. A. Bazett-Jones, rector of the Church of the Advent, and Rev. John S. McCloud assisting. The body was met at the door by the vested choir and the burial chant was rendered. A violin obbligato and a violin solo, "Gentle Rest" were played by Mr. Alfred Howell. The choir sang several hymns at the grave at Mt. Olivet and the burial hymn, "Now the Laborer's Task is O'er."

MR. LESLIE WARNER

The passing of Leslie Warner leaves a gap in our community, one which can never be filled, for his position was unique—it was a part unto itself. It was the influence of his life which was good, which was wholesome, which brought happiness and sunshine into the lives of others, which we will remember.

No other man in the city lived the life he did. While it was a life of leisure, or had been since his health failed him some twenty years ago, it was a life of value, for his keenness, of observation and opportunities, which his travels in all parts of the old world and in this country gave him, enabled him to bring information and opinions from many viewpoints to many friends here. And these opinions and observations were reflected in the work done by the various organizations and clubs of which he was a member.

Let any movement for the progress or beautification of the city, particularly, be begun, and he became its enthusiastic advocate, and would suggest to those active in the work new phases and further development which would make the enterprise even more successful than which at first contemplated.

His home was the seat of a warm hospitality, and it was his desire to bring there his friends, congenial spirits from this and other cities—men of keen wit and bright minds—public men, actors and cosmopolitans. Joseph Jefferson never came to Nashville that he did not call and mingle his sunshine with that of his friends there at this hospitable Southern home, where so many beautiful works of art expressive of the tastes of the master and mistress of the house gave added pleasure to the visit. In this way he created an atmosphere which was elevating and refining.

He was the soul of honor, gentle in all his ways, and true and loyal to his friends. His life was an exemplification of the good old maxim, "Never

say anything about anybody—unless it be something good," for this he lived up to. Truly "to know him was to love him, and to name him was to prize him."

Years ago he was a leader in all the activities of the city's life. I remember him as Chairman of the Davidson delegation which nominated Gov. Porter; as his father's right-hand man in the large iron industry which the elder Mr. Warner was just then beginning to develop; and as the leading spirit in the private theatricals which loaned a charm to the social life of the city in those days.

He revered the memory of the strong men whom he had known so well and who were so fond of him because of his fine qualities of heart and mind. He was actively interested in the Tennessee Historical Society, the work of his church, where he had been a vestryman for many years, and in the many social and literary organizations of which he was a member.

Thirty years ago he married the eldest daughter of Col. John C. Burd while the father was living in Washington, and their life has been one of devotion to each other, and an example which is a tribute to the higher civilization of our people.

His body is gone, but his memory remains with us like that of a flower, fragrant and bright. AMICUS.

Obituaries Leslie Warner, died August 17, 1909



MRS. LESLIE WARNER

Prominent and popular Nashville woman, who was recently elected President of the Nashville Equal Suffrage League, and in whose honor this week the league gave a brilliant reception at the Hotel Hermitage.

It would be difficult to find a woman better suited to fill the office with which Nashville suffragists have honored her. The daughter of the late Col. John C. Burch, founder and owner of the "Nashville American," she has in-

herited a talent for organization and successful accomplishment. By right of birth and ability she is a recognized leader and she possesses a magnetic personality which has won for her a wide circle of friends.

Photograph by Thus.



Katherine Burch Warner.

A FEEBLENESS FATAL TO MRS. LESLIE WARNER

**Had Outstanding Ca-
reer for Women of
Her State.**

SUFFRAGE **THE**

**Fight for N-
Amendme-
ave
Her Fame.**

Mrs. Katherine Burch Warner, widow of Leslie Warner of Nashville, and for years a leader in social, philanthropic and civic work of the city and state, died Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in her suite at the Hermitage Hotel. She had been critically ill with heart trouble for a week.

Mrs. Warner's death brings to an end one of the most outstanding careers in civic and domestic life ever achieved by a Tennessee woman. Never lacking in those attributes associated with a woman's place in the home and church, she was able to assume a notable status of leadership among the women of her state.

While during their lives she devoted most of her time to her children and husband, the latter a pioneer Southern iron capitalist, Mrs. Warner had been most widely known throughout the state for her efforts in the woman suffrage movement at the time when the nineteenth amendment was submitted to the 48 states for ratification in 1919.

Won Big Victory. Mrs. Warner was at that time president of the Tennessee Suffrage Association, and when the amendment came up for ratification in the Tennessee legislature, as the last of the states whose favorable action was necessary to establish the amendment as part of the constitution of the United States, Mrs. Warner was able, with the assistance of the women she represented, to have the measure passed.

For her generalship in the movement, Mrs. Warner has been referred to both in Tennessee and in other states as the leader who brought woman suffrage to America.

Obituary Katherine Burch Warner, died October 21, 1923

As the beautiful and accomplished wife of Leslie Warner, in her home city of Nashville, Mrs. Warner had been known throughout her life as a social, literary and philanthropic leader.

She was born in Nashville, the daughter of Col. John C. Burch, secretary of the United States Senate in 1879, one-time state comptroller and publisher of the old Union and American. As Miss Katherine Burch, she was graduated from Vassar College with honors, and was married in Washington in 1889 to Leslie Warner, son of the late James C. Warner, Southern industrial leader, while her father was still secretary of the Senate.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner made their home throughout the former's life in the old Leslie Warner home on Eighth avenue, north, which has been torn down within the past few weeks to make way for a store building. Here some of the most brilliant social events in the city's history have been given for many visiting notables. Among these latter were Joe Jefferson, famous portrayer of the character of Rip Van Winkle, and Admiral Albert Gleaves of Nashville, a boyhood friend of the family.

Three children, John Burch, Marie and Leslie Warner, Jr., were born to Mr. and Mrs. Warner but died in childhood within a few months of each other. From this sad blow neither Mr. nor Mrs. Warner are said to have recovered.

Some years later Mr. Warner's health began to fail and he and his wife began a series of tours to Europe and other parts of the world which lasted until his death about twelve years ago. He was a brother of Percy Warner.

On these tours they purchased many valuable pieces of art in sculpture, paintings and tapestry with which their home was embellished in a style probably more artistic than any other in the city. Frequent visits were paid to Mrs. Warner's sister, Mrs. Charles Schiff of London, who died in January, 1921.

Had Friends Abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner counted as friends scores of citizens in nations both on the European continent and in other foreign lands. They especially enjoyed their visits to Paris and Italy, where they were well known.

Following her husband's death, Mrs. Warner returned to Europe several times to see her sister.

In memory of their children, Mr. and Mrs. Warner contributed to Christ church a series of stained glass windows and the processional cross now in use. In memory of her husband, Mrs. Warner gave to the same institution, to which she was devoted, a set of eucharistic candlesticks.

Mrs. Warner was a charter member of both the old Craddock Circle and the Review club. She was also a former vice president of the Centennial club.

During the World war she served throughout as vice president of the Tennessee Council of Defense, a woman's auxiliary body.

Leader In Church.

As leader in women's activities in Christ church, into which she was received as a member in her girlhood, Mrs. Warner was one of the founders of the Kensington Circle and retained her connection with that organization as president or officer for the 20 years of its existence.

Of recent months she had been in failing health, and during the early part of the summer made a trip to Clifton Springs, N. Y., from which place she returned about six weeks ago, stopping at her suite in the Hermitage hotel while supervising the preparation of her apartment at the Polk for occupancy. She became seriously ill a week ago.

Mrs. Warner is survived by four brothers, John C. and Charles N. Burch of Memphis; Robert L. Burch of Chicago, and Dr. Lucius E. Burch, of Nashville, who, with a group of her close friends, was with her at the time of her death.

The body is at Dr. Burch's residence on Porter pike, where it will remain until the funeral. Arrangements for the services will not be announced until the arrival of relatives, though Christ church has been selected as the place for the funeral.



Harry Warner (1858-1898) suffered from asthma all his life. He was slight and frail.



Joseph "Joe" Warner



"Overbrook" (later Aquinas Junior College).

Joseph "Joe" Warner (1864-1938)

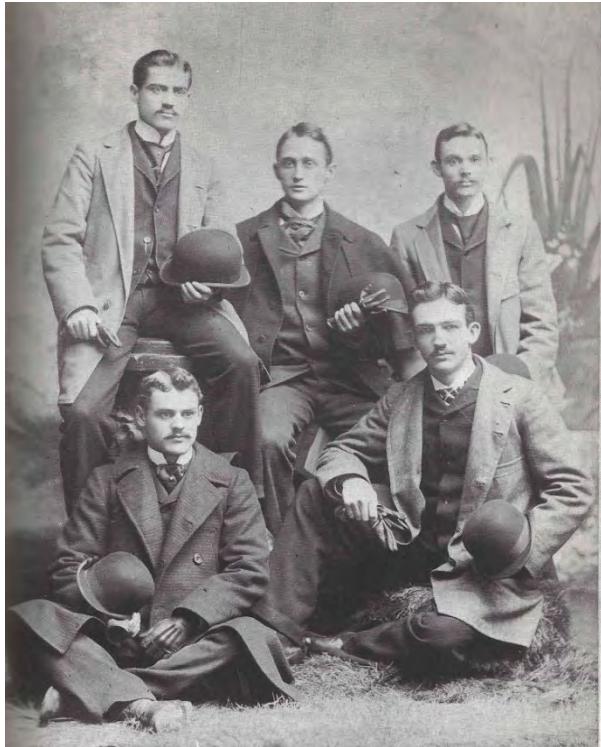
Joe worked in his father's iron business in Hickman County from 1881; the furnace was idle in 1893. In 1889, James Cartwright Warner acquired Cumberland Furnace in Dickson County, and after the Panic of 1893, the Warners declared bankruptcy in 1895 and were out of business in 1898. In 1899, the Warner family formed the Warner Iron Company with Joseph as its president. The furnace and all property were conveyed to Joseph Warner in 1917 who increased production by updating the equipment. A seven-year patent right trial in the mid-1920s cost him the 6-mile railroad spur and depleted his finances. During the Depression, the furnace operated at times. He declared bankruptcy in 1938.

He married Mary Frances Duncan (1870-1894) and in 1897 Lilian Black (-1944).



Edwin Warner. By F. I MacKenzie, 1929.

Edwin Warner (1870-1945), youngest child of James Cartwright Warner. He lost part of his right forearm in a hunting accident at age 16; he learned to use his left arm for everything—including playing golf. He was involved in his father's business, and was treasurer of the Warner Iron Co. ca. 1904. He joined his brother, Percy, in the street railway business. In 1902, he entered the stock and bond business, and from 1904 to 1922 he was manager of the stock and bond department for the Nashville Trust Co. In the 1920s he was again involved in the street railway businesses in the South, including the Nashville Railway & Light Co. At the time of his death, he was Chairman of the Park Board and of the County Highway Commission, a Trustee of George Peabody College, a Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Life and Accident Insurance Company.



Row 2, Center: Edwin Warner, 1890s.

Row 1: Alex G. Hunter, Murray Brown. Row 2: W.D. Fuller, Edwin Warner, D.F. Carter Reeves.



Brookhill, Nashville

He and his wife **Susie Richardson Warner** (d. 1947) built Brookhill, a French style mansion and gardens on Harding Road above Sugar Tree Creek.



EDWIN WARNER

Edwin Warner, Civic Leader, Dies Suddenly

Edwin Warner, 75, chairman of the City Board of Park Commissioners and long recognized as one of Nashville's most untiring and selfless public servants, died early this morning at his Lynnwood Boulevard home.

His unexpected death at 6:30 a.m. was attributed to a heart attack.

Formerly associated with his brother, the late Percy Warner, in street railway enterprises here and elsewhere in the South, Mr. Warner had devoted himself almost entirely to development of the Nashville park system for the past 18 years.

He had also served as chairman of the County Highway Commission since 1938 and in both of these public capacities had taken a leading role in enhancing this area's publicly-owned properties, as well as adding immeasurably to the recreational advantages afforded the population of this city.

Born January 1, 1870, in Nashville, Mr. Warner was a son of the late James C. and Mary Williams Warner. He received his education in public and private schools here.

At the age of 19, he went to work at his father's pigeon furnaces in Hickman County, remaining there four years before joining his brother in the transportation business.

Mr. Warner served as secretary-treasurer of the Chattanooga Street Railways, and then as secretary-treasurer of the Birmingham Railway & Electric Co.

From 1901 until 1922 he was in the stock and bond business here, being manager of that department for the Nashville Trust Company for 18 of those years.

In the five years prior to his brother's death in 1927, Mr. Warner was again associated with him in street railway enterprises in several southern cities, including Nashville where they operated the Nashville Railway & Light Co.

Since 1927, Mr. Warner has managed his own personal interests, although the largest share of his

time he has given to his public spirited activities.

Mr. Warner was married in 1902 to the former Miss Susan Richardson of Nashville, who survives.

Besides serving on the Nashville Park Board and County Highway Commission, Mr. Warner was a trustee of Peabody College, a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, and a member of the board of directors of the National Life and Accident Insurance Company.

First named to the park board in November, 1927, he was elected vice-chairman of the group in March, 1939, and had been chairman since January, 1940.

Among his signal services as member and officer of the park board were his gift of the 597-acre tract known as Edwin Warner Park, leadership in the acquisition of numerous new park and playground areas, totaling some 1,650 acres and including the fine municipal golf course at McCabe Field, and constant efforts toward expansion of park facilities such as the addition of large and small swimming pools, tennis and croquet courts, merry-go-rounds, slides, swings and other equipment.

Under his chairmanship, the County Highway Commission has not only aimed at improving communication lines but has sponsored a beautification program leading to the careful planting of many roads and highway.

Despite Mr. Warner's vast contributions to this community, he was always one of the most self-effacing of civic workers. In his quiet, modest manner, he constantly turned aside the praise for his accomplishments, giving full credit to the groups with which he was associated, accepting none for his own limitless efforts.

Besides his wife, Mr. Warner is survived by three daughters Mrs. William Waller and Mrs. J. O. Bass, both of Nashville, and Mrs. J. E. Dean of Wilmington Del.; and five grandchildren.

Tributes Paid

"Davidson County has lost one of its most valued servants in the passing of Edwin Warner," County Judge Linton Hickman said today. "He had accepted a place on the County Highway Commission several years ago at my earnest solicitation," he continued, "and since that time had served as commission chairman. He performed a wonderful service, and gave a great deal of time and effort to the task. He was greatly interested in the county's highway system, and his work was thorough and painstaking. Everybody connected with the commission, and everyone in the county government loved and admired him."

A meeting of the County Highway Commission was to have been held this morning at 10 o'clock, and members were awaiting Mr. Warner's arrival for the session when news of his death reached them.

"Mr. Warner was quiet and unassuming, yet energetic and forceful, giving most of his time to service for the city and county of his birth with no other compensation than that which must have come to him in service for others," said C. A. Craig, chairman of the executive committee of the National Life & Accident Insurance Company, and an associate of Mr. Warner on the Nashville Board of Park Commissioners.

"No more useful citizen, no finer gentleman ever lived in our community," he declared. Referring to Mr. Warner's work as chairman of the City Park Commission, Mr. Craig said that his activities in the development of the Nashville park and recreation facilities would cause "children of future generations to call him blessed."

Edwin Warner Obituary, *Nashville Banner*, July 14, 1945

**S. Warner's
Funeral To Be
Held Tomorrow**

Funeral services for Mrs. Edwin Warner, one of five prominent Nashvillians who were killed instantly Sunday night in a Belle Meade train-automobile collision, will be conducted at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday at the residence on Lynwood Boulevard, with Dr. Walter R. Courtenay officiating. Burial will be in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

The body is at the residence. Rites for the other four victims of the tragedy were conducted today.

Services for Patrick Mann Estes, 75, retired insurance attorney, were conducted this morning at the residence, "Grayswood," on Hobbs Road. Dr. W. F. Powell officiated, and burial was in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Services for Johnson Bransford, 74, widely-known realtor; Mrs. Bransford, and Mrs. Richard Dake were conducted this afternoon at the Bransford residence on Harding Road, with the Rev. Peyton Williams officiating. Burial was in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Active pallbearers for Mrs. Warner will be Edwin R. Frost, Hamilton Frost, Howard Frost, John F. Caldwell, Jr., John W. White, W.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Mrs. Warner's

(Continued From Page One)

T. Mallison Jr., Percy Warner Mallison, Preston Frazer, Percy Warner Frazer, Luke Lea, Jr., J. Parry Sheftall, Frank M. Bass, Jr., Robert A. Waller, James M. Waller, John H. Noel, Jr., and Edward J. Childers.

Honorary pallbearers will be C. R. Clements, Sr., C. A. Craig, W. F. Allen, Frank C. Stahlman, Dr. Lucius Burch, Capt. W. T. Mallison, Col. George A. Frazer, Dr. Richard A. Barr, Overton Thompson, Sr., Dr. M. M. Cullom, James G. Stahlman, Dr. David Strayhorn, Paul M. Davis, George A. Shwab, Robert Lusk, Robert S. Cheek, Dr. Hugh J. Morgan, Dr. Walter M. Morgan, Frank A. Berry, J. P. Norfleet and James B. Richardson, New York City, Dr. Edward C. Ellett, Memphis, George Washington and Augustus Blagden, Cedar Hill, Tenn., James Warner Shook, and Paschal G. Shook, Birmingham, Ala.

Active pallbearers for Mrs. Dake were Sam Fleming, John Fletcher, Runcie Clements, Jr., Richard Barr, Jr., Dr. John Burch, Frank Bass, Ed Ezell, Will Ezell, and Edwin Keeble.

Honorary pallbearers were T. I. Webb, William C. Pollard, C. R. Clements, Sr., C. A. Craig, Dr. Lucius Burch, Frank Stahlman, Dr. Duncan Eve, Howard Frost, Robert Lusk, M. L. Fletcher, Robert Cheek, Judge R. B. C. Howell, Will Allen, Verner Moore Lewis, Dr. Henry Carroll Smith, Dr. Joe Hibbits, Frank Berry, Herbert Farrell, L. C. Harris, Jones Orr of Bessemer, Ala., Gov. Jim McCord, Dr. C. W. Hoffer, Dr. R. W. Grizzard, Wilbur Creighton, Orville Ezell, James G. Stahlman, Walter Hale, Peter Meersman, Parry Sheftall, William Waller, John Witherpoon of Chattanooga, Robert Harwell, Tom Hobbs, P. D. Houston, Jr., Paul Brown, Donald Ross, Pugh Moore of New York City, Jack Shwab, Dan Brooks, Caruthers Ewing of Memphis, D. E. Jackson, H. C. Williams, Joe C. Wilkerson, Edwin A. Price, Wilbur Creighton, Jr., and Foskett Brown.

Honorary pallbearers for Mr. and Mrs. Bransford were Maclin P. Davis, Robert Lusk, Verner Moore Lewis, W. F. Allen, Bransford Stone, Dr. Duncan Eve, Dr. Lucius Burch, Charles McVeigh of New York, Daniel Pomeroy of New York, Phillip Barbour of New York, Frank C. Stahlman,

Frank A. Berry, W. J. Wallace, Sr., Dr. Eugene Orr, Dr. J. B. Hibbits, Dr. Richard Flater of New York, C. A. Craig, C. E. Clements Sr., Paschal Shook of Birmingham, Ala., J. P. Norfleet of Memphis, Dr. M. M. Cullom, Dr. John Burch, Robert Bransford, Harry Blundin of Washington, D. C., Gov. Jim McCord, Carl O. Katz, Herbert Farrell, J. C. Bradford, Frank Farris, Sr., H. H. Corson, James G. Stahlman, E. B. Stahlman, Jr., C. P. Wilson, Jr., Robert McKinney, Ewing Keith of Memphis, Horace G. Hill, Jr., E. E. Murray, Jr., Col. Henry Dickinson, Alfred H. Branham, Jack M. Bass, Paul M. Davis, Wentworth Caldwell, E. A. Boalt of Sarasota, Fla., Hill McAlister, Sidney M. Kirsch, Evans Clements, Henry E. Smith, David Keeble, James C. Ward, Ryan Richardson, Robert Cheek, W. H. Tompkins, E. A. Lindsey, and Vance J. Alexander of Memphis.

Active pallbearers were Louie Phillips, Vernon Sharp, Jr., Neil Cargile, Laurence Howard, Hooper Love, George Webb, Brownlee Currey, John Hunt, Eugene Harris, Jr., Shade Murray, J. O. Bass, John E. Wilson, Martin Condon III, Wilbur Creighton, Jr., Ralph Owen, and Minos Fletcher, Jr.

Obituary Susan Richardson Warner, widow of Edwin Warner, *Nashville Banner*, February 18, 1947



Entrance to Percy Warner and Edwin Warner Parks, Nashville.

Edwin Warner succeeded his brother Percy on the Park Board in 1927 and served for eighteen years. He personally directed the acquisition of most of the Warner Park acreage and supervised WPA development of the property. Park land west of Old Hickory Blvd. was renamed in his honor in 1937. Edwin Warner organized a major Victory Garden program in the park during WWII.

Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors

Daughters of Percy and Margaret Warner

*This information is provided for educational
and genealogical purposes only.*

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose
2016

Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors

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5. Sadie Warner and George A. Frazer: Twentieth Century

6. Cartwright, Ashwell, Carroway (Foster, Isham), Hunter, Johnson, Keeling, Langley, Lovett, Mason, Salmons, Shipp, Thelaball, Trueblood

7. Philips / Phillips, Crafford, English, Exum, [Fort], Harris, Horn, Jewry, Kinchen, Pope, Prime, Purcell (Parsall, Pearsall), Ruffin, Swann, Thomas, Watts

8. Williams, Josey

Military and Hereditary Societies in each booklet

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Descendants of Percy WARNER and Margaret LINDSLEY

- 1 Percy WARNER (1861 - 1927)
 - + Margaret Lawrence LINDSLEY (1863 - 1936)
-2 Sadie Lindsley WARNER (1885 - 1974)
 - + George Augustine FRAZER (1879 - 1962)
-3 Percy Warner FRAZER (1906 - 1999)
 - + Elizabeth Anderson KIRBY-SMITH (1914 - 1961)
 - + Winnifred Loesch DUSENBERRY
-3 George Preston FRAZER (1908 - 2003)
-3 Margaret Lindsley FRAZER (1911 - 1986)
 - + Stanley DeLury ROSE (1916 - 1977)
-3 Mary Washington FRAZER (1914 - 1974)
-2 Mary Louise WARNER (1886 - 1919)
 - + Luke LEA Sr. (1879 - 1945)
-3 Luke LEA Jr. (1908 - 1999)
-3 Percy Warner LEA (1909 - 1934)
-2 Margaret Lindsley WARNER (1889 - 1981)
 - + John Oscar WHITE (1883 - 1933)
-3 Margaret Warner WHITE (1918 - 2006)
 - + Frank GREENLEE (1913 - 1990)
-3 John Warner WHITE Jr. (1921 - 2010)
 - + Rose Marie CRAIN (1921 - 1956)
 - + Govan DAVIDSON (1930 - 2000)
 - + Dudley BROWN (1930 -)
-2 Mary Thomas WARNER (1893 - 1981)
 - + Capt. William Thomas MALLISON (1885 - 1965)
-3 William Thomas MALLISON Jr. (1917 - 1997)
 - + Sally Reinette VYNNE (1919 - 2000)
-3 Mary Louise MALLISON (1919 - 1990)
 - + Herbert BOHNERT
-3 Percy Warner MALLISON (1920 - 2008)
 - + Mary Katherine BRADLEY (1924 -)
-2 Percie WARNER (1896 - 1976)
 - + Luke LEA Sr. (1879 - 1945)
-3 Mary Louise LEA (1923 - 2014)
 - + Dr. Cromwell TIDWELL
-3 Laura LEA (1925 -)
 - + William KNOX
-3 Overton LEA (1927 -)

<u>Family Record.</u>	
<u>Births.</u>	
James Cartwright Warner	August 20 th 1830
Mary Thomas Williams	August 11 th 1831
John Berrien Lindsley	October 24 th 1822
Sarah (Sallie) McGroarty	July 18 th
Percy Warner	March 4 th 1861
Marguerite E. Lindsley	February 29 th 1864
Sadie Lindsley Warner	August 15 th 1885
Mary Louise Warner	November 29 th 1886
Margate Lindsley Warner	August 20 th 1889
Mary Thomas Warner	February 28 th 1893
Miss Perrie Warner	May 21 st 1896
<u>Christened</u>	
Sadie L Warner by Dr Jerry Witherspoon	April 10 th 1886
Mary Louise Warner " Dr J H Mc Nally	June 5 th 1887
Marguerite L Warner .. Dr Jerry Witherspoon	June 14 1890
Mary Tom Warner " Dr J H Mc Nally	July 8 th 1893
Miss Perrie Warner " Dr J H Mc Nally	May 1908

Warner Family Bible

Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors

Daughters of Percy and Margaret Lindsley Warner



Margaret Lindsley Warner and
Sadie Lindsley Warner, 1885



Sadie Lindsley Warner, ca. 1891



Percy Warner holding Mary Tom, Mary Tom, Sadie, Mary Louise, Margaret
Warner.
Mary Louise.

Mary Louise.
Above: Sadie and Margaret,
ca. 1894.



Mary Louise and Sadie Warner. Flower girls in the wedding of a McGavock cousin (Louise Todd) in Louisville, Kentucky, December 20, 1892.



Mary Louise and Sadie Warner. Flower girls in the wedding of their aunt, Annie Dickinson Lindsley, to Carl Warden, 1898.



Ward Seminary, Spruce Street, Nashville



Ward Seminary, Kindergarten Exhibition, 1894. Top row: left, Miss Anne Dickinson Lindsley; right, Miss Margretta (Gretta) Williams. Also in photograph: Margaret, Sadie, and Mary Louise Warner.

From Sadie Warner Frazer's memoirs:

After Cousin Gretta's [Gretta Williams, niece of Mary Thomas Williams Warner] kindergarten, we were now ready to start in the first grade of the Primary Department of Ward Seminary. Then into the intermediate, followed by the Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, and Senior years. The years that we went to Ward Seminary from Renraw [after 1895] we came to town in the carriage with Money [Mary Thomas Williams Warner, Mrs. James Cartwright Warner], had our midday meal at Grandma Lindsley's [John Berrien Lindsley's wife, Sarah McGavock Lindsley] and then went home on the streetcar.



Ward Seminary For Young Ladies
Nashville, Tenn.

41st year. Seminary and Special Courses. College preparation. Boarding pupils limited to 180. An ideal Christian home. Complete appointments. Excellent Sanitation. Mild, equable climate. Tennis, hockey, golf. For catalogue address J. D. BLANTON, LL.D., Pres.

1905

McClure's Magazine, July

Gymnasium class at Ward Seminary, Nashville, early 1890s. Standing on bar: Sadie Warner (b. 1885) and Mary Louise Warner (b. 1886). From Sadie Warner Frazer's memoirs:

"Mens sano in corpore sano" —(A sound mind in a sound body)

The above quotation was inscribed in large letters over the entrance to the gymnasium.

Gymnasium was compulsory and several times a week we went through exercises with Indian clubs combo, dumbbells, wands and heavyweights on cords we pulled up and down on a contraption that was attached to the wall. The most fun was swinging in the rings or on the rope. We "took off" on these from a high bar, then back to the bar each time for another push and "lean-a-way-back" that would send us higher and higher. All this was strenuous, beneficial exercise for healthy, growing girls. Also it was really lots of fun.

Sadie Warner (1885-1974)

WARD SEMINARY
AC. NO.
A HOME FOR YOUTH
A SCHOOL OF COMMERCE
FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

J. D. BLANTON, President.

REPORT OF M188 *Sadie Warner*

FOR FOUR WEEKS ENDING *Nov 10 F. 1897*

School attendance	100	House deportment	1
School deportment	93	Neatness of room	
Algebra		History, Modern	
Arithmetic	86	History, United States	89
Art		Latin	
Astronomy		Logic	
Bible		Music, Guitar	
Botany		Music, Mandolin	
Chemistry		Music, Piano	
Civil Government		Music, Violin	
Elementary Science	93	Music, Voice	
Elocution		Music, Practice	
English Literature		Mythology	
Essay		Penmanship	89
Ethics		Physical Culture, Delsarte	
French	80	Physical Culture, Gymnasium	
General Information		Physical Geography	
Geography	88	Physics	
Geology		Physiology	
Geometry		Political Economy	
German		Psychology	
Grammar	85	Reading	90
Greek		Rhetoric	
History of Art		Spelling	80
History, Ancient		Trigonometry	
History, English		Zoölogy	
History, French			

98 to 100 means distinguished proficiency; 86 to 95, proficiency; 75 to 85, passable; below 75, unsatisfactory.
 Parents will greatly assist us by giving these reports their careful examination, and thus keeping themselves informed of the progress of their daughters. Prompt and regular attendance is essential to good work.

J. D. Blanton President.

Sadie Warner report card, 1897



Sadie Warner, graduation from Ward Seminary, June 1903.

From Sadie Warner Frazer's memoirs: At our graduation Mama and Papa [Margaret and Percy Warner] had given us our diamond and platinum bow-knot pins. Money [Mary Thomas Williams Warner, Mrs. James Cartwright Warner] gave me at my graduation, the pin made from a handsome set of jewelry given to Aunt Patsy [Philips] Martin by LaFitte, the pirate. [See Philips, Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors]

From Sadie Warner Frazer's memoirs:

I graduated in June 1903, having spent my entire school life in the one school. I was president of my class, editor-in-chief of the Iris (yearbook) and was one of the founders of the Argonauts, the first club of its kind in the school..... The auditorium was filled with families and friends when I walked across the stage to receive my diploma from Dr. Blanton. I was truly a product of Ward Seminary as I had spent my entire school life in it. I had been fortunate in having excellent teachers. We not only learned our daily lessons but we had been taught the fundamentals of those unchanging laws by which our lives are governed. We certainly had a good beginning; the foundation was firm.



Sadie Warner ca. 1904



Inkwell, "Sadie Warner, June 3, 1903."



Vanity dish, "Sadie."





Watch holders and enamel watch.
(All displayed in Sadie Warner Frazer's trinket table.)



Sadie Warner's Sunday School silver purse. "SLW, Sadie Warner." A gift from her grandfather, James Cartwright Warner; purchased on one of his many business trips to New York City.
(Displayed in Sadie Warner Frazer's trinket table)

Sundays at the Warners

From Sadie Warner Frazer's Memoirs:

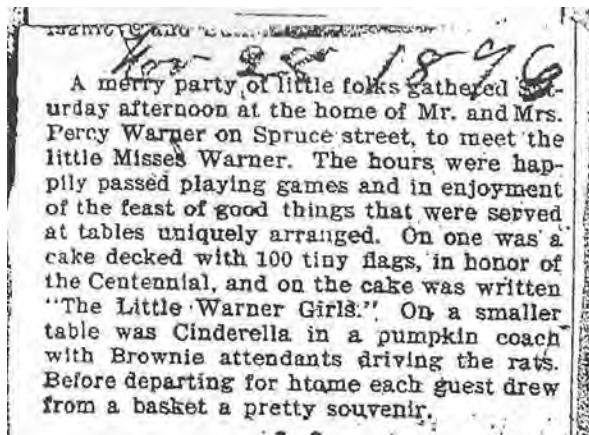
Dressed in our Sunday best, with our little silver mesh purses containing five cents for the collection, Mary Louise and I walked to the First Presbyterian Sunday School. I don't remember when we didn't go to Sunday School so we must have started young. My earliest recollection is being in Mrs. Marshall's Infants' Department where we were given delicious little tea cakes and tiny picture cards in colors with a short verse from the Bible on them which we were supposed to memorize. From there we advanced to the big room where we went through the child's catechism ("went through" means that we memorized it). After that we struggled through the shorter catechism which was a terror, but we finally mastered it and were ready to join the Church. I never knew why it was called the Shorter Catechism for it was certainly not short; also it was very hard, but on finally saying it through without a mistake, we were presented with a small edition of the New Testament. I have used mine these many years, so constantly, and I hope so advantageously, that I wore out the first binding and had to have it repaired.



Silver purse hook.

From Sadie Warner Frazer's notes:

We wore this in our belts to hold our mesh silver purses that Papa [Percy Warner] brought us from Gorhams on one of his trips to New York. — This was in the shirtwaist and shirt era. (Displayed in Sadie Warner Frazer's trinket table)



1896 newspaper article.



Sadie Warner's pin cushion. From Sadie Warner Frazer's notes: I made this when I was child.



Ivory material hole puncher.



Silver needle case.



Silver thread bobbin.



Silver thimble holder.



Sash Pin. "This was my sash pin worn in front to keep the sash in place. This is one of my earliest recollections. I wore bracelets and rings too." (All displayed in Sadie Warner Frazer's trinket table.)



Sadie Warner's dolls.

From Sadie Warner Frazer's notes:

Doll with white dress: There's no telling how old this little doll is. I found it in a small basket in the big cedar chest. Her wig was off and in quite a mess. I took the best part, glued it on and gave her a ribbon bonnet—I did not have the heart to discard her. Her face is lovely. I evidently made the dress and must have been a very little girl when she was my favorite, otherwise I would not have put her away so clearly.

Doll with pants: The little doll's hair had turned gray. He was originally a blond—(I am not saying this in jest). The tiny doll, the smallest I ever had, tested my sewing skill—I remember how difficult it was to make something small enough and then to get it on.



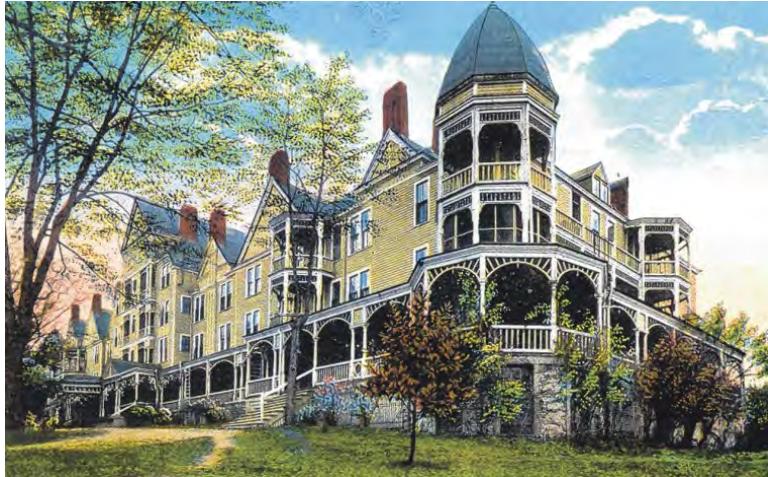
Sadie Warner's doll.



Miniature cards.



Sadie Warner's child silverware. (All displayed in her trinket table).



Tate Springs Hotel, Bean Station, Tennessee. Where Sadie Warner met George Frazer, 1900.

From Sadie Warner Frazer's memoirs:

Tate Springs was the queen of the Tennessee watering resorts that were so popular for many decades — middle 1800s into 1900s.... It was popular all over the South and many families held the reservations from summer to summer.... [Located east of Nashville, north of Knoxville. 16 hour train ride and then changed for local at Morristown for Bean Station. The very wealthy from all over the country went there for the medicinal spring water. Cost \$25 per day for full board. Sadie's memoirs described it in detail.]

There were always young men at Tate. They usually came in groups and stayed in the bachelor quarters, a row of one-story buildings with two rooms to each. These were across a ravine from the hotel just far enough to give them complete privacy and as there was no one to disturb or complain they had a freedom there they would not have had in the hotel.

One evening during dinner the lights went out. Pandemonium reigned for a moment: the ohs and ahs of the guests, the clatter of silver on china, chairs being pushed back, someone trying to find the cause of the sudden blackout. Over in a far corner of the room a tall, blonde, fine looking young man was lighting the lamp on the mantel shelf. This eased the tension, the lights soon came on and dinner continued. We had not seen this guest before and everyone was asking who is he?

George Frazer had arrived late that afternoon with several other young men, among the group an ardent suitor of Ida Thompsons, so we soon met them all in the approved matter of formal introductions.

Mary Louise and I were free souls but after my first sight of George Frazer that evening (I was 15 that summer [George had turned 21 in April]) and the wonderful time I had that summer I never had a serious thought for anyone else. I like them all and had plenty of fun, but George filled my life from then on. P. S. I have always had a soft spot in my heart for Tate Springs.

[George Augustine Frazer, who became a lawyer, descended from early and prominent Tennessee family: the Washington family that owned the largest tobacco plantation in America, the Frazer family, and the Murfree family whose ancestor, Col. Hardy Murfree, was a Revolutionary War hero.]



Sadie Warner on Jerry at Renraw.

From Sadie Warner Frazer's memoirs:

Jerry was a 1903 Christmas present. I had no inkling he was "on my list" until Papa [Percy Warner] called me to the front porch on Christmas morning and there was this beautiful sorrel horse being led to the steps by George Draper, the stableman. A saddle horse was what I wanted above everything and here was a beauty all ready for me to ride. He at five gaits, his rack the fastest I've ever seen — smooth and delightful. Papa bought me a very fine English pigskin saddle and when I went next went to New York, I had a riding habit made by a funny little tailor (foreigner) whose specialty was riding habits. The shop was in the basement of an old brick dwelling, "way down" town.

Now began our horseback years. Together George [Frazer] and I rode thousands of miles, over every high- road and cross-road between Renraw and Goodlettsville and considerable beyond and frequently over the river by ferry and on to the Lebanon Pike. We covered the countryside around Glencliff [home of George Frazer's mother Mary Washington Frazer Williams and stepfather Shelby Williams] just as thoroughly. We tried once to estimate the mileage — so many miles a day — three or four times a week multiplied by months and years — the figures were too big!



Portrait of Sadie Warner on Jerry at Renraw, by Sandor Bodo (b. 1920) from the photograph.



Sadie Warner and George Frazer

From Sadie Warner Frazer's memoirs:

Sadie Warner and George Frazer often visited Wessyngton Plantation [at one time the largest tobacco plantation in America where George's mother, Mary Washington Frazer Williams was born {See George Augustine Frazer's Maternal Line, Washington}]. Uncle Joe [Joseph Edwin Washington] and Aunt Mary [Mary Kemp Washington] were simply wonderful in their gracious hospitality. We loved going to Wessyngton.

We usually went to Wessyngton [in Cedar Hill] on the train. Now imagine the exclamations of almost horror when we announced that we were going to Wessyngton on horseback. "What in the world are you thinking about?" "Whoever suggested that wild idea?" "Why, you can't possibly do it." But after much persuasion in a very diplomatic way, reluctant consent was given and we did it and enjoyed every mile of the way, heat, dust and all. There were six or eight in the party. We started from Renraw – went out the Gallatin Pike, through the country (a little beyond Madison) to the Whites Creek Pike, up and over the ridge, then to Wessyngton over the old Washington Road, a total distance of about 30 miles, maybe a little less, really no trip at all. The day was hot, the roads dusty (the main highways were macadam then, the other roads were gravel or just plain earth) but there was very little traffic, an occasional farm wagon, a buggy or so and probably a few countrymen on horseback. I remember stopping to water the horses at a very fine spring in the curve of the road as we went up the ridge, the growth was thick and luxuriant all the way up the ridge, the farm lands in cultivation above and below the ridge; the country looked prosperous but certainly not over-populated.

We reached Wessyngton in ample time for rest and change before dinner. The family was at the steps to greet us — amazed to see us and more amazed when we were able to dismount and stand on our own two feet. I got the idea that they had expected to carry us in.



Sadie Warner's Debut, November 1904.



Silver calling card holder "SLW, 1904."

DEBUT PARTY OF THE MISSES WARNER.

Renraw, the beautiful country home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Warner, was the scene of the most brilliant entertainment of the season from the standpoint of artistic hospitality, Friday evening, when Mr. and Mrs. Warner formally presented their two debutante daughters, Misses Sadie and Mary Louise Warner, to a large gathering of Nashville's most representative people.

The hospitalities of this home have always been on the most generous scale, but the debut dance and reception of last evening was, perhaps, the most beautiful in its history. The rich furnishings of the entire house, which is ideally adapted for entertaining, combined with the rare floral decorations, made an exquisite setting for the assemblage of handsomely gowned women, who were present to welcome the advent of these two attractive girls into their midst.

On the first floor five apartments were opened to the guests, and in each room the scheme of decoration was most gracefully worked out. The wide hall, in which red tones prevailed, was fragrant with hundreds of American beauty roses and splendid yellow chrysanthemums, all of which had been sent as gifts to the honorees. The blossoms were arranged in capacious brass vases and placed on teak wood pedestals and banked on the cabinets. At the intersection of a cross hall, under a tall orange tree filled with ripe fruit and illuminated with miniature electric bulbs, frappe was dispensed from a large cut glass bowl on a table covered with handsome lace, and this, with a similar bowl placed in the hall above, was presided over by Misses Margaret Warner, Eleonora Wills, Marina Bell, Mary Frazer, Anna Blanton and Margaret Fall.

Opening on one side of this hall are the drawing rooms, and opposite are the music room and library. In the drawing rooms, which are furnished in white and gold, white roses and La France buds and sheafs of white chrysanthemums were placed in cut glass and silver vases and alternated with silver candelabra holding lighted tapers. In the broad doorway between the two rooms massive gilt candelabra, which Mr. and Mrs. Warner secured during a recent trip through Mexico, were placed on marble pedestals. Instead of candles, these were lighted with small electric bulbs.

The receiving party, which included Mr. and Mrs. Percy Warner, the Misses Warner and their grandmother, Mrs. James C. Warner, was stationed before a long pier glass in the second drawing room. Mrs. Warner was extremely handsome in a gown of rich cream brocade; the corsage was almost entirely covered with rare pointe lace, and the skirt, which was simply fashioned, was finished with a ruche of white chiffon.

The two honorees were gowned alike in white chiffon cloth. The skirts were made with double flounces of real lace, headed by a broad band of real lace insertion and shirring, and the low-cut bodices were almost covered with

sented them on their graduation with pearl necklaces fastened by amethyst clasps, which had been made for them from a string of pearls that had been their mother's. Their bouquets were of La France roses and lilies of the valley, and were sent them from Chicago by their great aunt, Mrs. James Todd, of Louisville.

Mrs. James C. Warner's gown was of black brocade, trimmed with black silk Cluny lace, and finished at the throat with a collar of old pointe lace.

The guests assisting in entertaining were: Mrs. Joseph Warner, Mrs. Edwin Warner, Mrs. Carl C. Warden, of Michigan; Miss Louise Lindsley, Mrs. John W. Thomas, Jr., Mrs. William S. Bransford, Mrs. Hugh Clark Kirkman, Mrs. A. M. Shook and Mrs. S. A. Champion.

Across the hall from the drawing rooms is the music room where the mural hangings are of pale yellow, which was decorated with American Beauty roses, their brilliant coloring making a pleasing contrast. In the library, the mural hangings are red and stands of yellow chrysanthemums were used. In the upper hallways and in the ballroom on the third floor were placed luxuriant growing plants from the greenhouse of the hostess. An orchestra was stationed in the ball room for the guests who desired to dance and another in the lower hall played during the hours of the reception.

In the dining room, where a menu of three courses was served, the floral decorations were pink. The central dining table of mahogany was overlaid with a scarf of Honiton lace over pink satin, in the center of which was placed a mound of La France roses, wreathed with fragrant star jessamine, and between the flowers gleamed miniature electric bulbs, smaller than marbles. At opposite corners of the table large silver pitchers, overflowing with La France roses, were placed in Sheffield trays, and about these were pierced silver dishes and baskets of pink bonbons. The guests, who were served in parties of seventy-five, were seated at small tables covered with linen cloths finished with Mexican drawn work and holding a central stand of pink carnations. In the window seat tall Japanese vases were filled with pink chrysanthemums, and above the mantel a large bunch of grapes was illuminated with small electric lights. The conservatory, which is the largest in any Nashville home, was open for the guests and lighted with incandescent bulbs. Besides the Nashville guests there were a number of people from a distance, among them being Mrs. Marcus Dennison Russell, of Baltimore; Mrs. Robert Jemison and Miss Bessie Jemison, of Birmingham, and Mrs. Mary Frances Day, of Clarksville.

Debut, Nashville Newspaper, November 1904.

5
SOCIETY

ADA SCOTT RICE, Editor.
Telephone 1214.

THE debut of Misses Sadie and Mary Louise Warner, which has been pleasantly anticipated in society since the graduation from school of these beautiful and lovable young girls, took place Friday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Warner on the Gallatin road, and was attended by a representative party numbering several hundred.

It was after 9 o'clock when the guests assembled. The house presented an indescribably beautiful picture, and one that is not likely to be surpassed in any of the subsequent entertainments of the season. Five reception rooms and double halls on the first floor, suites of dressing rooms on the floor above, and a ball-room in the third story were opened and decorated with hundreds of cut flowers and beautiful growing plants, all of the latter having been brought to their perfect development by the hostess herself in her green-houses.

The drawing-room, which is a perfect example of French decorative art, was decked with clusters of white roses, white chrysanthemums and La France buds, placed with the utmost simplicity of arrangement in tall gold and white receptacles and gilt mantel vases. Between the double doors mounted on white marble pedestals were two old gilt candelabra with dozens of electric lights, which are relics of Mr. and Mrs. Warner's trip to Mexico last winter, and the mantel mirrors reflected lights from the old family candelabra of gilt and cut crystal. The walls of the drawing-room are in pale green with a fresco of pink roses, and the carpets and hangings are in deep rose, making artistic background for its gilt cabinets, gilt and brocade chairs and old mahogany furniture. In the hall American Beauty roses and deep yellow chrysanthemums filled the brass receptacles set upon tall teakwood and ebony pedestals, alternating with rare specimens of Mexican cacti. In both the lower and upper halls punch was served beneath large orange trees hanging with the bright yellow fruit, and gleaming with tiny electric lights placed beneath the leaves and around the trunk. The young ladies who dispensed punch were Misses Margaret Warner, Marina Bell, Mary Frazer, Anna Blanton, Margaret Fall and Eleonora Wills. The music-room and the library, furnished in old mahogany and leather, with bright colors evident in the walls and hangings, were adorned with bouquets of American Beauties. In the dining-room pink was used florally with excellent effect. The furniture of mahogany is massive and imposing in style, and the lace hangings are beautiful specimens of foreign handwork, which have been in Mrs. Warner's family for over fifty years. A rare collection of old Bohemian glass was displayed on one sideboard and the other gleamed with old silver in-

ports heaped with pink blossoms. The centerpiece was a mound of La France roses beneath a delicate growth of fragrant white Jasmine through which gleamed electric bulbs no larger than a thimble. Several dozen lights were used in the plumes, making an effect in color and illumination as beautiful as it was unique. Another artistic result in lighting was brought out in a bunch of opalescent grapes depending from the mantel, which was brilliant with electricity applied in each grape and the enclosing leaves. Clusters of pink chrysanthemums filled tall art jars of Cloisonne and Japanese ware set on the radiators and mantel. The ball-room is a large apartment newly finished in hardwood and furnished only with white chairs and wall seats. Two orchestras were employed, one for the dancers and one outside the supper room. A menu of three courses was served at small tables, each having a centerpiece of pink carnations.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Warner and Mrs. James C. Warner received together presenting Misses Sadie and Mary Louise Warner. The guests who assisted in entertaining were Mrs. Joseph Warner, Mrs. Edwin Warner, Mrs. Carl C. Warden of Michigan, Miss Louise Lindsley, Mrs. John W. Thomas, Jr., Mrs. William S. Bransford, Mrs. Hugh Clark Kirkman, Mrs. A. M. Shook and Mrs. S. A. Champion. Among a number of out-of-town guests present were Mrs. Marcus Dennison Russell, Miss Bessie Jemison of Birmingham, Miss Mary Frances Day of Clarksville, and Mrs. Robert Jemison of Birmingham.

The hostess wore a superb gown of white brocade trimmed on the corsage with a deep fall of old pointe which almost entirely composed the sleeves. The skirt was simply fashioned and

finished with a ruch of white chiffon. The two debutantes were gowned alike, following the style always chosen for them since they were children. Their toilettes were of white chiffon cloth, made dancing length. The skirts were inserted with real lace and the corsages were made with the old-fashioned puffed sleeves and deep girdles now so fashionable. Their only ornaments were necklaces of matched pearls with clasps of amethysts and bow knots of diamonds, the latter having been their graduation gifts from their parents. They carried bouquets of La France roses and lilies of the valley ordered from Chicago for them by their great aunt, Mrs. James Todd, of Louisville, who was prevented by feeble health from attending their debut.

Mrs. James C. Warner wore black brocade trimmed on the corsage with black silk Cluny lace and finished at the throat with a collar of old pointe.

Debut Dance

One of the most brilliant and beautiful entertainments ever given in Nashville was the debut reception and dance last evening at Rehraw, given by Mr. and Mrs. Percy Warner for their young daughters, Misses Sadie and Mary Louise Warner, whose coming out this winter is occasioning a round of handsome functions in their honor. Several hundred guests, drawn from both the younger and the married elements, were in attendance, and each detail was characteristically elegant and elaborate.

Five large reception rooms with great halls, suites of dressing rooms on the second floor and the ball-room above were thrown open to the guests and effectively decorated with foliage plants from the Rehraw conservatories, and hundreds of superb flowers, including many gift bouquets. In the drawing-room, which is fitted up in pale green and rose, with gilt and brocade and old mahogany furniture, the mantel and cabinet vases were filled with great clusters of white chrysanthemums, white and La France roses. The illumination of this apartment was especially attractive, antique brass candelabra souvenirs of a Mexican journey made by the host and hostess last winter, and old family candelabra being used. American Beauties were used in the floral adornment of the parlor and library, and in both upper and lower halls punch was dispensed beneath orange trees with the orange fruit studded with electric bulbs. The bevy of pretty young girls dispensing refreshments were Misses Eleanor Willis, Margaret Warner, Marina Bell, Mary Frazer, Anna Blanton and Margaret Fall.

The dining-room decorations were rarely beautiful. The furnishings of antique mahogany and the cabinet adornments of old family silver and rare Bohemian glass made a charming background for the table, which was adorned with a real lace scarf over pink satin, with a central plaque of La France roses and white jessamine, starred with miniature electric bulbs. Since the marriage of Miss Elsie Caldwell and Mr. Dan Bunting a few years ago the illuminative features of the Warner reception last evening have not been equalled here, and a mantel ornament of lighted grapes was especially striking. The table appointments also included massive silver pitchers filled with La France buds and silver bowls of confections in the prevailing tints.

Two orchestras played throughout the evening, one in the refreshment room, where an elaborate menu was served at small tables.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Warner and Mrs. James C. Warner received together with Misses Sadie and Mary Louise Warner. Those who assisted in entertaining were Mrs. Joseph Warner, Mrs. Edwin Warner, Mrs. Carl C. Warden of Michigan, Miss Louise Lindsley, Mrs. John W. Thomas, Jr., Mrs. William S. Bransford, Mrs. Hugh Clark Kirkman, Mrs. A. M. Shook and Mrs. S. A. Champion. Among a number of out-of-town guests present were Mrs. Marcus Dennison Russell, Miss Bessie Jemison of Birmingham, Miss Mary Frances Day of Clarksville, Mrs. Robert Jemison of Birmingham and Miss Louisa May Johnson of Oxford, Miss.

The hostess appeared in an exquisite creation of white brocade, finished with old pointe lace and chiffon. The two debutantes, who were gowned alike, were pictures of youthful grace and beauty in debut gowns of soft white chiffon, dancing length, with touches of real lace, and deep girdles. They wore matched pearl necklaces and their graduation gifts from their parents, diamond bow-knots, and carried

Debut, Nashville Newspaper, November 1904.

From Sadie Warner Frazer's memoirs:

The winter after my graduation [1903] I spent in New York City with Aunt Louise Lindsley [daughter of John Berrien Lindsley]. We saw the sites of the Statue of Liberty to the Hall of Fame. We stayed with Aunt Kitty and Uncle Mac (Dr. and Mrs. J.M Lindsley [Jacob McGavock Lindsley]) in a very nice apartment house overlooking Morningside Park, all very respectable and a good neighborhood at that time. Uncle Mac had a good position at this time. Their sons, Berrien and Percy, were going to the Horace Mann School.

Mary Louise and I made our debut at Renraw in November 1904 at a large reception for the married people in the afternoon and even larger dance in evening for the younger set. It was wonderful. We wore our first full evening gowns, low neck and floor length dresses, had our hair up for the first time and altogether were quite a sensation. You see, we haven't been coming out by degrees, we were schoolgirls until we made a formal debut and were presented to society. We were now young ladies. That winter passed in a whirl of gay parties, all kinds....

Through the spring and into the summer we went at a rapid rate, George and I riding miles and miles three, and sometimes four, afternoons a week, with many wonderful house parties, and Sunday afternoons and evenings at Renraw, which were always gay and happy affairs

At our debut we were given Grandma Lindsley's [Sallie McGavock Lindsley, wife of John Berrien] diamond earrings made into pendants and worn on platinum chains.

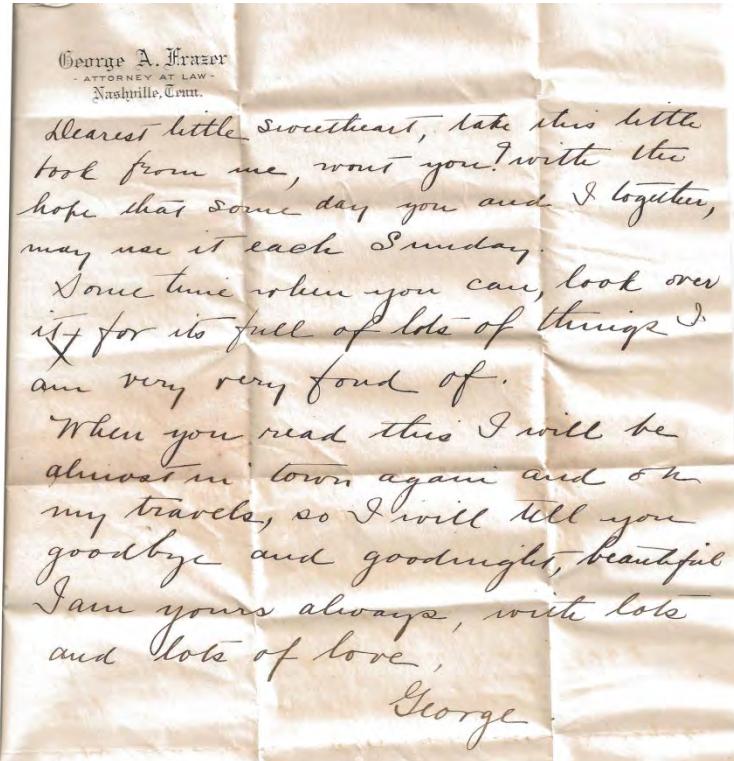
In contrast to the prevailing custom of today of dancing the entire evening with one young man, your escort and no other, our balls were filled with thrills and excitement. Young men would vie with each other to capture (we called it "rushing") as many dances as possible. That meant a constant "breaking in" and the more "breaks" the more fun as you twirled from one partner to another....

Our cotillions were wonderful affairs, interesting figures and fascinating favors, always opening with an elaborate march which broke on the whistle's signal into a waltz or two-step....



Warner Family, 1905.

First row: Mary Thomas, Percie. Second row: Percy Warner, Mary Thomas Williams Warner "Money," Margaret Lindsley Warner. Third row: Sadie (with her engagement ring, above), Margaret, Mary Louise.



Letter from George A. Frazer to Sadie Warner.

(Sadie Warner Frazer kept the letter under her wedding Bible in her trinket table.)



Sadie Warner's marriage to George Augustine Frazer, November 8, 1905.

From Sadie Warner Frazer's memoirs:

George had been persona *grata* at Renraw since the summer I had met him at Tate Springs (I had my 15th birthday that August 15, 1900) so no one was surprised when he asked Pappa's consent to our marriage. We chose November and of course a home wedding. For an account of the wedding see the newspaper clipping November 8, 1905 [See below] which is in the prayer book in the cabinet [trinket table]. The cabinet was a wedding present from Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Washington. [George's maternal uncle].

George and I had a fabulous wedding trip over a month. We went from here to Chicago, then to Buffalo where I had never felt such intense cold — then on to Montréal and Québec, both delightful and fascinating. From Québec, we came down to New York City where we were at the Waldorf Astoria for over a week (34th St. and Fifth Avenue — the original and first Waldorf-Astoria). New York was delightful then — handsome cabs (the favorite form of transportation), something worthwhile at the theater every night, and Central Park (a joy to drive through, the air clear and clean). The city was clean too, we could wear white kid gloves indefinitely. Last, but not least, was a visit to the Hillmans in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Hillman, (Auntie) was George's father's only sister [Sallie Murfree Frazer Hillman, wife of Hartwell Hillman].

SURROUNDED by more than 200 adoring friends, Miss Sadie Lindsley Warner, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Warner, was married at 6 o'clock Wednesday afternoon to George Augustine Frazer. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Thomas F. Gaylor, Bishop of Tennessee, assisted by Dr. W. M. Anderson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. It took place before a pictureque altar, the bridal couple kneeling on white satin pris de fleur tied with stalks of white chrysanthemums. The scene of the wedding was Ronkaw, the Warner-country home on the Gallatin road, and from several neighboring cities, as well as from Nashville, smart society assembled for the occasion. Ronkaw is one of the handsomest country residences in this community, and was in gala attire for the occasion. Immense bouquets of white chrysanthemums decorated the French drawing rooms in which the ceremony took place and where Mr. Frazer and his bride received the good wishes of the guests before the altar, composed of tall palms, bouquets of white chrysanthemums and white candles set on onyx pedestals. The bride, looking superbly beautiful, was escorted to this floral chancel by her father. She wore a gorgeous gown of white Duchesse satin, embellished with rose pointe lace. It was made in Princesse fashion, with a long train. Over this fell a real lace veil, fastened with a clasp of orange blossoms. The only jewel worn was a diamond brooch, a gift of Mr. Frazer. Her bouquet, composed of lilies of the valley, orchids and jasmines, was arranged with a semicircle chatelaine of ribbons falling from it.

The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Mary Louise Warner, who strikingly like her. She wore with becoming grace a Frenchy gown of white radish silk, combined elaborately with white silk Chantilly lace, which was laid in panels down the front and sides of the skirt. Her bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley had a chatelaine matching that of the bridal bouquet.

The gowns of the bridesmaids were universally admired. They were made of material and lace similar to that used in the maid of honor's gown, but they were all alike and different in style from hers. They were ideal in form for the purpose, and having a soft design, which gave them character, were pronounced quite the prettiest bridesmaids' costumes worn here in recent years. The lace was used on them elaborately, and a feature was the soft

form of neck which raged in those ruffles. The maids' bouquets were of white chrysanthemums. Miss Margaret Warner, the bride's sister, who led the bridal procession, was the first bridesmaid, and the other maids entered in pairs as follows: Miss Mary Frazer and Miss Nell Fall, Miss Estelle Shook and Miss Ida Thompson, Miss Elizabeth Thomas and Miss Mary Ann Robinson. The groomsmen were: Messrs. Lawrence Frazer, Saylor Williams, of Chicago; Luke Lee, Stewart and Campbell Fletcher, W. P. Rutland, Sam Buoye, of Terre Haute, Ind., and Mueller Klemmeyer. The party entered through an aisle of ribbons made by the bride's little sisters, Misses Mary Tom and Percy Warner, who wore dainty white organdy frocks, trimmed with Val lace. The bridegroom entered from the front of the hall, escorted by his brother, Henry Frazer, as best man. The Italian orchestra rendered Mendelssohn's march for the wedding party and Loebengrin's "Hall in the Bride" as Miss Warner, with her father, descended the steps.

The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Warner; Mrs. James C. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. D. Shelby Williams and Mrs. Shelby Williams, Sr. Assisting in dispensing hospitality were: Miss Louise Lindsley, Mrs. Joseph Warner, Mrs. Edwin Warner, Mrs. Rosa Todd, of Louisville, and Mrs. William S. Bradford.

Mrs. Warner was gowned in white satin brocade, trimmed with pointe lace, which almost covered the corsage, and composed the sleeves. Her ornaments were family pearls set with amethysts. Mrs. James C. Warner was in black brocade with pointe lace.

Mrs. D. Shelby Williams wore white silk muscelyn over white watered silk, trimmed with pale green muscelyn flowers applied on the corsage and skirt. The corsage was almost covered with Irish pointe lace and her jewels were diamonds. Mrs. Williams, Sr., was in black punto de soie and black thread lace.

Following the ceremony there was a bridal dinner served in courses to parties of 10 seated at one table. In addition to the dining-room there was an improvised refreshment room on the long rear gallery. It was inclosed, and the walls hung with festoons of Jackson vine and sago palms completely covering the woodwork. From the ceiling depended several dozen electric globes hidden in white chrysanthemum shrubs. Similar bracket lights

were insinuated, giving to the place brilliant illumination. This apartment seated fifty guests at small tables.

The dining-room table, used first for the bridal party, was round and covered with white satin, and then a layer of puffed silk finished around the edges with a valance of real lace. In the center was a large round plaque of white chrysanthemums and maidenhair ferns. Surrounding it were twelve single silver candlesticks tied with sprays of lilies of the valley. The shades were of white silk rose leaves bound with green ribbon. The table napkins in the silver compotes and platters were in white and green. Crested plate cards marked the places, and the favors were white satin bags for rice, hand-painted with the initials W. and F. A silver loving cup of champagne was passed to all the guests and toasts were pledged.

The entire house was thrown open and decorated and the arrangements for dispensing a handsome hospitality were perfect. Chrysanthemums, American Beauties, roses and carnations were massed in the flower receptacles on all the floors. A large wedding bell of bride roses and lilies of the valley hung from the dining-room doorway. Orange trees in full fruitage were gemmed with tiny electric light bulbs, and these miniature lights sparkled in many clusters of flowers and foliage.

The wedding gifts were superb. They were displayed in the ball-room and numbered over 200, especially noticeable being the collection of solid silver. Mr. and Mrs. Warner gave their daughter a massive tea silver service of five pieces on a large tray; Mr. James C. Warner presented the bride with a mahogany chest of linen, over 200 pieces, all embroidered with designs and initials. Mr. and Mrs. D. Shelby Williams gave a handsome chest of silver, and the groom's grandmother, Mrs. E. M. Frazer, of Pittsburgh, gave a beautiful piece of bronze. Miss Louise Lindsley, the bride's aunt, gave her a large silver pitcher that had belonged to Mrs. J. Herren Lindsley's collection.

At 8 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Frazer left via Chicago, for Canada, New York and Pittsburg. On their return they will make their home at Ronkaw. Mrs. Frazer's going-away gown was a dark blue checkered cloth, with light blue linen collar and cuffs. The hat, a blue felt, was trimmed with light blue roses.

On their return home Mr. and Mrs. Frazer will be the honored at a round of complimentary affairs.

Sadie Warner Frazer's Wedding Announcement. Society Page, *Nashville American*, November 9, 1905

MR. AND MRS. PERCY WARNER entertained the Frazer-Warner bridal party at dinner Tuesday evening. The beauty of the arrangements for the wedding to-night were indicated in the bridal decorations of the dining room and drawing rooms, in which a rehearsal for the ceremony took place after dinner.

The ball room on the third floor was opened and in it was displayed a superb collection of several hundred wedding presents. The library, hall and sitting room were fragrant with the odor of quantities of flowers massed against backgrounds of ferns and foliage. Hanging from the doors separating the sitting room and hall was a wedding bell made of white carnations and bride roses. The dining room was in rose color, appropriate to the rosy hopes which center around the union of Miss Warner and Mr. Frazer. The large circular table had a central plaque of delicately shaded pink carnations, combined with maidenhair ferns. Across each plate was a long stemmed carnation and the chandelier over the center was fitted with a large reflecting shade of rose-colored art glass. Rose pink silk flower shades softened the light of pink candles in tall silver candlesticks that were on the table, sideboard and buffets. The table service was white and gold, and pink was developed in several features of the menu.

The bride-elect was beautiful in a white lace princess gown, and her sister, Miss Mary Louise Warner wore pink glace taffeta.

Mrs. Percy Warner appeared in white Irish lace over light blue silk. The party seated around the table included: Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. D. Shelby Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Todd, of Louisville; Misses Sadie and Mary Louise and Margaret Warner, Miss Mary Frazer, Miss Estelle Shook, Miss Mary Ann Robinson, Miss Elizabeth Thomas, Miss Nell Fall, Miss Ida Thompson, Messrs. George, Henry and Lawrence Frazer, Sevier Williams, Luke Lea, W. P. Rutland, Sam Royce, of Terre Haute; Mortimer Richardson, Campbell and Stewart Pilcher.

Sadie Warner Frazer's Wedding Announcement. Society Page, *Nashville American*, November 9, 1905.

Frazer-Warner

A marriage which was notable in Nashville's social history, and both impressive and brilliant in its solemnization, was that of Miss Sadie Lindsley Warner and Mr. George Augustin Frazer, which took place at Renraw, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Warner, at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The personal popularity of the young people and the prominence of their families made their nuptials an occasion of wide social interest, and the large and representative assemblage of wedding guests included many people of the older generation who seldom grace such occasions with their presence.

The house was ablaze with lights, the driveway also being illuminated, and from the attractive front porch, set with blooming chrysanthemums beneath a great Japanese chandelier at the entrance, the vista was exceedingly beautiful. Within, the floral decorations were in charming taste. There was not a trace of heaviness, though many superb blooms were used with artistic effect. In the sitting-room were arranged American Beauties and chrysanthemums, with a green horn of plenty overflowing with white roses in one doorway. In the hall, where were also large receptacles of chrysanthemums and carnations, the chief decorative feature was a tall orange tree laden with golden fruit and studded with miniature electric bulbs. On the stair railing was a deep embankment of vines.

The impressive marriage ceremony was pronounced by the Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee, assisted by Dr. Wm. M. Anderson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and the Italian orchestra furnished the marriage music. The double drawing-rooms were the scene of the ceremony. These apartments, which have pale green frescoed walls, with a pink floral frieze, and carpets of soft pink velvet and brocade hangings to match made an ideal environment. The antique gold-framed mirrors reflected a beautiful bridal scene. The bridal party stood before one in the second parlor, whose mantel was banked in superb white chrysanthemums and feathery fern, starred with the lights from innumerable waxen tapers concealed behind the foliage. A similar floral arrangement ornamented the mantel in the first parlor, and just between the two rooms a lovely effect was produced by the gold electroliers on white marble pedestals. In the doorway was hung a white floral wedding bell. The white satin pre dieus were ornamented with tall stalks of white chrysanthemums.

The bridal processional was preceded by the ribbon-bearers, Misses Mary Tom and Percy Warner, who wore dainty white lace-trimmed frocks, and the attendants were Miss Margaret Warner, first bridesmaid, who entered alone; Misses Mary Frazer, Nell Fall, Estelle Shook, Ida Thompson, Mary Ann Robinson and Elizabeth Thomas and the following groomsmen: Messrs. Lawrence Frazer, Seyler Williams of Chicago, W. P. Rutland, Luke Lea, Sam Royce of Terre Haute, Ind., Mortimer Richardson and Stuart and Campbell Pilcher. Mr. Henry Frazer was best man, and the bride, preceded by her maid of honor, Miss Mary Louise Warner, was given away by her father, Mr. Percy Warner.

She was an exquisite picture of youthful grace and beauty in a superb Princess wedding toilette of white Duchess satin, finished with rose pointe lace. Her real lace veil was caught with a chaplet of orange blossoms and she carried a white bound prayerbook, her châtelaine bridal bouquet of lilies of the valley, purple orchids and white jessamine being carried by her first bridesmaid. She wore Mr. Frazer's gift, a diamond brooch.

The bridesmaids, who carried sheaves of white chrysanthemums, were gowned alike in pretty creations of shimmering white radium silk and Chantilly lace, whose flounces were edged with bias folds of the silk, and Miss Mary Louise Warner's patrician loveliness was enhanced by a costume of the same materials, made after another pretty model. Her flowers were a shower of the purple orchids, fringed with white. She wore her gift from the bride, a gold bracelet set with pearls and sapphires, and the maids' souvenirs were also bracelets in dull gold. Mr. Frazer presented his attendants monogrammed gold link cuff buttons.

The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mrs. James C. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. D. Shelby Williams and Mrs. Shelby Williams, Sr., and assisting were Miss Louise Lindsley, Mrs. Joseph Warner, Mrs. Edwin Warner, Mrs. Ross Todd of Louisville and Mrs. William S. Bradford.

Mrs. Percy Warner appeared in white brocaded satin and real lace, with a bouquet of lavender orchids and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. D. Shelby Williams wore a handsome creation of heavy white silk brocaded in pale green velvet, with a corsage of heavy Irish lace and ruches of Val. lace. Mrs. James C. Warner was gowned in black brocade and pointe lace, and Mrs. Williams, Sr., in black peau de soie and thread lace. Miss Louise Lindsley's gown was black satin with panels of jetted lace over white silk.

An elaborate two-course menu was served and the circular bridal table was very striking in its beauty. It was veiled with white satin and tulle, edged with real lace, and in the centre was a great mound of the snowy chrysanthemums and feathery fern, encircled by a row of colonial silver candlesticks, whose white tapers had exquisite silk flower shades and were caught with garlands of tulle and sprays of lilies of the valley. The green and white confections were heart-shaped or ornamented with lilies of the valley. The bridal party received favors of white satin bags, rice filled, and gold crested cards marked the places. In champagne the health of the young people was pledged.

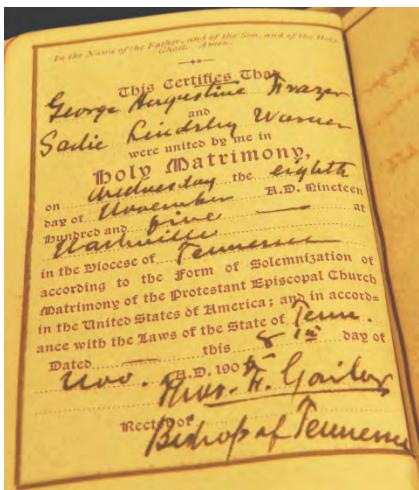
A large enclosed porch was also use-

for a second dining-room, holding small tables. The walls and ceiling were entirely covered with Jackson vine, and overhead were electric bulbs in white chrysanthemum cases. Punch was served in another apartment.

The display of wedding gifts was one of the costliest ever seen in Nashville. It was in the ball-room on the third floor of the house, and long tables running the entire length of the apartment were laden with hundreds of remembrances attesting the affectionate good wishes of many family and personal friends of the young people. Mr and Mrs. Percy Warner presented a massive silver service and waiter in the grape pattern, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Shelby Williams a chest of silver. The gifts from the family connection were rarely beautiful. Miss Louise Lindsley and Mrs. Carl Warden gave an heirloom silver pitcher, and the bride's venerable grandmother, Mrs. James C. Warner, a magnificent mahogany chest filled with household linen, beautifully embroidered. A desk to match, fitted up completely, was the gift from Misses Mary Louise and Margaret Warner. The gift from Mr. Frazer's grandmother, Mrs. E. M. Frazer of Pittsburg, whom they visit on their wedding journey to Chicago, Canada and New York, was a handsome piece of bronze. After their return they will live at Renraw. The bride's traveling gown was a dark blue cloth, with hat to match.

Among the numerous out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jemison of Birmingham, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Todd, Mr. and Mrs. John Helm, Miss Mattie Sevier Bonnie and Mr. Shelby Bonnie of Louisville.

Sadie Warner and George Frazer's wedding announcement, *The Tennessean* [owned by Sadie's brother-in-law, Luke Lea]. Sadie Warner Frazer placed the article in an envelope in her wedding Bible in her trinket table.



Sadie Warner Frazer's wedding Bible and fan. (Displayed in Sadie Warner Frazer's trinket table.)



Trinket table: Sadie Warner and George Frazer's wedding gift from Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Edwin Washington, George's maternal uncle who owned Wessyngton Plantation.



Sadie Warner Frazer with her grandsons, (l to r): Warner Washington Rose and Preston Frazer Rose, 1958.



Silver tea service in the grape pattern. Sadie Warner and George Frazer's wedding gift from Sadie's parents.



Garnet mirror, six inches; wedding present from very wealthy Nashville friends, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Murphy. (Displayed in Sadie Warner Frazer's trinket table).

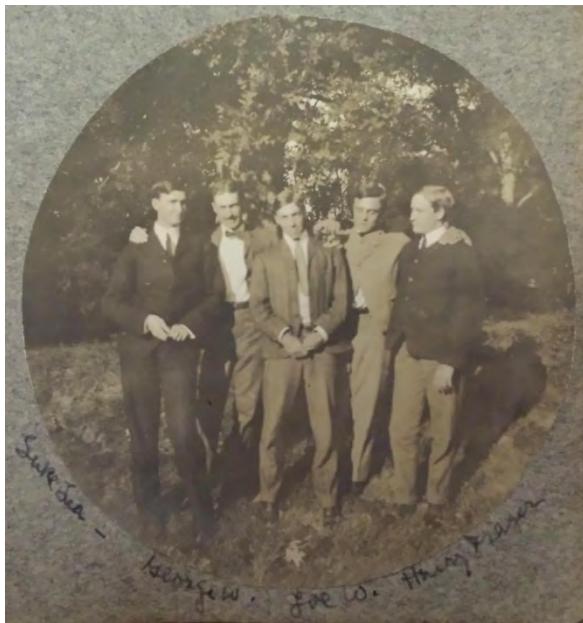
Mary Louise Warner (1886-1919)

Nashville, June 1913.



Mary Louise Warner (1886-1919) married Luke Lea Sr. in 1906. She had two sons, Luke Lea Jr. and Percy Warner Lea. She contracted tuberculosis in 1909 and had major health problems until her death. When she died in 1919, Luke Lea was returning from his military service in Germany.

Mary Louise Lea Tidwell wrote about her aunt, Mary Louise Warner Lea and her husband Luke Lea:



Luke Lea visited with the Frazer young men and their Washington cousins at their maternal grandfather's plantation in 1902.

George A. Frazer, who shared offices with Luke Lea, first introduced him to Mary Louise Warner and took him to Renraw.

The two eldest Warner daughters, Sadie and Mary Louise, just 18 months apart in age and dressing alike, were often mistaken as twins as both were of medium height, and had reddish hair and brown eyes. They were formally presented to society at a ball at Renraw on November 18, 1904, and a year later, Sadie and George Frazer were married.

The more Luke saw of Mary Louise, and he had seen a great deal of her after her debut, the more smitten he became.... Several hundred guests gathered on November 1, 1906, at Renraw for the wedding. After the ceremony a bountiful supper was served the guests seated at small tables on the canvassed-in porch. Later that evening Luke and his bride left by train on a wedding trip to the East.

[Mary Louise gave birth to Luke Lea, Jr. on March 24, 1908].

... Luke became increasingly concerned about Mary Louise in the spring of 1909. She had developed a persistent cough.... Tests confirmed his worst fears. His beautiful young wife, who looked the picture of health, had developed tuberculosis.

[Mary Louise gave birth to Percy Warner Lea on October 31, 1909]

... During Lea's first few months in the U.S. Senate [in 1911], Mary Louise was well enough to visit him in Washington. However, she had not been there a month until she was stricken with internal hemorrhages. It was discovered that she was pregnant but that the fetus was in the Fallopian tube. It was necessary to operate, and the surgery was performed.... The bleeding had stopped the next day, but she had lost so much blood she could not rally.... Luke urged the doctors to give Mary Louise a transfusion and offered his own blood.... The doctors acceded to his logic, but with little hope of saving her life.The transfusion lasted for over three hours. From the onset Mary Louise responded to the procedure, and gradually color returned to her cheeks and lips.... [In June 1912] Mary Louise

was recovering from a mild heart attack [in Denver].

[In 1913] Mary Louise's health had not improved as much as had been expected [and they decided to try an experimental treatment for tuberculosis developed by Dr. Carl von Ruck in Asheville, North Carolina.]

... In the late winter of 1915 she was stricken with severe hemorrhaging.... [In Asheville] she contracted pneumonia in September 1916 and was desperately ill. After a week of fighting the disease, she suffered three severe heart attacks, but each time rallied when the strong stimulants were administered hypodermically.

As high-altitude was considered beneficial for people with tuberculosis, Luke Lea decided to build atop the highest hill in Lealand [in Nashville] a small clapboard cottage so Mary Louise could spend some time in Nashville. The site was selected, plans drawn, and the house completed in time for the family to celebrate the following Christmas there. That, however, was to be the only occasion it was ever occupied.

[March 8, 1919] suddenly late Saturday afternoon she was taken gravely ill... She had suffered an aneurysm and had died before Dr. von Ruck could get there.... [Three days before Col. Lea arrived in America from Germany on his ship], he received a wireless that his wife had died.

Mary Louise Lea Tidwell, *Luke Lea of Tennessee*, 1993, p.26-28,40-41, 75-77, 121.

Luke Lea (1879-1945) husband of Mary Louise and then Percie Warner

Luke Lea married Percy Warner's second daughter Mary Louise in 1906. He founded *The Nashville Tennessean* in 1907 and bought *The Nashville American* in 1911. His newspaper empire did fairly well before World War I. He was also a senator from Tennessee 1911-15. As World War I was in a stalemate, Lea initially opposed the war, but he formed an artillery regiment in 1917 which was on the Western Front 1918. Lea would have come home with the regiment in 1918 except for his "Attempt to Kidnap the Kaiser," Kaiser Wilhelm, and bring him to The Hague. This got him imprisoned, but eventually released in 1919, but he returned home too late as Mary Louise had died of tuberculosis earlier that year. He married the youngest sister Percie Warner in 1920.

In the 1920s, he was involved in various financial dealings with Rogers Caldwell whose empire collapsed by 1930, proceeded by the stock market crash of 1929. Luke Lea was very involved in Percy Warner's finances, as was their accountant John O. White, the husband of Margaret Warner, who had remained ensconced with her family at Royal Oaks even after marriage and up to its sale in 1940. In the 1930s, Luke Lea Sr. and Luke Lea Jr. were indicted and convicted co-conspirators in the Caldwell & Company Bankruptcy. They served approximately two years in a North Carolina jail.



COLONEL LUKE LEA



Col. Luke Lea in World War I

The Attempt to Capture the Kaiser

BY LUKE LEA
EDITED BY WILLIAM T. ALDERSON

For sheer daring and colorful adventure there are few exploits in American history to match the famous attempt to capture the Kaiser, just after the end of World War I. This expedition excited the admiration of people both here and abroad, and has remained one of the intriguing sidelights of the Crusade for Democracy. While few people are ignorant of the attempt having been made, most people know little of the details of the incident except, perhaps, that the colorful Larry McPhail, of baseball fame, took part in the adventure and returned with one of the Kaiser's ashtrays as a souvenir. Probably a majority of Tennesseans do not realize that most of the men who made the attempt were from the Volunteer State.

The man who conceived the idea for this exploit, and led it, was Luke Lea, long time publisher of *The Nashville Tennessean*, prominent political leader, former United States Senator, and, at the time, Colonel of the 114th Field Artillery. For Lea the sweet taste of victory was tinged with bitterness because the number one war criminal, Kaiser Wilhelm, had escaped to Holland and was living there in relative luxury. The allied powers seemingly were unable to force the Kaiser's return to stand trial but, Lea reasoned, American ingenuity might succeed where diplomatic niceties could not. Accordingly, with seven soldier companions and a Dutch interpreter the kidnap attempt was made. It failed, of course, but it came so near to succeeding that it was a major diplomatic incident. Yet no army regulation had been broken, and the high command, for lack of any other action to take, had to be satisfied with calling the attempt "amazingly indiscreet."

It was not until 1935 that Lea took the time to begin writing the story of his experiences as leader of the expedition. His account was never published, perhaps because of its length, but more likely because the *Saturday Evening Post* of October 23, 1937, pre-empted the field with an article "They Tried to Capture the Kaiser," by T. H. Alexander. Lea's manuscript was, for many years, in the

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Tennessee Historical Society

The Attempt to Capture the Kaiser

Author(s): Luke Lea and William T. Alderson

Source: *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 20, No. 3 (SEPTEMBER, 1961), pp. 222-261

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See full account by Luke Lea, "The Kaiser's Story," unpublished manuscript, 1934-1936, Luke Lea Papers, Tennessee Library and Archives.



The soldiers who tried to kidnap Kaiser Wilhelm. Front row left to right: Captain Larry MacPhail, Colonel Lea, Captain Thomas P. Henderson, Lieutenant Elsworth Brown. Back row: Sergeant Dan Reilly, third from left, Sergeant Owen Johnston, and Corporal Marmaduke Clokey. The man second from left, though unidentified, is presumed to be Egbert Hail, who accompanied Lea to Amerongen Castle.

Leland Stanford "Larry" MacPhail, Sr. (February 3, 1890 – October 1, 1975) was an American lawyer and an executive and innovator in Major League Baseball (MLB). He served as an executive with several professional baseball teams, including the Cincinnati Reds, the Brooklyn Dodgers and the New York Yankees.

'Souvenir of Effort' to Kidnap Kaiser Located After 19 Years

Grand Rapids, Mich.—When Leland S. McPhail looks at a little silver ash-tray, in his home here, he is apt to chuckle a bit. That ash-tray, whose exact whereabouts were a mystery for 19 years, has a history.

That it was in this country was well known. That it was in possession of one of eight mad, devil-may-care American soldiers of the World War was strongly suspected—but now it can be told—former Capt. Leland S. McPhail of Grand Rapids has the ash-tray. And his chuckle is only a pale ghost of the hearty laugh that swept the A. E. F. and the United States in the early January days of 1919.

The silver ash-tray which McPhail now holds once belonged to Kaiser Wilhelm II. And it played its part in the most impudent maddest gesture in the history of warfare—the effort of eight American soldiers to kidnap the Kaiser and bring him to their President at Paris.

All 19 Years Older
The eight are all living today 19 years after they captured the ash-tray in lieu of the All-Highest War Lord they sought.

Captain McPhail, for years manager of the Cincinnati Reds baseball team, is now in business in Grand Rapids.

Colonel Luke Lee is living in Nashville, fully pardoned after serving more than a year in the North Carolina Penitentiary in connection with a bank failure at Asheville.

Captain Thomas P. Henderson is one of the leading lawyers of Franklin, Tenn.

Lieutenant Ellsworth Brown lives in Chattanooga, and Sergeant Dan Reilly is a superintendent with the Tennessee State Highway Department.

Sergeant Owen Johnson is a prosperous merchant of Franklin, Tenn. Sergeant Egbert Halle lives in Texas and Corporal Marmaduke Clokey is in the auto tire business in Knoxville, Tenn.

They are all 19 years older now but the little silver ash-tray binds them together as comrades of the maddest, merriest exploit of the World War.

Chuckles Begin Again
For years they kept silent on the details of that improbable exploit, and the little silver ash-tray with its grinning silver bear was silent, too. Then, to help a newspaperman friend with a son in desperate need of an expensive operation, three of them told the story. The lid, tight on the stor-for 19 years, was off, and when the newspaperman, T. H. Alexander, wrote it in a Saturday Evening Post article, the chuckles that once swept the whole A. E. F. began all over again.

In the winter days of 1918, between Christmas and January 5, Colonel Luke Lee and the other seven were in Luxembourg with the Army of Occupation. The Kaiser, abdicated, was in Amerongen, Holland. The Peace Conference was on in Paris, with a great hue and cry in everyone's ears about trying the Kaiser like any other criminal.

The eight American soldiers decided to go and get him. Their first attempt, during the days around Christmas, 1918, was blocked when armed Dutch guards halted their car at the frontier of Holland.

Start for Amerongen

They tried again. On New Year's Day, 1919, they went up through Belgium, and trading on Lee's former membership in the Senate, secured passports from Ambassador Whitlock. These credentials enabled them to pass the Dutch border on January 5. They picked up a Dutch boy as an interpreter, and started for Amerongen.

Near the house of Count von Bentinck, where the Kaiser was staying, a bridge was washed out, and they had to wade across a rickety ferry.

That obstruction made impossible a quick getaway even if they had been able to abduct the Kaiser. It spelled ruin for their audacious plan. A hasty council-of-war was held, and it was decided to go on, interview the Kaiser, and try to persuade him to go with them to Paris.

They arrived at the house early in the evening, bluffed their way past a sentry, and parked in front of the house. The officers went in and demanded to see the Kaiser. Count von Bentinck received them politely, asked their business. The Americans sparred for time, refused to talk to anyone but the All-Highest himself. Von Bentinck and the burgomaster of Amerongen then also sparred for time, putting in several telephone calls. Wouldn't Be Lured

The American soldiers were close enough to the imperial presence to hear him addressed as "Your Majesty" in the next room, and to hear his brief responses. But he refused to be lured into their presence.

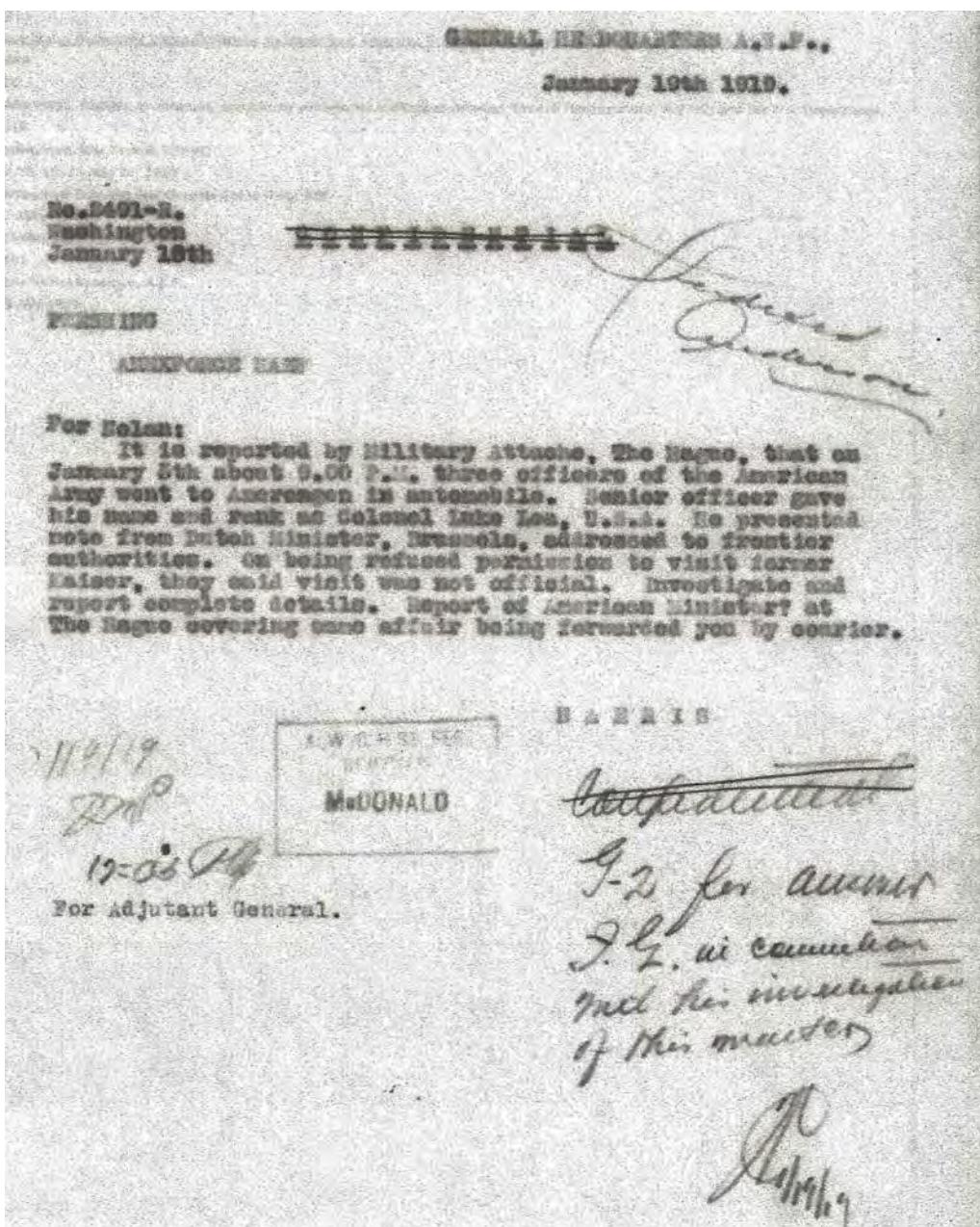
Meanwhile, probably in response to the telephone calls, several hundred Dutch soldiers were gathered outside the house. The Americans felt the water getting hotter by the clock, and at 11 p.m. they bowed their way out.

Fully expecting to be detained by the soldiers or the crowd that had by this time gathered, they got back into their cars and sped away. Discovery that the ash-tray had been taken caused an alarm, but 36 hours later they were back



Now it can be seen! For the first time Capt. Leland S. McPhail is photographed here with the little silver ash-tray that once belonged to Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, brought home by McPhail and seven other American soldiers when they pulled the breath-taking effort to kidnap the Kaiser in 1919. They missed by a hair.

with their outfit in Luxembourg to kidnap the Kaiser.
Whole World Laughed
There was a investigation, there today his little silver ash-tray were reprimands and rebukes, but he is entitled to his well-earned meanwhile a whole world was chuckling. For the little bear holding at the impertinent and the pipe has looked on at city of the eight American soldiers least event that justifies his driers who had tried bare-handed cryptic grin.



1919 letter for the Adjutant General concerning the activities of Col. Luke Lea.

THE DEARBORN INDEPENDENT

January 12, 1921

The Story of the Theft of the Kaiser's Ash Tray

An Heretofore Untold Post-Armistice Escapade
of a Group of American Army Officers
That Sought to Kidnap Wilhelm

By HENRY HILL



(C) Harris & Ewing
COLONEL LUKE LEA.

fore the Allies could try him, and when sounded out on this point, the Dutch Government had pointedly indicated it would not do so.

So Colonel Lea evolved a plan to seize his former Imperial Highness, and hand him over to the French so he could be tried. The artillery commander's former position as a Senator had given him many friendships in diplomatic and higher army circles, and through them he secured passports for a party to cross into Holland on a "sightseeing expedition." And one day in December the "tourists" started out, in two United States Army cars, the party including Colonel Lea, Captain L. S. MacPhail, of Nashville, Captain Thomas Henderson, of Columbia, Tennessee, and Lieutenant Ellsworth Brown, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, the latter the regimental radio officer. Five sturdy, resourceful enlisted men had been selected to go along.

In the plot, in addition to the Americans, were a Luxembourger, a Belgian officer, a German, and, unwittingly, a young Dutch soldier. The kidnappers had secured full information of the lay of the land, maps

The younger Count Bentinck, surrounded by a corporal's guard, inspected their arms and ammunition. Machine gun imitations on the walls were manned, and trained upon the gateway, the American cars, and the mob of civilians gathered outside the outer gate.

About that time the elder Count Bentinck came back with a message from "the Emperor," as he always called the former kaiser, to the effect that unless the Americans had permission from Queen Wilhelmina or an order from General Pershing, he could not receive them. The wily Hohenzollern evidently suspected what was in the wind.

The martial sounds in the inner domain of the castle, the cold tone of the reply, and threatening gestures outside, of which they were kept informed, damped the kidnapping ardor of the artillery officers, who returned some equivocal reply, and left.

Mob Becomes Threatening

IN THE meanwhile, the N. C. O.'s and the junior officer had been having an exciting time of it. "They've come for the Ka-ser," some were heard to remark, and many came near the cars to wish the raiders good luck. A few heavy

SOMEWHERE in America today there is an ash tray—quite a famous ash tray, made of bronze, and beloved of its owner as the memento of one of those escapades which almost made history. For the ash tray came from the castle of Count Bentinck, at Amerongen, Holland, and was taken by a party of American artillery officers, in lieu of Wilhelm Hohenzollern.

This plan to capture the ex-kaiser is little known; it has never been incorporated in the war annals of the A. E. F. but it is none the less a fact, and is one of the most amazing of the war's unwritten episodes.

We start in Luxembourg, a few weeks after the Armistice. The 114th Field Artillery regiment, of the 55th Field Artillery brigade, was quartered in the Grand Duchy, holding the line of communication for the Third Army on the Rhine. The billets were drab, the amusements few, and the activities required prior to November 11, by barrages, counter preparations, digging battery positions, and the like, were no more. Mere inspections of horse lines and battery kitchens could not be expected fully to occupy the officers' complete attention. Nor did it that of the commanding officer, Colonel Luke Lea, of Nashville, Tennessee.

Colonel Lea's career had been a distinguished one, both in and out of the army. In his early twenties he had loomed up large on the political screen in Tennessee. In the bitter battle between the wets and the drys he had carried on the work of the murdered Carmack.

The Plan to Seize the Kaiser

HE HAD gone to the United States Senate in his thirties, barely over the age limit. He had made a brilliant record there, and when defeated in a primary for re-nomination for the senatorial post, had turned his full energies to the publication of his newspaper, the *Nashville Tennessean*. With the outbreak of the war he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the First Tennessee Field Artillery, and

had been selected to go along.

In the plot, in addition to the Americans, were a Luxembourger, a Belgian officer, a German, and, unwittingly, a young Dutch soldier. The kidnapers had secured full information of the lay of the land, maps of the Amerongen section, and hints as to Wilhelm's habits. On the way from Luxembourg, the cars ran short of gasoline and Captain MacPhail went to the airplane park of King Albert, in Brussels, and there borrowed from the Belgian monarch enough "essence" for the final dash across the Waal.

When the party reached an inland Dutch city, and were ferried across the Waal, they hired a Dutch soldier to act as interpreter and guide. Rejoiced at the opportunity of making some *trinket-geld*, he unsuspectingly accompanied them to Amerongen. It was about dusk and too early for effective work, when the cars neared their goal. They waited at a secluded Arnhem inn until it was thought Amerongen would be quiet and the streets clear. Then Colonel Lea pushed on to Count Bentinck's house.

Received by Count Bentinck

THE Dutch soldier-guide finally began to scent a plot but his fears were calmed and he was prevailed upon to show the way. The two cars halted in front of the count's large and well-guarded house. It was pitch dark, after nine o'clock, but some Yuletide festivities had kept the villagers up later than the visitors had counted on. Lea, MacPhail, and Henderson presented their cards, and were received by Count Bentinck. The N. C. O.'s and Brown remained in the cars just outside the gate.

A careful examination was made to see if all communication between Bentinck's house and the outside world could not be cut. Apparatus had been taken to cut the phone lines and radio antennae, but the reconnaissance did not disclose any phone lines. However, Sergeant Major Dan Reilly, of Franklin, was positive that radio antennae were mounted high over the castle roofs, and could not be cut without provoking premature hostilities.

Inside the Colonel, on another bent, had asked Count Bentinck, who with his son, the younger

IN THE meanwhile, the N. C. O.'s and the junior officer had been having an exciting time of it. "They've come for the Ka-ser," some were heard to remark, and many came near the cars, to wish the raiders good luck. A few heavily armed squads of the kaiser's Dutch guard came to the gate, armed with flash lights, to inspect the American cars.

Luckily, while the long stage wait had been on, Brown gained information from Captain Henderson that all was not well inside. He and an N. C. O. gathered together the spare pistols, and put them under a car seat. They were lounging on this seat when the younger Bentinck and his warrant officer detail flashed their lanterns in the car and rudely poked about, ostensibly for firearms. During the inspection the young American officer and his men aped nonchalance as best they could, with fast-beating hearts. No guns were found, though each sat through the inspection with a .45 automatic stuck loosely inside his half-buttoned leather jerkin.

About this time the mob became more threatening, and the commander of the Dutch castle guard called on the villagers to disperse. Failing response, he threw a line of guards along the street and forced the curious crowd back a few paces. Shortly thereafter, Lea, MacPhail, and Henderson came forth, without the kaiser, clambered in, and drove rapidly off.

It had been an exciting hour for them all. Had not the signs been so threatening, a rapid search of the house, a seizure of the kaiser and a dash for Belgium or the British Army area in West Prussia would have been the program. Once there, the Colonel had the way greased to Nancy, or Verdun where he would have surrendered his capture to the French, and have received the plaudits of the rejoicing Allies.

As it turned out, the cars were delayed half an hour at midnight at the ferry over the Waal, due to the ferryman being called to the opposite bank before the Americans came up. Some of the members of the party think that in this time they would have been caught, their prisoner taken from them, and they themselves cast into a Dutch dungeon.

This little private party of the Colonel's would never have become known had it not been for the



Warner Family, 1908.

Standing, left to right:
 Luke Lea, Mary Louise Warner (Mrs. Luke Lea) Margaret Warner,
 Sadie Warner (Mrs. George A. Frazer) (late, Mrs. John C. White)
 & George A. Frazer

Seated: middle row
 l. to r.
 Margaret Lindsley (Mrs. Percy Warner) holding Shelly Frazer (later Martha Frazer) Mary Thomas Willard (Mrs. James C. Warner) holding mother of Percy Warner Percy Warner holding Percy Warner Frazer holding Luke Lea Jr.
 bottom row; l. Mary Jane Warner
 later Mrs. Wm. T. Mallison r. Percie Warner
 later Mrs. Luke Lea
 after death of Mary Louise



Family photo, 1908

Row 1, l-r: Percie Warner, George A. Frazer, George Preston Frazer (at that time, Shelby Williams Frazer).

Row 2: Sadie Warner Frazer, Percy Warner Frazer, Mary Thomas (Mary Tom) Warner Mallison, _____.

Row 3: Luke Lea, Luke Lea Jr., Mary Louise Warner Lea, Margaret Lindsley Warner, Thomas Mallison, Elda "Ebbie."

These were taken
at "Riverside"
Notice "Money"
Also Eddie ("Ebbie")

Warner called her). She
was assistant "nurse"
after Preston's birth -
She came from "Glencliff"
her father one of the "Warner"
brothers farmed here for us -
she was with us for years -

By Sadie Warner Frazer. Mother was Mary Washington Frazer, then married to David Shelby Williams and living at Glencliff.



Row 1, l-r: Margaret Warner White, George A. Frazer, George Preston Frazer (at that time, Shelby Williams Frazer).

Row 2: Sadie Warner Frazer, Percy Warner Frazer, Mary Thomas (Mary Tom) Warner Mallison, _____.

Row 3: Luke Lea, Luke Lea Jr., Mary Louise Warner Lea, Margaret Lindsley Warner, Thomas Mallison, Elda "Ebbie."

Note: Different family members are in this photo.

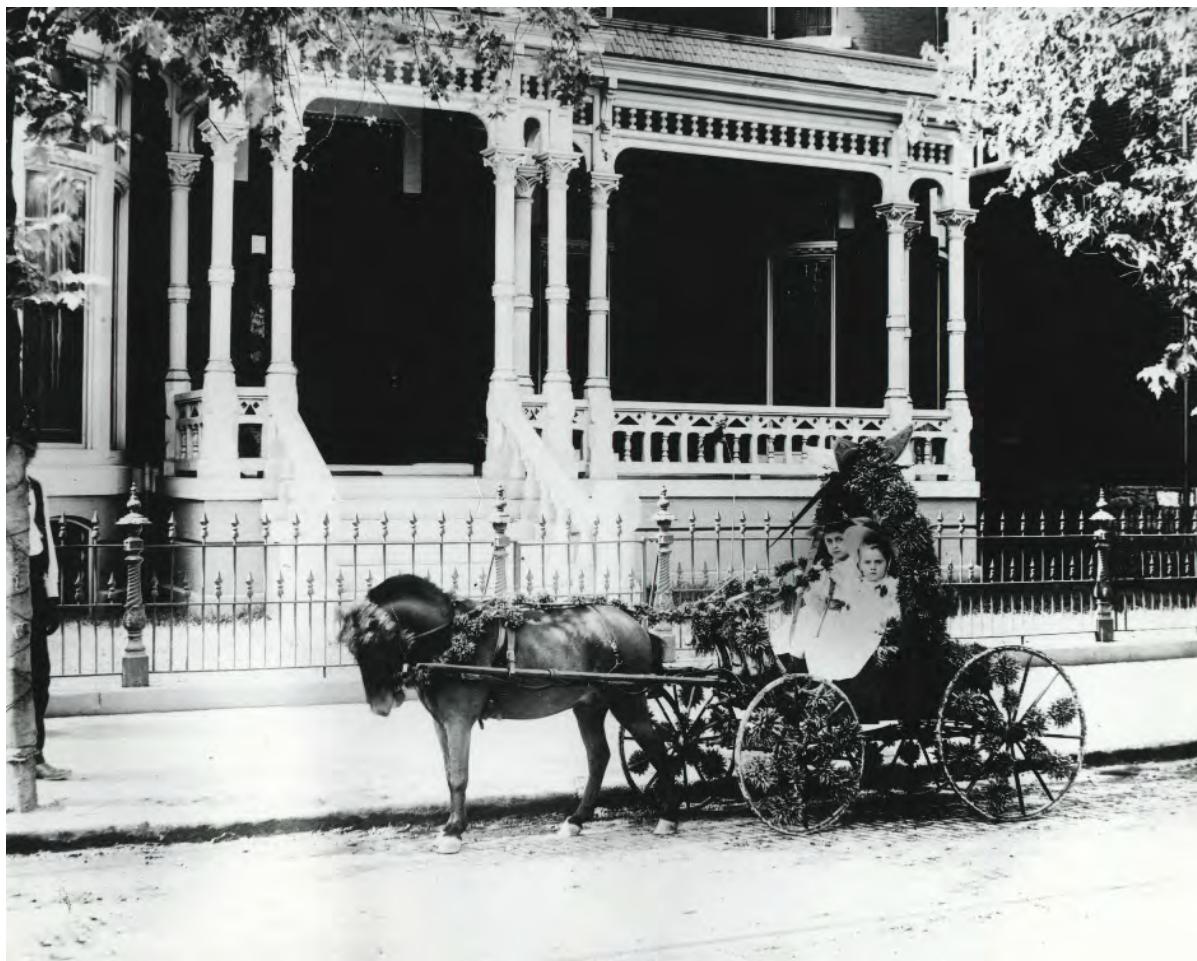
Royal Oaks: The Warners owned Royal Oaks from 1913 to 1940. It was located on the Harding Pike, near the intersections with Woodmont Blvd. and Lynnwood Blvd., less than a half-mile from the entrance to Belle Meade Blvd. Several weddings took place at Royal Oaks: Mary Thomas Warner married Captain William Thomas (Tom) Mallison in 1915, Margaret Warner married John Oscar White in 1917, and Percie later married Luke Lea on May 1, 1920 after the death of his first wife, Mary Louise Warner, from tuberculosis on March 8, 1919. Royal Oaks was razed in the late 1960s. Many photographs exist of the mansion. [See Percy Warner Booklet].

Margaret Lindsley Warner

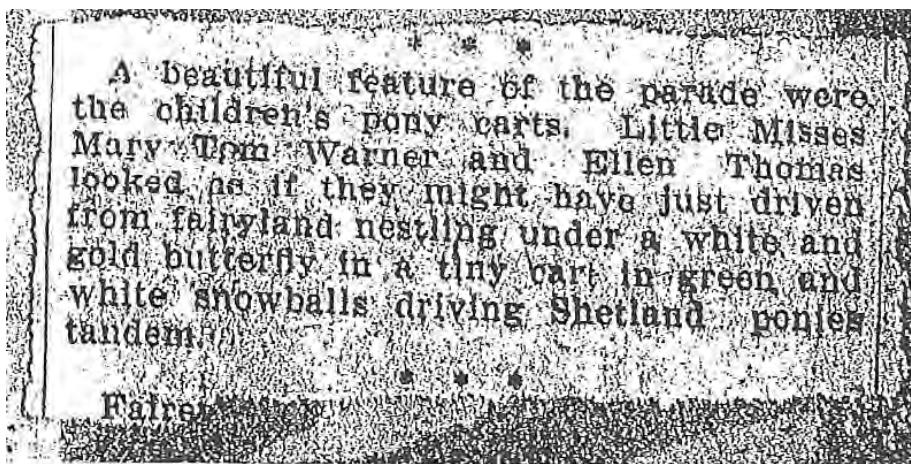
Marriage of Margaret Lindsley Warner to John Oscar White at Royal Oaks, November 1917.



Susanne Warner (daughter of Edwin Warner) and Margaret Frazer (daughter of Sadie Warner Frazer), train bearers, wedding of Margaret Lindsley Warner to John O. White.

Mary Thomas (Mary Tom) Warner (1893-1981)

Mary Thomas (Mary Tom) Warner (b.1893) and Ellen Thomas in front of their parents' Spruce Street house. Their pony cart was decorated with yellow chrysanthemums and roses for Tennessee's 1897 Centennial Floral Parade.



1897 article



Marriage of Mary Thomas Warner to W.T. Mallison on October 28, 1915, Royal Oaks, Nashville.

L. to R.: Percy Lea, Jean Morgan Ewing, Percie Warner, Margaret Lindsley Warner, Elizabeth Overton Lea, and Luke Lea Jr.



Mary Thomas Warner Mallison
in her wedding dress.



Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1920s



Percie Warner (1896-1976)*Miss Percie Warner*

Under the chairmanship of Miss Warner and Mrs. Fensterwald will the magnificent parade on Friday, in celebration of registration day, be conducted. They are two of the most popular leaders in the two social elements they represent, the debutante and the younger married set. Both are remarkably clever, and the extraordinary occasion under their supervision will be a pronounced success.



Luke Lea Sr. (1879-1945), Percy Warner Lea (1910-1933), Percie Warner Lea (1896-1976), Luke Lea Jr. (1908-1999).

Percie Warner married Luke Lea Sr. in 1920; her sister Mary Louise Warner Lea was the first wife of Luke Lea Sr. and the mother of Percy Warner Lea and Luke Lea Jr. Percie had three children: Mary Louise Lea, Laura Lea, and Overton Lea.

Mary Louise Lea Tidwell wrote about her mother, Percie Warner and her husband Luke Lea:

From the first moment Percie, the youngest sister, saw Luke Lea she adored him, and he had a special affection for that long-legged young girl. Seventeen years older than Percie, he treated her as an adult, even as a co-conspirator in his courtship of her older sister.

... [After World War I and the death of Mary Louise Warner Lea in 1919] at the insistence of the Percy Warners, Luke Lea decided that he and the boys would stay temporarily at Royal Oaks.... But most important of all, they felt quite at home with their grandparents and their Aunt Margaret and Aunt Percie, all of whom had spent much time with them both in Denver and Asheville.

Before he knew it was happening, Luke had become aware in a new way of Percie, the youngest Warner daughter. For as long as he had known her, she had a strong claim on his affections, and she had always adored him.

As Percie spent more and more time with Luke, her affection for him deepened into love, and before long they became engaged. Only members of the immediate family were informed of the forthcoming wedding. Dr. James I. Vance, minister of the First Presbyterian Church, officiated at the simple home ceremony on May 1, 1920.

While they were on their wedding trip, the white frame cottage Luke had built for Mary Louise atop the highest point in Lealand [Nashville] was to be moved to the foot of the hill. However, it slipped its cable, and crash down the hill and was completely demolished. Consequently, Luke and Percie spent the summer at Royal Oaks until they could find a home of their own.

Mary Louise Lea Tidwell, *Luke Lea of Tennessee*, 1993, p.26-7, 128-9.



Margaret Warner White, Sadie Warner Frazer, Elizabeth Lea Crockett (daughter of Luke Lea Jr.),
Percie Warner Lea, Mary Thomas Warner Mallison



Sadie Warner Frazer, Margaret Warner White



Sadie Warner Frazer, Margaret Warner White, Mary Thomas Warner Mallison, Percie Warner Lea,
1969 Sadie's 83rd birthday.



Sadie Warner Frazer, Mary Thomas Warner Mallison, 1973.
302 Cornwall Ave., Nashville



Warner Mallison, Sadie Warner Frazer, Mary Thomas Warner Mallison, Margaret Frazer Rose, 1973.
302 Cornwall Ave., Nashville

George Augustine Frazer and Sadie Warner Frazer's Lives and Those of Their Descendants: 1879-2003.

*This information is provided for educational
and genealogical purposes only.*

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose

2016

Note: All information, family trees, booklets on the Frazer ancestors have been placed in the Sadie Warner Frazer Papers in the Tennessee State Library and Archives (TSLA)

Sadie Warner Frazer's

Paternal Ancestors

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Descendants of George A. and Sadie Warner Frazer

George Augustine FRAZER (1879 - 1962)
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... Percy Warner FRAZER (1906 - 1999)
 + Elizabeth Anderson KIRBY-SMITH (1914 - 1961)
..... Elizabeth Warner FRAZER (1939 -)
 + John WISNER
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 + Winnifred Loesch DUSENBERRY
... George Preston FRAZER (1908 - 2003)
... Margaret Lindsley FRAZER (1911 - 1986)
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..... Preston Frazer ROSE (1949 -)
 + Patricia Kate CRAVEN (1949 -)
..... Warner Washington ROSE (1952 -)
 + Brenda Maria CENTENO (1956 -)
... Mary Washington FRAZER (1914 - 1974)

George Augustine Frazer and Sadie Warner Frazer

Since a number of pictures of both of the above people and their children and grandchildren are included in the pictures portion of the Sadie Warner Frazer and George Augustine Frazer family tree and write-up sections in the TSLA, I believe we need to know more about them and how they lived.

George was born at Wessyngton in Robertson County, Tennessee in 1879 and Sadie at the Warner town house at 125 N. Spruce Street in Nashville, in 1885. The Warners alternated between Spruce Street and their county home, Renraw, 1885-1910. Although George's early years may have been at Wessyngton, the Frazer family moved to Nashville where they lived in a large house in, I believe, East Nashville on Belmont Avenue. Their father, James Stokes Frazer, practiced law in Nashville with Jacob McGavock Dickenson, later President Taft's Secretary of War and counsel for the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal.

After James Stokes Frazer's death in 1892, Mary Washington Frazer married a second husband, David Shelby Williams, in 1898, against advice of family and close friends. They were

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

to spend the winters at Belmont Avenue and summers at Glencliff, Shelby William's home, but this arrangement gave way to Glencliff in short order.

George had teenage growing problems in this time when his beloved father died suddenly in 1892. He was sent for several years to Kenyon Military Academy in Ohio where, he told me, he enjoyed it. When George finished Kenyon, he attended the University of Virginia (approximately 1897-1901) where he was a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity.

Our mother said he tried to enlist for the Spanish-American War, in 1898. He then went to Vanderbilt Law School (approximately 1901-1904). He played football there and told me he broke a number of his teeth. He also spent a year after Vanderbilt at Columbia Law School where he roomed with Luke and Overton Lea.

It is very bizarre to realize that Stanley Frazer Rose went to Episcopal High School with a Robert Mason Steptoe III (Bob) and roomed (1960-61) with him at the University of Virginia and was a fraternity brother with him at Virginia (1962-65). Robert Mason Steptoe's grandfather roomed with George Augustine Frazer at Virginia in the 1890s and was one of his Sigma Chi fraternity brothers. Robert Mason Steptoe's grandfather went on to found the Steptoe & Johnson law firm in West Virginia, now a multinational law firm.

George married Sadie in late 1905. She had lived all her life at Renraw, with short periods of time 1885-1890 at the Spruce Street house, and they lived at Renraw when they were married until they built a house at 3702 Richland Avenue in West Nashville about 1908. They were creating a family – Percy Warner (1906), Shelby (1908) (our Uncle Preston), Margaret Lindsley (1911) and Mary Washington (1916). Both Preston and Warner Frazer were born at Renraw. Renraw was sold by the Warners in 1910, when they moved to Royal Oaks on Harding Road in West Nashville. Royal Oaks remained the home of various Warners until sold in 1940. Early during this time I believe George took the train several days a week to teach law at Sewanee at Monteagle, Tennessee.

George's widowed mother Mary Washington Frazer married David Shelby Williams in 1897. She spent a large part of her inheritance from her father and her half-brother Will Washington to enlarge and lavishly renovate Williams' home Glencliff. Mary Frazer left Glencliff in 1915 over Shelby William's affair with a "mulatto" and sued Shelby Williams for

divorce after twenty years of marriage. Due to her leaving Glencliff, contrary to her lawyer's advice, the divorce did not go well for her because her leaving was considered desertion of her husband and in the strange legal world was equal to his adultery. Her settlement was less than expected especially since she had used her money to improve Glencliff. Divorce details were all in the newspapers. It dealt with a "mulatto" mistress.

When George Preston Frazer was born in 1908, he was named Shelby William Frazer after George Augustine Frazer's mother Mary Washington Frazer's second husband, Shelby Williams. When Mary Washington Frazer and Shelby Williams bitterly divorced in 1914-15, "Shelby" was legally renamed George Preston Frazer and told at the age of 8 that he had a new name when the school year started. Preston told me people used to call him Shelby years later, and then apologize. Preston is an early Frazer name- the first James Frazer's brother.

Meanwhile, George Augustine Frazer was engaged in the practice of law, first with Luke Lea, and then with other people. He was not overly successful and continued to take German lessons to try to get in the State Department, but did not succeed even with a recommendation of Luke, then a U.S. Senator, due to his language deficiency. The Berlitz method had not caught on yet in Nashville, and they were still teaching reading and writing. Mother told me one time that her father showed her his income ledger for one year, it recorded \$1.00.

These were years of frustration for George, and even his bad eyesight kept him on the sidelines to be able to enter the army as a 2nd Lieutenant. He was finally sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia for Officers Training Camp (05/15-8/15/1917). When George graduated as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps, he was ordered to Camp Jackson in Colombia, South Carolina. Sadie, Margaret and Mary joined him there while Percy Warner and George Preston stayed at Royal Oaks in Nashville with their grandparents. This started George's army career from 1917 to 1938, (final retirement from active duty 1941). There were no preparations for another war and promotions came slowly, in most cases you were frozen in place until a higher position opened up due to death or retirement of your superior officer. This is clear; General Eisenhower was a Major in the 1935-40 period and a 5 star general in 1945. As you may be aware, this was the "brown shoe" army which after World War I was ill-paid, ill-equipped, and basically looked down upon by the population who believed that after the Great War (World War I), there would be peace forever.

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

I am writing this without the use of George's pension records, but I believe I am able to at least give a list of where they lived, in order, and more or less when and where the children went to school.

My impression is that George stayed in Georgia or South Carolina and at Camp Joseph Johnson at Jacksonville, Florida for several years and commuted back and forth to Nashville, when possible, until they were assigned to a posting somewhere in Georgia, probably Atlanta, and then to Washington DC where they were for a number of years (this is the best of my recollection as I know they were in Georgia and Washington, but I am unsure when).

By 1920 George was able to change to the Judge Advocate General Corps (JAG), the Army military legal unit. They were in Georgia at least time enough for the children to grow into their teens and for Sadie to accompany her family (the Warners) in 1924 to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where Warner Mallison was the Naval Attaché. He was the husband of Sadie's fourth sister – Mary Tom. Percy Warner, they say, always complained because all dinners were very late at night, as Brazilian customs were. The group traveled as far over the continent as Santiago, Chile.

When they went from Atlanta to Washington, during these years George was one of the founding members of the Army-Navy Country Club, now a very elite club. The Frazers lived in Chevy Chase, Maryland, on Kanawha Street (mid-1920). Warner and Preston may have attended Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School. Margaret seems to have been there her freshman and sophomore years. Subsequently, Warner and Preston went to Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Virginia.

Preston graduated 1929 in Liberal Arts (BA)

Warner graduated 1929 in Chemistry (BS)

Eventually by 1929 the family was transferred to Columbus, Ohio, where the girls grew up, to a great extent and flourished. Margaret attended the Columbus School for Girls (CSG) (founded 1898 and still in existence), her last two years in high school and graduated in 1930. She got into Sweetbrier, but attended Ohio State instead, September 22, 1930 to June 13, 1932. She was in the College of Arts and Sciences. While at CSG, she was in the French Club, the History Club and the I-Pittori (art club), of which she was president in 1930 when she graduated.

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

She also played on the class and varsity hockey and basketball teams in 1929 and 1930. Her nickname was Cleo. Mary also attended CSG and graduated in 1932. A write-up by a friend eight years after her death (1974) emphasized her interest in biology and outdoor sports, especially field hockey. I enclose here write ups from CSG about our mother and the letter about Mary by her friend.

It appears that in June 1932 the Frazers were assigned to Hawaii where they went by boat through the Panama Canal. The Mallisons were in Hawaii at the same time as their father, by then a commander or captain in the Navy. This tour was one of the better ones for George and Sadie. He was promoted to major, and they had servants, etc. The Japanese servants spoke no English. They were working to save their dowry. Margaret did indicate that they, the family, ate very little meat as it was so expensive. There is a fountain in one of the better areas of the Honolulu designed by Preston.

After Hawaii (the tour ended in 1934), my original recollection is that they were rotated to the Presidio in San Francisco; however, a letter in the files to CSG seems to indicate that they might have come back to Washington because this is probably when Mary attended the University of Maryland and got a MA degree in biology. She had earned a BA or BS at the University of Hawaii. At this time, 1937, George was sick, had a major operation, and by 1938 left the army after 20 years. He had been commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corp. August 18, 1917; he made captain September 4, 1918 and transferred to the Judge Advocate Corps (Law) on October 2, 1920. While in Hawaii, he was promoted to major on August 20, 1935. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel August 18, 1940 even though he was classified as retired and formally retired December 31, 1941.

During this same time Warner attended, I believe, Forestry School at Yale and got a masters while Preston got a MA and an Architecture degree from Harvard. Preston spent a year in Palestine (I believe 1938) and was to go to China, but did not. He then became a teacher at Virginia Polytechnic Institute (VPI) in Blacksburg, Virginia until the war started in 1941. While in Palestine, Preston painted a painting of the grand mosque in Damascus. When the war started, Preston was young enough to be assigned to Armor slated for service in Europe, and Warner, who was 35, was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps where he served, because of his age, for the entire war in the U.S., retiring as a Major. Mary served in the Marine Corps, went to basic

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

training at Wrightsville Beach, NC (I believe in 1942), where our mother met our father, and then was probably at Quantico for the rest of the war. She left the marines as a Captain (Major). I believe when she left the service in 1945, she went back to Nashville. She had an offer by the Marine Corps in the 1950's to reenter active service, but she turned that down.

Preston served with the G2 section of the 68th Armored Regiment and the Headquarters of the 2nd and 7th Armored Division. In the 2nd Armored, he was in S-2 Intelligence. He was awarded a bronze star with oak leaf cluster. He participated at the Landings at Tripoli (present day Libya), Anzio (Sicily) and Normandy (D+1). It is interesting to note that Warner's daughter Betty Frazer's husband John Wisner landed at Normandy on D-Day. Preston served to the end of the war as far as Germany. He was released as a Lieutenant Colonel and retired as a full Colonel in the Reserves. After the war he taught at VPI in the Architecture and then Art Department until his retirement, I believe, in 1975.

Warner went back to the Forestry Department at Yale after the War to get a PhD; however, he did not do so and became a Professor of Forestry at the University of Florida in Gainesville, Florida where he stayed until he retired.

What Mary did from 1946-1952, I am unsure. I am sure she lived at home in Nashville. However, I do know Mary worked as the secretary at St. George Episcopal Church at least in 1957-58 (probably to 1960). In 1954 she went to Spain to study Spanish in Madrid and Salamanca. She said in winter, because there was no heat in the homes, that she had never been so cold in her life. Moreover, the people were neither happy nor open due to the Franco Dictatorship which could imprison you at any time.

Sometime after 1958-60 Mary had a chance to get a scholarship to study Spanish in an advanced program at Vanderbilt where she lasted for one semester. It was really too hard for her.

But, Mary did want to do something, and she went to Peabody College's Library Science program where she got a degree in Library Science, then a job with the Tennessee State Library and Archives (TSLA) where she worked until a year before her death of cancer in April 1974. She did a lot of work on the Washington family papers and often shared with her mother the letters of Jane Smith to her husband about Granville Washington, his valet, who made great efforts to protect Wessyngton. My impression is that Mary enjoyed that job. Warner died in

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

1999, and Preston died September 11, 2003. Mary and Preston died without children as they never married. Warner had two children by his first wife, Lee Kirby-Smith Frazer and Elizabeth (Betty) Kirby-Smith Frazer Wisner, both of whom live in northern Florida.

Margaret married Stanley DeLury Rose from New York City in 1943. He was born in 1916, the second of three children of Marie Louise DeLury Rose and Hugh Stanley Rose. I think they lived in New York City on the lower east side, in relatively meager conditions. Hugh worked for a candle company, Will & Baumer, and sold candles. Marie was a housewife, but later on in the 1950's she worked two days a week at a commissary at the women's prison on Ryker Island. During and after World War II, their living standards improved as they were in rent control housing in Stuyvesant Village in NYC. They had three children: Stanley DeLury (1916-1977), Nina Frances (1918-), and John Charles (1924-2013). They were devout Catholics. As adults, John and Nina remained devout Catholics while Stanley did not practice any religion. Stanley went to Dewitt Clinton High School in New York, graduating between 1934-1936 (he was born 1916), and then to the City College of New York (CCNY) where I believe he got a degree in Philosophy. He served in the Pacific in World War II. He graduated from Vanderbilt Law School in 1949 and received a M.A. in history at the same time. He was a prosecutor in the Civil Division of the Justice Department in Washington DC. Each year at the Annual Awards Ceremony of the Civil Division of the Justice Department, they bestow their highest honor, the Stanley D. Rose award, to an attorney in recognition of his or her outstanding contribution to the work of the Civil Division.

Frazer Family

George Augustine Frazer

- 1879 - Born - April 21 at "Wessyngton" in Robertson County, Tennessee; Son of James Stokes and Mary (Washington) Frazer
- 1885-95 Educated in public schools of Nashville, Tennessee
- 1895-97 Attended Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, Ohio
- 1897-99 Attended the University of Virginia
- 1901 - Graduated from Vanderbilt University with a L.L.B. degree
- 1901-02 Post-graduate course in Columbia University at New York City
- 1903-05 Instructor in the law school of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee
- 1905 - November 8 - married Sadie Lindsley Warner, daughter of Percy and Margaret (Lindsley) Warner, Nashville, Tennessee
- 1905-17 Attorney for Nashville Railway and Light Company, Nashville, Tennessee
- 1917 - Attended the first officers' training camp at Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia; commissioned Second Lieutenant in U. S. Army, August 15
- 1918 - May 30 - promoted First Lieutenant; promoted Captain, September 3
- 1918-20 Served in Washington, D.C., on the Board of Contracts and Adjustments
- 1920-41 Served in the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Regular Army in various parts of the continental United States
- 1941 - Dec. 31, retired for reason of physical disability with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel
- 1962 - Died - November 5, and is buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville Tennessee

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Sadie Warner Frazer with George Preston Frazer (b. 1908) and Warner Frazer (b. 1906), ca. 1910.

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Lt. George A. Frazer during World War I



Sadie Warner Frazer, ca. 1920

National Suffrage Convention. 1914

I was chairman of transportation which meant that my committee had to provide motor cars for the use of our distinguished guests who were here for the Convention. We spent many hours on the telephone asking those who were interested in suffrage for the use of an automobile for ##### part of a day. The response was wonderful and before the convention opened we had a daily schedule with every hour filled for the entire week.

Our headquarters* in the Hermitage Hotel, where all of the notables were staying, was just about the busiest place you can imagine and I was there daily to see that the cars rolled in on schedule. At this time practically all of the autos were driven by chauffeurs (now almost obsolete) so I never hesitated to line them up and hold them until needed. They were signaled from the Ladies entrance (Union St. door) and by the time the guests walked across the lobby to this entrance a car was awaiting them, chauffeur standing by, ##### cap in hand, with #### the door already open.

Day after day as the Convention progressed our schedule moved so well that we were beginning to feel very well pleased with ourselves. One more day would see us through and maybe we could get to the Capitol to hear Dr. Shaw's address to the Legislature. We hadn't been able to hear any of the other speakers, and of course hers was to be the crowning event.

I was at my desk early this last morning, the lobby was humming with excitement, "Dr. Shaw's going to speak today" was almost a chorus. We were besieged with requests from delegates asking to be sent to the Capitol early in order to get a good seat as seats were going to be at a premium. We sent them up as fast as we could call the cars, we had wisely arranged for an extraordinarily large number, and as soon as all had driven off and we felt we could relax a moment, Dr. Shaw emerged from the elevator, walked directly to my desk and announced that she was ready to go to the Capitol. The car that we were holding for her was not due for another hour. The only thing to do was to temporize, just hold her off until we could get in touch with something on wheels, but at her third request, and realizing that she was getting very nervous (Mrs. Frazer, I really must #### get to the Capitol.), I replied, "Yes, Dr. Shaw, your car will be at the Ladies entrance." I left her in charge of one of the Committee, walked rapidly, I practically ran, across the lobby and out the Ladies entrance, knowing that I was going to commandeer the first car that came in sight.

The street was empty, not a car of any description as far as I could see and I was standing right on the curb and looking hard. I #### stood there a moment, then another moment, knowing that Dr. Shaw would be at my side in the next moment, when to my relief and joy a fancy sports car with top down came around the corner. I recognized the driver as Alvin Graham, hailed him in no uncertain terms, and as he pulled into the curb, a bit startled I must say, I said, "Mr. Graham, I want you to do me a great favor, I want you to take Dr. Shaw to the Capitol."

At this moment Dr. Shaw (a round plump little body) came through the door, the timing was perfect, I made the introductions, and then, "Dr. Shaw, Mr. Graham is glad to have the honor of driving you to the Capitol." He beamed, Dr. Shaw beamed, and I was wreathed in smiles of relief. He opened the door gallantly, she stepped in, he took his seat beside her, and off they went, an amazing sight, Alvin Graham #### in hunting clothes, Dr. Shaw in sober black, and in the back seat three beautiful bird dogs, black and white setters, and all of his hunting gear.

Sadie Warner Frazer, a Suffragette, 1914, p. 1

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

Alvin Graham * was a very fine looking young man, tall with a splendid physique, black hair, good regular features with high color. I had known him in the Market House behind his father's butcher stall and in this fancy sportscar he was a very striking figure. Dr. Shaw said to me afterwards how much she had enjoyed her ride to the Capitol with that delightful young man.

This was a near crisis that ended in a happy climax.

SWF Nov. 25, 1956

I also marched in a parade for the cause of Woman Suffrage from the Public Square to Centennial Park. Our division formed on Market St., down the hill, fell into our place on the Square and never stopped until we were well into Centennial Park. We were heartened along the way by enthusiastic applause, at intervals. At other times we were viewed with grim disapproval. It was late Spring and very hot. We were in white from hat to shoes with wide yellow ribbon bands across our front from shoulder to belt on opposite side. These bands had "Votes for Women" printed on them in large black letters. We made a good showing and the only ill results were sunburn and blistered feet. I had an enormous blister on my big toe (right foot, I even remember which) that burst after I came "to rest" at our allotted place in the park. I could not have made it if it had "busted" a minute sooner.

SWF Feb. 9, 1957

* I recently saw a notice of Alvin Graham's death. He had been living with a daughter in Atlanta.

SWF Feb. 9, 1957

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw as President of the National Association.
See Encyclopedia for Dr. Shaw (born England, 1847, died U.S.A. 1919)

Woman suffrage was not very popular at this time (an understatement!)

Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Sr., was President of our Nashville Chapter and wonderful throughout the Convention.

Our permanent headquarters (Nashville Chapter) were in the corner store of the Hermitage Hotel, Union and 6th St. We paid no rent, they were glad to have us, otherwise the store would have been vacant. We certainly gave life to an otherwise dead corner - can you imagine now!

SWF

Sadie Warner Frazer, a Suffragette, 1914, p. 2



10, Downing Street,
Whitehall,

I thank you gratefully
for your kind message
on my Birthday
Winston S. Churchill
30 November 1953

Response from Winston Churchill to George A. Frazer, 1953

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



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



Preston Frazer, Mary Frazer, Stanley Frazer Rose, Stanley DeLury Rose, Margaret Frazer Rose, 1945.

Mrs. Frazer, 88, Dies at Home

Mrs. Sadie Lindsley Warner Frazer, 88, oldest daughter of Percy Warner and Mrs. Margaret Lindsley Warner, died yesterday at her home, 302 Cornwall Ave., in Belle Meade.

Mrs. Frazer had been ill for the past two months, and had just returned from St. Thomas Hospital when she died.

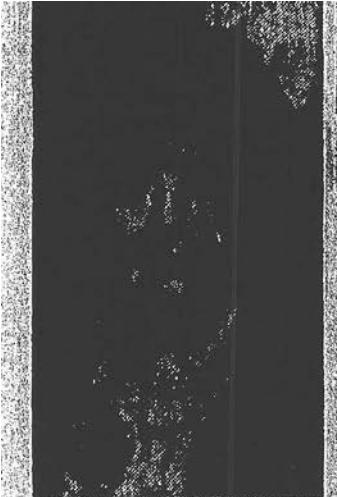
FUNERAL arrangements were incomplete last night. The body is at Martin's & Bracey-Welch Funeral Home. Mrs. Frazer was the widow of Col. George Frazer, attorney for the old Nashville Railway and Light Co. He died in 1962.

Mrs. Frazer, the oldest of five daughters of the Warners, graduated in 1903 from the old Ward's Seminary on Spruce Street, now Eighth Avenue. She was married to Frazer two years later.

MRS. FRAZER'S historical material and personal recollections contributed to William Waller's two-volume book on Nashville at the turn of the century and to Dr. Herschel Gower's "Pen and Sword," the story of Randal W. McGavock, Mrs. Frazer's great-uncle. She was a member of the Colonial Dames of America in Tennessee and one of the oldest members of the Centennial Club.

"She knew who she was and where she was from, and carried the enduring values of her family and community far into the 20th century," said Dr. Gower.

"As the oldest daughter of Percy Warner and the granddaughter of Dr. John Berrien Lindsley, chancellor of the old University of Nashville, she was endowed by birth with affluence on one hand and broad intellectual



Mrs. Sadie Lindsley Frazer
Area history contributor

Mrs. Frazer's Rites Pending

Funeral arrangements for Mrs. Sadie Lindsley Warner Frazer, 88, oldest daughter of Percy Warner and Mrs. Margaret Lindsley Warner, were incomplete last night, pending the arrival of out-of-town relatives.

The body is at Martin & Bracey-Welch Funeral Home.

MRS. FRAZER died Friday at her home, 302 Cornwall Ave. She had been ill about two months and had recently returned home from treatment in St. Thomas Hospital.

In 1905, she married Col. George Frazer, who was attorney for the old Nashville Railway and Light Co. He died in 1962.

Mrs. Frazer was a graduate of the old Ward's Seminary, which was located on what is now Eighth Avenue.

Mrs. Frazer contributed to two histories related to Nashville with her recollections of the life and times during the

Obituaries, Sadie Warner Frazer, April 6, 1974, Nashville newspapers

18—THE NASHVILLE BANNER, Sat., April 6, 1974

Obituaries

Mrs. Frazer Dies; Was Warner Kin

Mrs. George Frazer, 88, eldest daughter of the late Percy Warner, prominent Nashville businessman and philanthropist, died Friday at her home at 302 Cornwall Ave. in Belle Meade after having just returned home from St. Thomas Hospital, where she had been ill for two months.

Martin's and Bracey-Welsh Funeral Home is handling arrangements, which were incomplete this morning.

A native of Nashville, Mrs. Frazer was the former Sadie Linsley Warner, also a daughter of Mrs. Margaret Linsley Warner. She was graduated from the old Ward's Seminary on Spruce Street, now Eighth Avenue.

She was married in 1908 to Col. George Frazer, a retired Army colonel and attorney for the old Nashville Railway and Light Co. He died in 1962.

Mrs. Frazer was a member of the Colonial Dames of America in Tennessee and one of the oldest members of the Centennial club. She attended the Episcopal church.

Historical material and recollections from her past were incorporated in a two-volume work on Nashville in the early 1900s by author William Waller. She also contributed to a work about an uncle, Randal W. McGavock, entitled "Pen and Sword," by Dr. Herschel

FRAZER, Mrs. Sadie Warner— Widow of Col. George Frazer, Friday afternoon, April 5, 1974 at a local infirmary. Survived by daughter, Mrs. Stanley D. Rose, Falls Church, Va.; sons, Percy Warner Frazer, Gainesville, Fla., and Preston Frazer, Blacksburg, Va.; sisters, Mrs. John O. White, Mrs. W. T. Mallison, Mrs. Luke Lea, Sr., all of Nashville; five grandchildren and two great grandchildren. Her remains are at the Chapel of Martin & Bracey-Welsh, 200 Louise Avenue, Tuesday morning, April 9, 1974, from St. George's Episcopal Church, Harding Rd. at 11 o'clock with the Rev. James L. Johnson Rector and the Rev. David H. Fisher, assistant Rector officiating. Interment Mt. Olive Cemetery. H. Martin Nunnelley, Herschel Gower, John Kiser, William Waller Sr., Louis Farrell Jr., Marston Price, John Warner White, Overton Lea Jr., Percy Warner Lea, Marshall Gaither Frazer, James Stokes Frazer III, Lewis Frazer Jr. will serve as honorary pallbearers. The family requests those who desire, may make contributions to the Sherwood Episcopal Mission, Sewanee, Tennessee. MARTIN & BRACEY-WELSH, INC. 227-1032.

Obituary, Sadie Warner Frazer, *Nashville Banner*, April 6, 1974

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Home of Col. George A. and Sadie Warner Frazer. 302 Cornwall Ave. Nashville, TN, 1945.



Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville, TN

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Col. George A. Frazer, Stanley Frazer Rose, 1947



Warner Washington Rose, Sadie Warner Frazer, Preston Frazer Rose. Showing the Trinket Table, 302 Cornwall Ave. 1956.

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Sadie Warner Frazer. By Max Westfield, 1946



Col. George A. Frazer. By Max Westfield, 1947

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

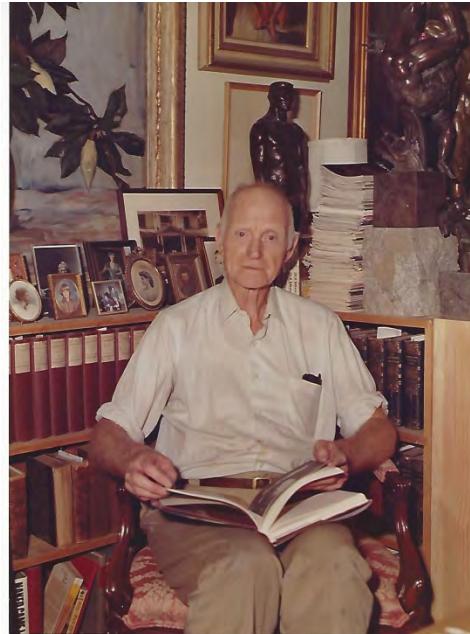


Preston Frazer. By Max Westfield, 1958. Displayed in the Preston Library,
Virginia Military Institute (VMI).

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Preston Frazer, Margaret Frazer Rose, 1973



Preston Frazer, Blacksburg, VA.

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



George Preston Frazer

Born in Davidson County, TN on Feb. 4, 1908
Departed on Sep. 10, 2003 and resided in Catawba, NC.

Visitation: Friday, Sep. 19, 2003

Service: Friday, Sep. 19, 2003
3:00 pm

Cemetery: No Burial

George Preston Frazer, 95, Associate Professor Emeritus of Art at Virginia Tech from 1939 until 1974, died on September 10th, 2003 at his residence in Catawba, N.C.

He was born February 4th, 1908 at "Renraw," Davidson County, Tennessee, the son of George Augustine and Sadie Warner Frazer; his father was an Army Officer and lawyer in the Judge Advocate General's Office for many years. After secondary school preparation at the University School for Boys, Atlanta, and Western High School, Georgetown, George Preston Frazer received a B.A. Degree in Liberal Arts from Virginia Military Institute in 1929. During the years of the Depression, 1932-35, the family lived in Hawaii. He received a B.S. Degree in Engineering from the University of Hawaii in 1935 and a Masters of Architecture Degree from Harvard University in 1937. His position at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, including his work as an artist for the Megiddo Expedition in Palestine (1937-38), convinced him to switch from architecture to drawing as his life's work. His drawings in pen and ink and pencil were published in *The Megiddo Ivories*, ed. Gordon Loud (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939). He taught at Virginia Tech from 1939-40, when he was called to active military duty.

During World War II, he served with the Second Armored Division, 1941-46. He was in the following campaigns: North Africa, Sicily (D-Day), Normandy (D-Day +1), North France, Ardennes, Rhineland and Central Europe. He is entitled to wear the Belgium Fourragere (awarded twice), the French Medal of Liberty and a Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, his final rank being Major in the General Staff Corps. He returned to Virginia Tech in 1946 and taught in the Art Department until his retirement in 1974. His principal classes were in Life Drawing and Free Hand Drawing. He also continued to serve in the Army Reserves before retiring in 1968 at the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Upon his retirement from Virginia Tech in 1974, colleagues and alumni established in his honor the G. Preston Frazer Prize, to be awarded annually to an outstanding graduate in art.

He was a great patron of the arts loved attending opera at the Met and the ballet at the Kennedy Center. He has donated many of his own work and also purchased and donated many works of art of which many are on display (Virginia Tech Library, Virginia Military Institute, Hickory Museum of Art, etc.). He was also a great supporter of the Virginia Tech Wrestling Team. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the Mayflower Descendants, the Society of the Cincinnati and a 40 year member of the American Legion. Two Sisters—Margaret Lindsley Frazer Rose, Falls Church, VA, and Mary Washington Frazer, Nashville, TN and a

Brother, Percy Warner Frazer, Gainesville, FL preceded him in death. He is survived by several nephews, nieces, a godson and countless friends.

A memorial service will held at 3 p.m. Friday September 19th at Redeemer Lutheran Church on Main Street in Catawba N.C. The remains will be interred in Salisbury National Cemetery, 202 Government Road, Salisbury N.C. with military honors at a time yet to be decided.

Drum Funeral Home in Conover, NC is in charge of arrangements.

In lieu of flowers, friends may wish to contribute to the Redeemer Lutheran Church, P.O. Box 187, Catawba, N.C. 28609-0187.



State of Tennessee
Department of State
Tennessee State Library and Archives
403 Seventh Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0312

FRAZER, GEORGE PRESTON (1908-2003)
PAPERS, 1978-1992

Processed by:

Harry A. Stokes
Archival Technical Services

Accession Number: 94-045
Date Completed: October 14, 2003
Location: II-G-4
Microfilm Accession Number: 1720

MICROFILMED

INTRODUCTION

This finding aid focuses on the papers of George Preston Frazer, Associate Professor Emeritus of Art at Virginia Technical Institute, born in Davidson County, Tennessee. Spanning the years 1978-1992, the papers are divided into two parts: One part deals with a sculpture ("Behold" by Patrick Morelli) donated to the Virginia Military Institute and to the Tennessee State Museum. The second part of the collection consists of materials relating to Lord Hailsham, former Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, grandson of Tennessee Governor Neill Brown, and cousin of Preston Frazer. Many of the items deal with the creation of a bronze bust and a portrait of Lord Hailsham.

The materials in this finding aid measures .5 cubic feet. There are no restrictions on the material. Single photocopies of unpublished writings in the George Preston Frazer Papers may be made for Scholarly research.

SCOPE AND CONTENT

The George Preston Frazer Papers, containing approximately 120 items, span the period 1978-1992. The collection is composed of biographical sketches, clippings, correspondence, photographs, and several miscellaneous items.

A major portion of the collection consists of correspondence relating to a sculpture, "Behold," one of which was given to the Tennessee State Museum and another donated to the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. These bronze statues were given in honor of Alex Haley, author of "Roots." Other correspondence relates to Lord Hailsham of Saint Marylebone, former Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. These letters concern a bronze portrait (bust) of Lord Hailsham, which was given to the Tennessee State Museum to commemorate his visit to the Magna Charta Exhibit, and also in memory of his Tennessee ancestry.

The George Preston Frazer papers supplement two earlier manuscript collections in the holdings of the State Library and Archives: the Sadie Warner Frazer papers, 1894-1974, Accession Number 1983.040, and the Sadie Warner Frazer Family Papers, 1941-1986, Accession Numbers 1994.140; 1994.141; and 1994.142.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

George Preston Frazer

- 1908 February 4, born at "Renrow," Davidson County, Tennessee, the son of George Augustine and Sadie Warner Frazer.
- 1922-1926 Secondary school preparation at the University School for Boys, Atlanta and Western High School, Georgetown.
- 1929 Received a B. A. degree in Liberal Arts from Virginia Military Institute.
- 1935 Received a B. S. degree in engineering from the University of Hawaii.
- 1937 Received a Masters of Architecture degree from Harvard University.
- 1937-1938 While on the staff at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, served as an artist for the Megiddo Expedition in Palestine.
- 1939-1940 Taught at Virginia Technical Institute.
- 1941-1946 Served with the Second Armored Division during World War II.
- 1946-1974 Taught in the Art Department at Virginia Technical Institute.
- 2003 September 10, died at his residence in Catawba, North Carolina.

Honors

Military decorations: Belgium Fourragere; French Medal of Liberty; Bronze Star with Oak leaf Cluster.

G. Preston Frazer Prize at Virginia Tech., established as an annual award to an outstanding graduate in art.

Note: Born at Renraw.

A GUIDE TO THE G. PRESTON FRAZER COLLECTION,
1939-2003

A COLLECTION IN
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
COLLECTION NUMBER MS2009-098



Special Collections, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Special Collections
University Libraries
P.O. Box 90001
Virginia Tech
Blacksburg, Virginia 24062-9001
USA
Phone: (540) 231-6308
Fax: (540) 231-3694
Email: specref@vt.edu
URL: <http://spec.lib.vt.edu/>

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Processed by: Kira A. Dietz Special Collections Staff

Repository	Special Collections, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Va.
Collection Number	Ms2009-098
Title	G. Preston Frazer Collection, 1939-2003
Physical Characteristics	1 box; 0.2 cu. ft.
Language	English
Abstract	The collection contains correspondence between G. Preston Frazer and Marcus L. Oliver. Additional materials include photocopies of newspaper articles, a signed <i>Sixteen Pencil Impressions from Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.</i> booklet, and Frazer's obituary.

Use Restrictions

Permission to publish material from the G. Preston Frazer Collection must be obtained from Special Collections, Virginia Tech.

Preferred Citation

Researchers wishing to cite this collection should include the following information: G. Preston Frazer Collection, Ms2009-098, Special Collections, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Va.

Acquisition Information

The G. Preston Frazer Collection was donated to Special Collections in 2008.

Processing Information

The processing, arrangement, and description of the G. Preston Frazer Collection commenced and was completed in June 2009.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

G. (George) Preston Frazer was born in Davidson, Tennessee, February 4, 1908, to George Augustine and Sadie (Warner) Frazer. He received a BA in Liberal Arts from the Virginia Military Institute in 1929. In 1935, he completed a BS in Engineering at the University of Hawaii, and in 1937, a Masters of Architecture at Harvard University. During World War II, he served with the Second Armored Division in Europe and North Africa. He remained in the Army Reserves until 1968. From 1939 to 1940 and from 1946 to 1974, he taught in the Art Department of Virginia Tech. Following his retirement, Frazer continued to support Virginia Tech, which continues to be among the many institutions to display donations of his work. Frazer died at his home in Catawba, North Carolina, on September 10, 2003.

For biographical information on Oliver, see the Marcus L. Oliver Correspondence, Ms2009-098. [Finding aid](#) available on the Virginia Heritage database.

SCOPE AND CONTENT

The collection contains correspondence between G. Preston Frazer and Marcus L. Oliver. The letters are mostly personal exchanges, but there are also several letters relating to Frazer's donation of portraits to Botetourt County, Virginia, and the Montgomery Bell Academy in Nashville, Tennessee. Additional materials include photocopies of newspaper articles, a signed *Sixteen Pencil Impressions from Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.*, and Frazer's obituary.

ARRANGEMENT

The collection is arranged chronologically within the series. Series I: Correspondence, 1991-2002, contains mostly letters from Frazer to Oliver. Many of the letters contain attached enclosures. Series II: Published Materials, 1939-2003, includes two articles about the creation and dedication of the Bristol, Virginia/Tennessee, World War II Memorial; a flyer for a Frazer exhibit in Blacksburg, Virginia; and a signed copy of *Sixteen Pencil Impressions from Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.*

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Presenting bronze casting of "Behold" sculpture to VMI to honor African American students and alumni. Lexington, Virginia.



Steeplechase, Nashville. By Preston Frazer. Gift to Margaret Lindsley Warden. Sold at auction 2008 for \$880.

The Life and Art of G. Preston Frazer

<https://vtspecialcollections.wordpress.com/2015/12/17/the-life-and-art-of-g-preston-frazer/>



G. Preston Frazer, 1969 (Walter Gropius/G. Preston Frazer Papers, Ms1992-052)

G. Preston Frazer (1908-2003), an Associate Professor of Art at Virginia Tech from 1939 until 1974. Frazer graduated from Virginia Military Institute with a B.A. in Liberal Arts in 1929, before earning a B.S. in Engineering from the University of Hawaii in 1935. Two years later, Frazer received a masters degree in Architecture from Harvard University.



Cover of Frazer's *Six Pencil Drawings of Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A., 1939* (G. Preston Frazer Collection, Ms2009-098)

Frazer began focusing his career on art, following work at the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute and the Megiddo Expedition in Palestine. In 1939, he published *Sixteen Pencil Impressions of Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.*, inspired by his time in the then-territory. That year, he also began teaching in the architectural engineering department at Virginia Tech, but left to serve with the Second Armored Division of the U.S. Army during World War II, participating in the

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

Normandy landings on D-Day. Upon leaving the military in 1946, Frazer had reached Major in the General Staff Corps and earned the Belgium Fourragere (twice), the French Medal of Liberty, and a Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster. He served in the Army Reserves until retiring at the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1968.

Returning to Virginia Tech in 1946, Frazer taught art in today's College of Architecture and Urban Studies until his retirement in 1974. The university established the G. Preston Frazer Prize, awarded annually to art graduates, and the College continues to award students for their work in the G. Preston Frazer Architecture Fund/Architecture 2nd Year Competition.

One of the paintings by Frazer that Special Collections displayed in the exhibit is *Hercules Shooting the Stymphalian Birds* (photograph from exhibit below). A letter in the [G. Preston Frazer Collection \(Ms2009-098\)](#) explains where the idea came from: "One of my favorite sculptures is an archer shooting a bow – The large life size one by Bourdelle is in the Metropolitan, NY. I went to see it every time I was in NY, and I named it 'Hercules Shooting the Stymphalian Birds.'" (You can see this sculpture online on the [museum's website](#).) He continues, "I painted (oil on canvas) a figure (life size [-] Mike Sr, was the model) – of 'Hercules Shooting the Stymphalian Birds' (a canvas about 5 ft. by 8 ft.)"

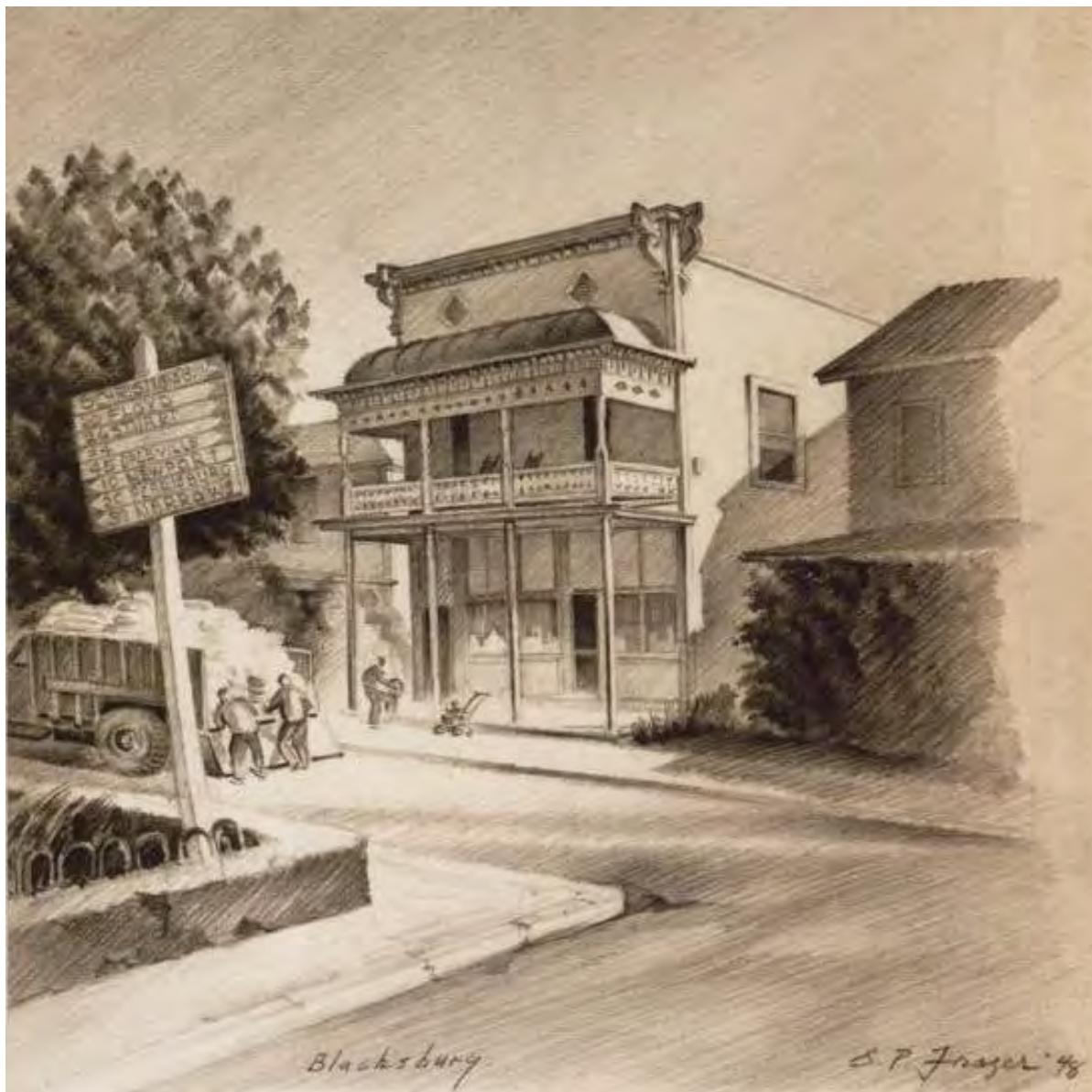




Frazer worked on the painting from his studio overlooking Virginia Tech, where students would visit to see his projects. He recounts a funny incident during his painting, “One of the students who came in saw the buildings and said ‘Oh, that is Burress Hall, V.P.I. I hope Hercules shoots it & burns it down! (said jokingly of course.) It was in the Joan [sic] Fonda anti-establishment, anti-war period, etc. I explained that Hercules was shooting the Stymphalian Birds. Hercules’s labors were good deeds. Hence instead of just shooting the Bow, he was destroying Birds which were enemies of Humans!!”

In addition to *Hercules* and the aforementioned [G. Preston Frazer Collection \(Ms2009-098\)](#), Special Collections has a painting Frazer made of Icarus and the [Walter Gropius/G. Preston Frazer Papers \(Ms1992-052\)](#), with photographs and correspondence between Frazer and Walter Gropius, founder of the Bauhaus School. The [G. Preston Frazer Artwork \(Ms1992-055\)](#) contains a beautiful sketchbook of scenes in Spain in 1953 and several artworks. For your viewing pleasure, I end this post with a few of those pieces, including scenes from Blacksburg and the Virginia Tech campus. More can be seen online at [ImageBase](#).

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Sketch of Main Street in Blacksburg, Virginia by G. Preston Frazer



George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Mary Washington Frazer



Mary Washington Frazer by Max Westfield, 1966.



Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville.

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

Banner
Miss Frazer, 60,
Retired Archivist
March 21 '74
Dies; Rites Set



MISS MARY W. FRAZER

Services for Miss Mary Washington Frazer, 60, of 36 Cornwell Ave., a retired archivist in the Tennessee State Library and Archives will be at 10 a.m. Saturday at St. George's Episcopal Church.

The Rev. James Johnson, pastor of the church, will officiate. Burial will be at Mt. Olivet Cemetery. Martin's and Bracy-Wells Funeral Home is handling the arrangements.

Miss Frazer died at home Wednesday afternoon at St. Thomas Hospital.

A native Nashvillian, she was a daughter of Mrs. Salaria Warner Frazer of Nashville and the late Col. George A. Frazer.

She was graduated from the Columbus School for Girls in Columbus, Ohio, in 1892 and attended the University of Hawaii in Honolulu.

She was graduated from the University of Maryland with both a bachelor's and a master's degree in bacteriology in 1906 and received a master's degree in Spanish from Vanderbilt University in 1951 and a master's in library science from Peabody College in 1966.

Miss Frazer had been a senior archivist in the manuscript section of the Tennessee State Library and Archives from September 1906 until her retirement last June because of ill health.

She had served as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from 1943 until June 1945 and was a major in the Marine Reserves.

She served for 11 years as executive secretary of St. George's Episcopal Church.

She was a past member of the Nashville chapter of the Tennessee Ornithological Society, a past chairman of the Oyster Club of Nashville and a member of the Colonial Dames of America in Tennessee.

Her grandfather was the late Percy Warner, who was chairman of the old Street Railroad Co. in Nashville and former chairman of the city park board. Percy Warner Park was named in his honor.

In addition to her mother, survivors include a sister, Mrs. Charlotte C. Rose, 80, of Murfreesboro, Tenn.; two brothers, Warner Frazer, Gainesville, Fla., and Preston Frazer, Falls Church, and several nieces and nephews.

Mary Washington Frazer, Obituary, 1974

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

NOV. 8. 2007 3:45PM CSG BUSINESS OFFICE

A REMEMBRANCE

NO. 286 P. 2

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860-
726-
2220

Our classmate, Mary Washington Frazer, died eight years ago, on March 20, 1974, in Nashville, Tennessee, where she had returned some years before, after an already eventful life, to settle down among family and ancestral associations.

She was my best friend at CSG and in her sunny company I spent some of the happiest days of my youth. In latter years we rarely saw each other but she continued a lifelong friend, godmother of our first-born child, bequeather of friends who came East to settle, writer of terse but dependably annual news of herself and family.

You will surely remember her, a Valkyrie of a girl, long legged, freckle-nosed, merry eyes crinkled at the corners, a mop of golden hair half-pinned up, constantly losing its amber hairpins. You could track Mary through the School by the trail of her hairpins. Who could pick them up--burdened as we were with those armloads of books. Not that Mary was a scholar by inclination. The hockeyfield was where she shone, and every outdoor sport. But she did love Biology and was teacher's pet of Miss Mary M.M. Miller who let her set up class experiments she entrusted to no one else.

After CSG, Mary's father, a Colonel in the Army, transferred the family to Honolulu where she graduated from the University of Hawaii. Later, when they moved back to the States, she took a Master's degree in Biology at the University of Maryland where I once went with her to the lab to feed her white mice which she loved like a mother. Animals were always irresistible to Mary and their inevitable fate in a lab must have been a factor in turning her from a career in biology research. That and the indoor life.

Not long after college, Mary and her sister Margaret (CSG '30) and I persuaded our courageous parents to let us go to Europe unescorted. Properly hatted and gloved for those times, we sailed off for three halcyon months in a Europe relatively uncrowded, smogless, hospitable, in its golden age it seemed to us in our golden age. Though in fact a tragic year for the world, 1938, youth makes its own history. We were crammed with the art history whose interest started in Mrs. Harriet Kirkpatrick's Appreciation

Mary Frazer, Remembrance by a high school friend.

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

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talks, English Lit. early nourished by her daughter, dear Jean Kirkpatrick, and French inculcated by Miss Maddox and Miss Gerfen. Even those arduous years of Miss Newhall's Latin turned out to be useful, as Caesar and his troops seemed to have been everywhere before us. Through all the countries we visited, Mary stayed alert to the biological climate, loyal to the precepts of Miss Miller, insisting that we drink bottled water, and advising us when to wipe our silver discreetly on the napkin. Among the rocks of Scotland she sprained her ankle running after bewitching blackfaced sheep but this did not hold us up long. She bought a cane and we continued our travels without wasting a day of paradise.

For one so fun-loving, Mary had a strong sense of duty, descended as she was from Washingtons related to the Father of Our Country, and when the war came she enlisted in the Women's Reserve Corps of the U.S. Marines, rising to the rank of Major.

In several years of travel after the war she developed an unexpected interest in Spain, the very opposite of Valkyrie country one would have thought, but Mary never followed a stereotype. She stayed and studied the language at Salamanca at a time before much encouragement was given to foreign students and became fluent. She seemed to find in the Spanish a spontaneity and vivacity like her own, and perhaps also a basic gentility and similar sense of grand tradition.

When she returned to Nashville it was a welcome homecoming and her pictures in newspaper clippings she occasionally sent showed her looking exactly the same except that the crown of golden hair, still there, was pinned more securely in these years since CSG, due to the less taxing life of a lady-archivist in the Office of Archives of the State of Tennessee.

Until cancer claimed her, Mary had scarcely been ill a day in her life, a record hard for us who loved her to reconcile with her untimely loss. But she would have been the first to apply objectivity to her illness, by no means taking it as a personal affront but a puzzle of nature to be solved. It is a great pleasure to write of her and remember the happy times Mary always brought like a breath of fresh air!

Mary Walden Bell Jeffers

Mary W. Bell Jeffers

Mary Frazer, Remembrance by a high school friend.

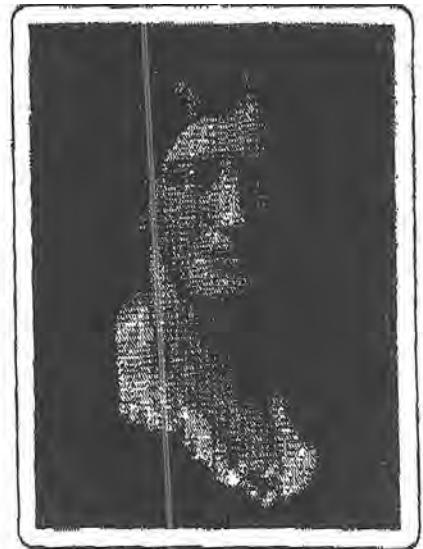


Margaret Frazer, top row, 2nd from right.

MARGARET LINDSLEY FRAZER
2354 Bexley Park Road

"The work that she does is nothing but the best."

In School two years
French Club '29, '30
History Club '30
President of I Pittori '30
I Pittori '29
Class Basketball Team '29, '30
Red and Gold Basketball '29, '30
Class Hockey Team '29, '30
Red and Gold Hockey '29, '30



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Columbus School for Girls

COLUMBUS SCHOOL for GIRLS



I PITTORI

The major project of I Pittori this year has been the sponsoring of a group of exhibitions of pictures by outstanding artists in Columbus and elsewhere. "The Little Gallery" of the Columbus School for Girls has taken an important place in Columbus art circles, and has been honored by the attendance of many of the artistically inclined from without, as well as within the School.

The first exhibition consisted of water colors done by our own Mrs. Kirkpatrick. The second was of pencil sketches by Ralph Fanning of Ohio State University. Robert O. Chadeayne, from the Columbus Art School, contributed a group of oil landscapes and pastels for our third exhibition. Block prints by Mrs. James R. Hopkins, an internationally known craftsman, combined with some black-and-whites by the popular *Dispatch* artist, Dudley T. Fisher, Jr., made up the next. Probably the outstanding exhibition of the year was that of Alice Schille,

[58]

nationally famous water colorist, in whose honor a tea was given by Mrs. McCh assisted by I Pittori. The final exhibition was a collection of water colors Josephine Klippert, another Columbus artist. At Christmas time and also at end of the year I Pittori sponsored exhibitions of the best work done by the department.

I Pittori is also proud of the fact that during the past year it has become a member of the *American Federation of Arts*, thus affiliating itself with national organization. During the spring the A. F. A. sent us an exhibition rare old Japanese prints.

Thus by contributing to the art life of the school and of Columbus, I Pittori hopes to go on developing into a finer and more useful organization each year.

OFFICERS

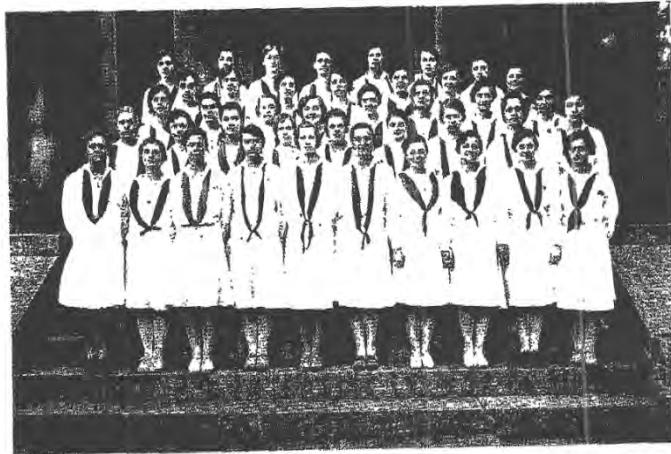
MARGARET FRAZER.....	President
IONE BEATON.....	Vice-President
MIRIAM FRANCISCO.....	Secretary

MEMBERS

Harriet Arwell	Jean Livingston	Virginia Schueller
Barbara Ball	Elizabeth McAllister	Virginia Stark
Ellen Chubb	Charlotte Patton	Janet Westwater
Natalie Howard	Ruth Penhorwood	Mary Winans
Lucia Little	Jeanne Pontius	

Margaret Frazer, president.

COLUMBUS SCHOOL for GIRLS



LE CLUB FRANCAIS

— Que je suis contente de vous voir ce soir, madame! — Désirez-vous nous débarrasser de votre manteau, m'sieur? — Permettez-moi de vous donner des rafraîchissements, madame, et vous, m'm'selle.

On aurait pu entendre de telles questions et de telles salutations, si on avait été avec un des membres du Club Français un soir du mois de février. Le soir — le vingt et un; la place — la bibliothèque de Columbus School for Girls; l'occasion — la soirée annuelle du Club. Pour amuser leurs invités, amis et parents, les membres offrirent quelques scènes de la vie de Jeanne d'Arc d'une manière assez présentable. Les scènes dramatiques furent suivies de "la Barcarole" de Huffman, chantée par trois jeunes filles, membres du Club. De suite M. le professeur Rockwood de l'Université parla de Marie de France, poétesse du treizième siècle. Son discours fut très illuminant. On regrettait quand il dut finir à cause de l'intérêt de son sujet et de la perfection de son accent français. Le Club lui est fort reconnaissant de sa bonté. Au mois d'avril, le Club reçut dix-sept nouveaux membres, choisis de la dixième, de la onzième, et de la douzième formes à l'école. L'initiation d'elles fut très simple mais aussi profitable. Il leur fallut parler français toute une journée, dans les corridors, au déjeuner et pendant tout le temps non pas passé en classe.

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Voici la liste des membres:

OFFICERS

JANE HOFFMAN.....	Présidente
VIRGINIA SCHUELER.....	Secrétaire
MARY POSTON.....	Trésorière

MEMBERS

Harriet Atwell	Esther Johnson	Mary Powers
Elizabith Andrus	Sarah Johnson	Jean Reeder
Barbara Ball	Elizabeth Kershaw	Caroline Rindsfoos
Virginia Bond	Katherine Kuhns	Elizabeth Rogers
Margaret Cashatt	Virginia Kurtz	Elizabeth Ross
Ellen Chubb	Eleanor Laughlin	Louise Segal
Adabeth Eisele	Virginia Hammond	Louise Shedd
Mary Lou' DeVennish	Jean Livingston	Virginia Smith
Margaret Frazer	Marian Mac Phail	Virginia Stark
Betty Lee Hoffhines	Elizabeth McAllister	Virginia Tice
Catherine Hough	Sarah McKeever	Catherine Weakley
Natalie Howard	Corrille Malloy	Margaret Wilson
Mary June Heaton	Jane Midgley	Mary Winans
Mary Herron	Hester Moyer	Nelliew Winger
	Jeanne Pontius	

COLUMBUS SCHOOL for GIRLS

THE IDEAL SENIOR

Executive Ability—Esther Johnson	Profile—Nellie Winger
Best Blush—Jean Livingston	Common Sense—Abby Bell
Good Sportsmanship—Marian MacPhail	Disposition—Jane Hoffman
Athletic Ability—Peg Wilson	ankles—Frank Crippen
Best Alto—Beth Eisele	Complexion—Annabel Dunlop
Dramatic Ability—Betty Lee Hoffines	Style—Sally Johnson
Best All-round Girl—Libby McAllister	Literary Ability—Grace Poston
Dependability—Martha McKinney	Forehead—Liz Caren
Legs—Jo Atwell	Femininity—Jane Midgley
Eyes—Jeanne Pontius	Practicality—Ann Kinney
Nose—Mary Poston	Studiousness—Louise Segal
Mouth—Janet Westwater	Artistic Ability—Cleo Frazer
Figure—Kar Weakley	Sense of Humor—Ellis Laughlin
Teeth—Marj Hildreth	Helpfulness—P. J. Hoffines
Hands—Ginny Bond	Eyebrows—Madge Hubbard
Poetic Ability—Carol Rindfuss	Horsemanship—Virginia Penfield
Tennis Ability—Hadley Lewis	Personality—THE IDEAL SENIOR

Art History Pupil (during discussion of the Venitian school): I never did like halos anyway!
Mrs. Kirkpatrick: Oh, well you'll never have to worry about them!

* * *

H. A. and B. L. H. (in back of M. J. B.): What's the matter? Is there a funeral in front
of you?

M. J. B.: No, but there are a couple of dead ones behind me!

* * *

Miss Hatheway (in phonetics class): Now there are five sounds of "u" so I'm going to
give you six.

Artistic Ability, Cleo Frazer. Since Margaret was the only Frazer in the Class of 1930, this was probably her (perhaps her nickname was Cleo).



Margaret Frazer

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Mary Frazer, Anita Lewis Frazer, Margaret Frazer, 1934 upon return from Hawaii



Margaret Frazer, Sadie Warner Frazer, 1941, San Francisco.



Margaret Frazer

Margaret Frazer Rose and Stanley DeLury Rose's Family



Marie DeLury Rose, Margaret Frazer Rose, Stanley Frazer Rose, Sadie Warner Frazer.

Hugh Stanley Rose, Col. George Augustine Frazer, 1943-4

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century

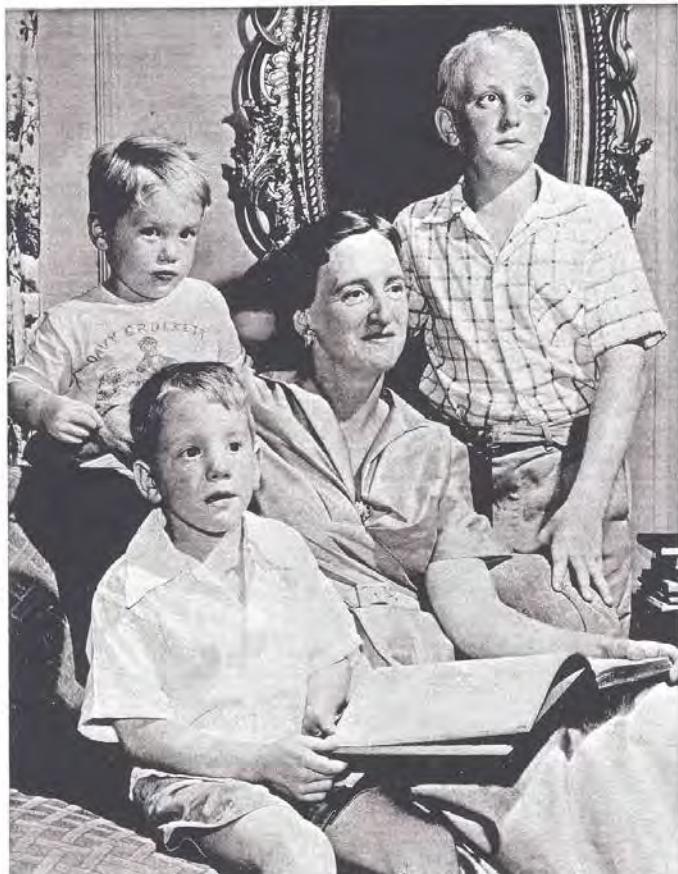


Stanley DeLury. Rose, Stanley Frazer Rose, Margaret Frazer Rose, 1945.



Stanley DeLury Rose, Marie DeLury Rose, Margaret Frazer Rose, Hugh Stanley Rose,
Falls Church, VA, 1973.

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Preston Frazer Rose, Margaret Frazer Rose, Warner Washington Rose,
Stanley Frazer Rose, 1956.

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Stanley Frazer Rose, Margaret Frazer Rose.

By Max Westfield, 1946.



Stanley Frazer Rose at Max Westfield's studio, 1946.

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Margaret Frazer Rose, Preston Frazer Rose.

By Gregory Stakpo, 1953



Warner Washington Rose, Margaret Frazer Rose, Preston Frazer Rose.
By Gregory Stakpo, 1953

George and Sadie Warner Frazer Twentieth Century



Preston Frazer Rose, Warner Washington Rose

By Max Westfield, 1963



Max Westfield, in his studio, Nashville, 1963

Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors

Cartwright

**Ashall, Carroway (Foster, Isham), Ganey,
Hunter, Johnson, Keeling, Kempe, Langley, Lovett, Mason,
Salmons, Shipp, Thelaball, Thorogood**

*This information is provided for educational
and genealogical purposes only.*

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose
2016

Sadie Warner Frazer's

Paternal Ancestors

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5. Sadie Warner and George A. Frazer: Twentieth Century

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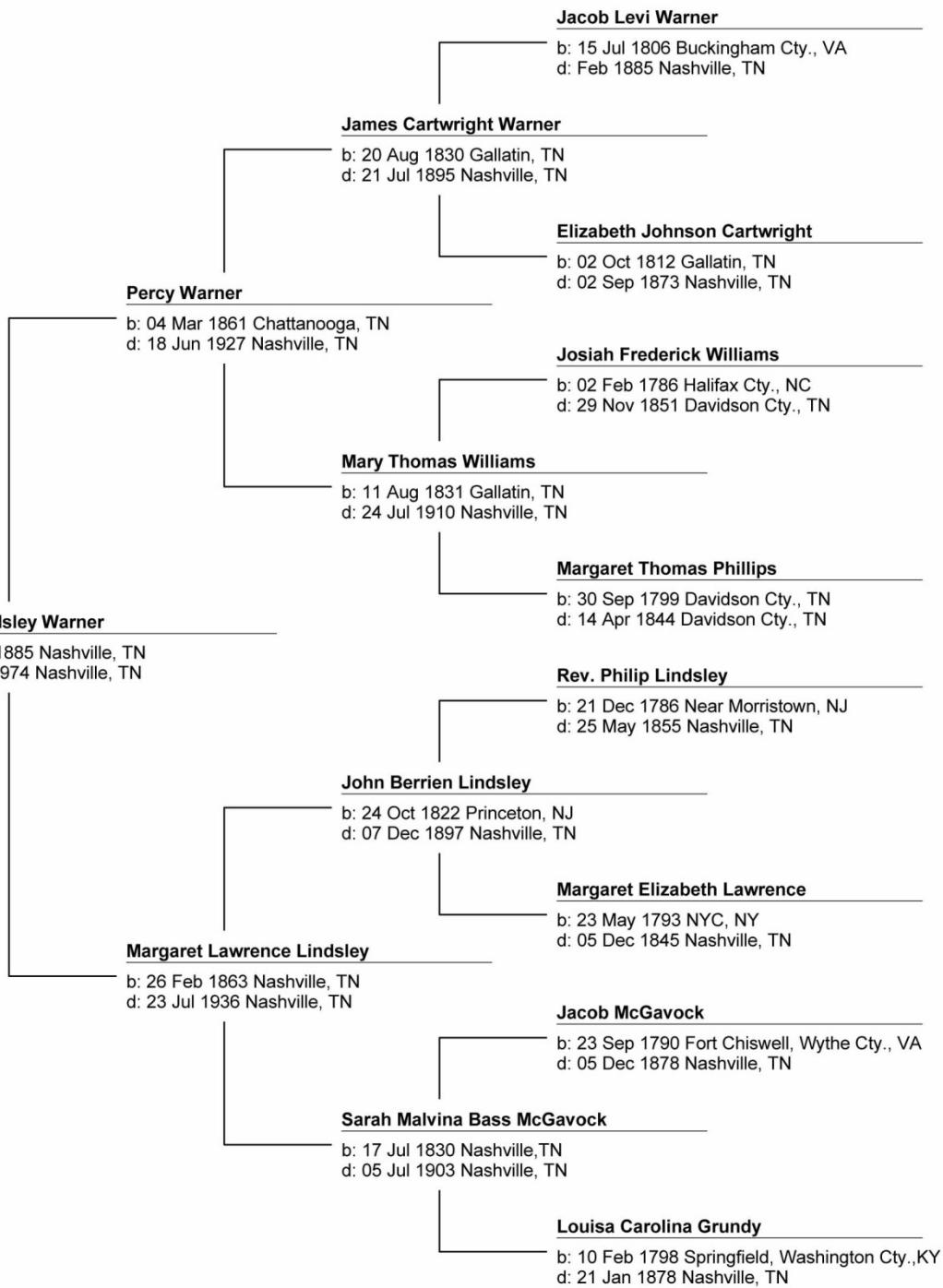
Military and Hereditary Societies in each booklet

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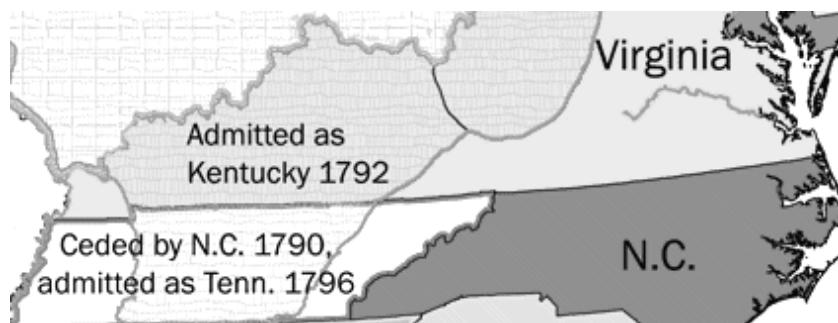
Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors

Cartwright,

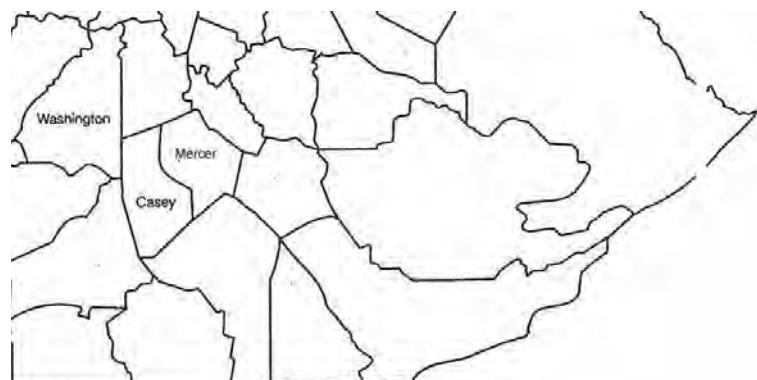
Ashall, Carroway (Foster, Isham), Ganey, Hunter, Johnson,
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Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal and Maternal Ancestors



Tennessee

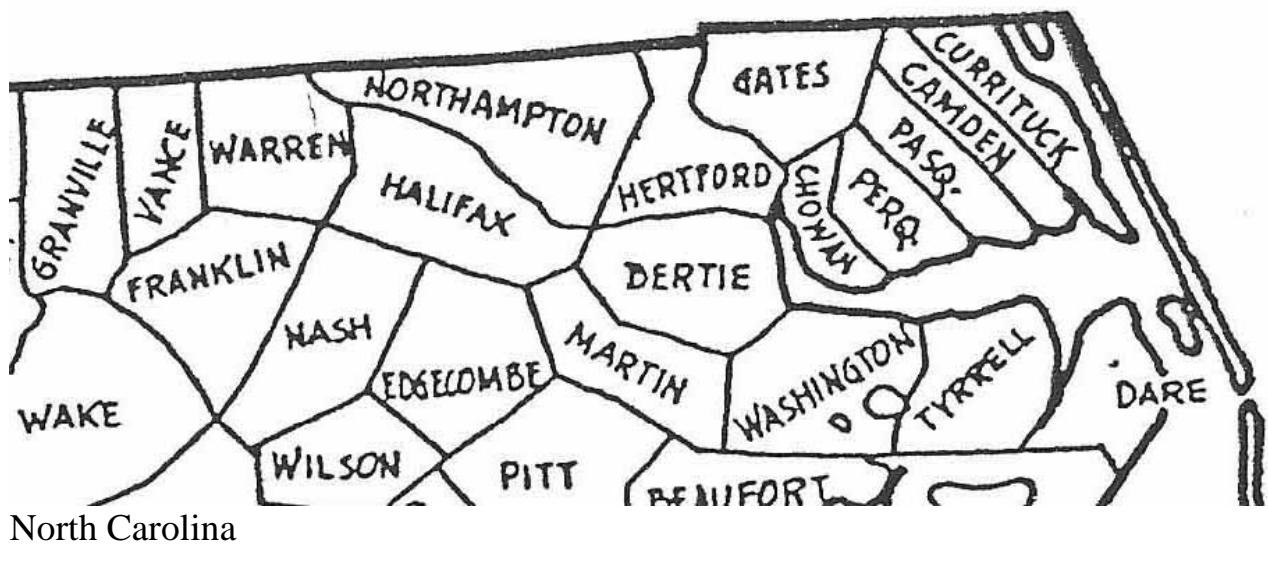


Fort Harrod (Harrodsburg), Mercer County, Kentucky

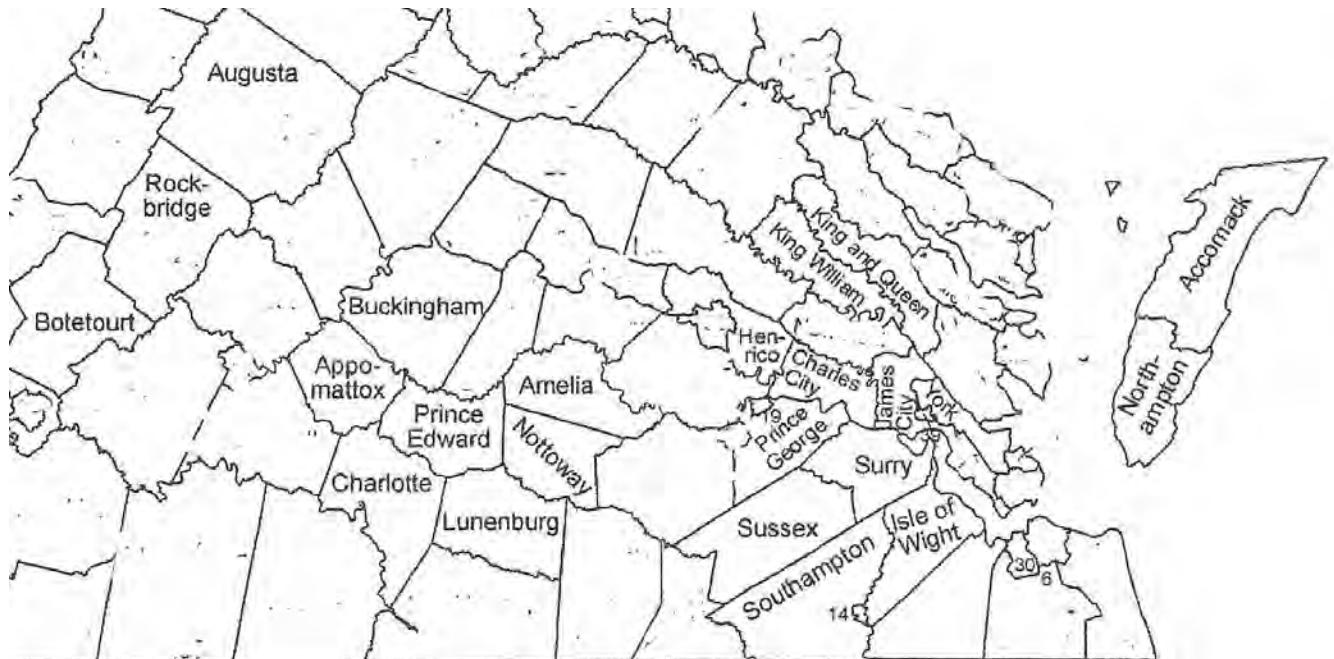
Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors

Cartwright,

Ashall, Carroway (Foster, Isham), Ganey, Hunter, Johnson,
Keeling, Langley, Lovett, Mason, Salmons, Shipp, Thelaball, Thorogood



North Carolina



Virginia

Cartwright

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

Descendants of John Cartwright

- 1 John Cartwright 1601 -
.... +Name Unknown
- 2 Thomas Cartwright 1618 -
..... +Mary Salmons 1622 -
..... 3 [4] Thomas Cartwright - 1706
..... +Alice Surname Unknown - 1687
- 4 Robert Cartwright 1666 - 1719
..... +Anne Shipp 1672 -
..... 5 William Cartwright - 1753
..... +Mary Carraway Keeling
- 6 [1] Robert Cartwright 1721/22 - 1809
..... +Anne Hugins - 1746/47
- 7 William Cartwright 1746 -
..... *2nd Wife of [1] Robert Cartwright:
..... +Mary Hunter - 1764
- 7 John Hunter Cartwright 1762 - 1780
- *3rd Wife of [1] Robert Cartwright:
..... +Anne Pembroke Hunter 1742 - 1826
- 7 [2] James Cartwright 1770 - 1865
..... +Mary Frances Kittrell
..... *2nd Wife of [2] James Cartwright:
..... +Frances Thompson 1782 - 1863
- 8 Elizabeth Johnson Cartwright 1812 - 1873
..... +Jacob Levi Warner 1806 - 1885
- 9 James Cartwright Warner 1830 - 1895
..... +Mary Thomas Williams 1831 - 1910
- 10 Percy Warner 1861 - 1927
..... +Margaret Lawrence Lindsley 1863 - 1936
- *2nd Wife of [4] Thomas Cartwright:
..... +Grace Holley - 1718

The Cartwright Family was a very well respected family in Virginia and then Tennessee. The most famous Cartwright was Robert Cartwright who was among the first settlers of Nashville. His descendants are eligible for membership in Society of First Families of Tennessee. Robert Cartwright's granddaughter, Elizabeth, married Jacob Levi Warner in 1829 [See Warner, Sadie Warner Frazer Paternal Ancestors]. ¹

Note: The source of the following information is a sketch written by Mary Cartwright Pearson (ca. 1882-1936). She seemed to have based her sketch on the 1895 memoir of Alexander Cotton Cartwright (b. 1823). It has been slightly re-ordered and abbreviated. Additions and corrections are in {}.

Early Cartwright Genealogy

Robert Cartwright was descended from a long line of English ancestry. The family estate, "Aynhoe," in Northampton England was purchased by Richard Cartwright of Inner Temple, who married Mary, fourth daughter of Sir John Egerton, Knight of Egerton, Chester, England. This Richard Cartwright was born in 1563, and was the great grandson of Sir Hugh Cartwright, living in England in the time of Henry VIII. Sir Hugh was descended from one of two brothers, Geoffrey and Maugler de Cuoteruit, whose name appears in the Battle of Abbey Roll as having accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066. They were Normans who resided in the vicinity of Coutral, from which town they derive their name. They were granted ten coats of arms.

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

The first of his name of which there is any record in America [could have been] **Abraham Cartwright**, who came over on the ship *Adventure*, and whom the history recorded as the first man to explore the headwaters of the James River. {However, there is no information about him at Jamestown.} {More likely,} the first Cartwright in Jamestown was **John Cartwright** (b. abt. 1601) who was there as early as March 10, 1621 when a John Cartwright witnessed the will of John Rolfe (the husband of Pocahontas). Two versions of the status of John Cartwright in Virginia Colony: according to Feb 16, 1624 Census, was a servant in the urban Jamestown house of Captain William Pierce, the late John Rolfe's father-in-law; or John Cartwright had a {vast} plantation at Jamestown in 1623.

Descendants of Thomas Keeling

1	Thomas Keeling
..	+Ann Thorowgood
....	2 Adam Keeling - 1683
.....	+Ann Martin
.....	3 Thomas Keeling 1674/75 - 1714
.....	+Elizabeth Carraway Lovett 1678 - 1769
.....	4 Mary Carraway Keeling
.....	+William Cartwright - 1753

{The early Cartwrights (sometimes spelled “Cartwrite”) lived in Princess Anne County, Virginia, and neighboring Pasquotank County, North Carolina. The early Cartwrights married into the {in alphabetical order} **Carroway, Foster (Isham), Keeling, Kempe, Lovett** , **Martin, Salmons, Shipp, Thorowgood**, and **Trueblood** families in Virginia; these families came to Virginia before 1650. {Several families can be traced back to important (even noble) families in England.} Some information about these early settlers (not in chronological order):

- **Ensign Thomas Keeling** came to Virginia in 1628 on the *Hopewell* at the expense of

Captain Adam Thorowgood (Thorogood, Thorugood) (1602-1640), who used his headright when patenting some land in 1635.² Ensign Keeling married Adam Thorowgood's sister, Ann Thorowgood, around 1630. In 1635, Thomas Keeling patented a hundred acres on the lower side of the James River in Elizabeth City and in 1651 he patented 700 acres for his headright for 14 people. He was a church warden, 1640 and county lieutenant, 1659.

- **John Carroway Sr.** (d. 1667) came to Virginia as an indentured servant in 1635 and was released in his early 30s. His wife was **Anne Foster**, whose mother was **Dorcus Mira Isham**, descended from **John Isham, Lord of Pytchley** (b. 1456).

Descendants of William Shipp

1 [1] William Shipp 1606 - 1657
 .. +Sarah Kempe 1602 -
 2 Francis Shipp 1640 - 1695
 +Sara Surname Unknown
 3 Anne Shipp 1672 -
 +Robert Cartwright 1666 - 1719
 *2nd Wife of [1] William Shipp:
 .. +Name Unknown

- **William Shipp** (1606-1657) was appointed by General Assembly as a tobacco viewer, 1639 and was Commissioner of Lower Norfolk County, 1639-1640. He was a Vestryman of Colonial Church. He received patent for 300 acres for the headrights of his two sons and several others, 1650. William Shipp's wife, Sara Kempe Shipp (b. 1602), widow of William Julian, had received property from her first husband. 

*

{Alice _____, (d. ca. 1687) the first wife of Thomas Cartwright (d. ca. 1706) and our direct ancestor, was denounced in January 1679 by their neighbor, John Salmons, for witchcraft—causing the death of his infant son by casting a spell. Alice Cartwright was formally accused of murder and witchcraft. This was one of the two recorded witchcraft trials in Virginia; according to *Lower Norfolk County Records, Orders*:

² Headright: A headright represented the entitlement to a certain amount of land acreage granted by the Virginia Company of England under a system begun in 1618. Colonists already living in Virginia received a headright; new immigrants received a headright when they arrived in Virginia; and colonists received a headright when they paid for the passage of another individual to Virginia.

Lower Norfolk county, Va. Att a Court held the 15th January 1678-9. Judges present Captain William Robinson, Mr. Adam Keeling, Mr. Henry Spratt, Captain Anthony Lawson. In the difference between John Salmon plantif against Alice, the wife of Thomas Cartwright defendant of a Jury of women (Mrs. Mary Chichester forewoman) being Impaneled did in open court upon their oaths declare that they having delegenly Searched the body of said Alice & cann find noe Suspitios marks [a witch's teat] by whereby they can Judge her to be a witch butt onely what may and Is usuall women. It is therefore the Judgement of the Court and ordered that shee bee acquitted and her husbands bond given for her appearance to bee given up.

It is not clear of the relationship of Alice Cartwright's accuser to the family. Thomas Cartwright's mother was **Mary Salmons** (b. ca. 1622) and Mary's father was probably John Salmons the Elder. So John Salmons could have been a close relative of the Cartwrights. After Alice Cartwright death a few years later, Thomas Cartwright appeared to have moved to Pasquotank County, North Carolina and in 1693 married Grace Holley who was a Quaker.}

Robert Cartwright

Robert Cartwright (1722-1809) was born in Princess Anne County, Virginia. That he was a man of education is shown by numerous papers and legal documents now in possession of his descendants. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, Old Donation Church of Lynnhaven Parish at Princess Anne Courthouse. He lived on his plantation two miles from the county seat. He was an officer or sheriff in 1758 in Princess Anne County, and in 1760 was appointed to "keep the peace" on the "Western Shore" of Virginia. He held both of these offices under King George II of England. It appears that Robert Cartwright, an officer under his Majesty, George III, compiled in several instances with the requirements of the stamp act, as several contracts and

obligations of his are executed upon stamped paper – with great formality and legal provision.

Robert Cartwright's first wife was Anne **Hugins** (d. 1747), the daughter of Robert Hugins, whom he married in 1745, in Princess Anne County, Virginia. She died after one year.

Descendants of Francis Mason

```

1 [1] Francis Mason 1596 - 1648
.. +Ann Dickman
*2nd Wife of [1] Francis Mason:
.. +Alice Ganey 1597 -
.... 2 Elizabeth Mason - 1706
..... +James Thelaball - 1692
..... 3 Margaret Elizabeth Thelaball 1639 -
..... +William Langley 1635 -
..... 4 Margaret Langley - 1750
..... +Jacob Johnson Jr. 1673 - 1710
..... 5 Jacomine Johnson 1704 - 1764
..... +Capt. John Hunter 1705 - 1753
..... 6 Anne Pembroke Hunter 1742 - 1826
..... +[2] Robert Cartwright 1721/22 - 1809
..... 6 Mary Hunter - 1764
..... +[2] Robert Cartwright 1721/22 - 1809

```

Robert Cartwright then married Mary **Hunter** (d. 1764), daughter of Captain John Hunter (1705-1753) and Jacomine Johnson (1704-1764). Robert Cartwright and Mary Hunter married in 1749, and had six children, including John Hunter Cartwright.

After Mary Hunter Cartwright's death in 1764, he married Pembroke ("Pemmy") **Hunter** (b. ca. 1742-1826), his deceased wife's sister. {In alphabetical order} the **Ashall**,  **Ganey**, **Hunter**, **Johnson**, **Langley**, **Mason**, and **Thelaball**  families, were early settlers in Virginia.

Some information about these early settlers follows (not in chronological order):

- **Francis Mason** is eligible to be represented in the Jamestowne Society. **Francis Mason** (abt. 1596-1648) was the County Lieutenant, Lower Norfolk County, and Captain of the Royal Troops in 1639. He was Justice of Court of Lower Norfolk, 1640; on commission of the peace, 1642; and High Sheriff, 1646. Mason was a church warden in 1638. He

owned a vast amount of land around Elizabeth City as patents for headrights. He had claimed his second wife Alice **Ganey** (Ganney) (abt. 1597) and her sister as headrights when they immigrated to Virginia in 1622 on the *Margett and John*. Several other members of the Ganey family arrived earlier (1616) in Virginia.

- **James Thelaball** (d. ca. 1692) was regarded as a rich and prominent French emigrant. He was a Huguenot. He owned land in Lynnhaven Parish, Lower Norfolk County. He received 500 acres for the headrights of 10 people. In his will, he listed his “French books.” His widow, **Elizabeth Mason Thelaball** (d. ca. 1706) owned 600 acres in Norfolk County in 1704; her will detailed her stocks of sheep, cattle and hogs; and a small trunk “to keep writing in,” a small desk, and “a writing slate.”
- **Jacob Johnson** (b. ca. 1639-1710) was a member of the House of Burgess, 1673. He was a brick burner, brick layer, house plasterer; practiced law. He had a Presbyterian Church on his land and the minister lived in his home. 
- **Captain William Langley** (b. ca. 1635) owned several patents; a justice in Norfolk County, 1695; a Captain of Norfolk County, 1708; and a member of the House of Burgess in 1715. 

*

In 1765 **Robert Cartwright**, with his family, moved south across the Virginia line into Currituck County, North Carolina. He carried with him a pass from the vestrymen of Old Donation Church of Lynnhaven Parish.  He also brought his prayer book and family Bible which remained in the family for generations. While an inhabitant of Currituck County, Robert Cartwright was a private for short time, beginning January 1, 1771, in Dickson’s company of North Carolina colonial troops.

After remaining for six years in Currituck County where he owned considerable land, he obtained a pass to travel still further west and settle in Watauga, then part of North Carolina.

Settlers at Watauga at that time were not permitted to buy their land from the Cherokee Indians,

but could only obtain an eight-year lease. Robert Cartwright and his neighbors went to Watauga thinking it to be in Virginia, but a survey showed it to be in North Carolina. By the time they discovered their mistake, the settlers had spent considerable money {and labor} in improving their land, hence they could not afford to vacate {the land} and were forced to meet the Indians' terms, and take an eight-year lease. While living at Watauga, Robert Cartwright was present at the Treaty of the Sycamore Shoals, March 1775, between the Transylvania Company,... and the Cherokee Indians whereby those men paid to the Indians \$50,000 worth of clothes, utensils, ornaments and fire-arms, and the Indians ceded to Henderson and the Harts and Company an immense tract of land between the Kentucky and Cumberland rivers.... {He also signed a compact of government drawn up in opposition to the British in the years prior to 1776}. While at Watauga, he enlisted as a private in Col. Martin Armstrong's company November 10, 1777. Although Mr. Cartwright was 55 years old at the time, he marched through the East Tennessee country and aiding in destroying 38 Cherokee towns. {He was present at the 4th of July celebration in 1776 which lasted two weeks. Many Indian chiefs were entertained, and these were the same Indians who were later armed by the British to make war on the settlers.}

Beginning about 1769 until 1779, numerous explorers had been investigating the lower Cumberland country and "long hunters" had been through this country hunting and trapping. These men, among whom were.... brought back glowing accounts of the richness of the soil, abundance of good water and game, so that a number of families of Watauga determined to move to the delightful land, there to give their children a good start in life. These men with their families who emigrated from what is now East Tennessee were, for the most part, Virginians.

{During the winter of 1779 – 1780, Kasper Mansker, Daniel Frazier, William Neely, James McCain, and others build a fort on the west bank of Mansker's Creek, near one of the sulfur springs discovered by him in 1770, and close to a large spring of fresh water, later called Sheep Spring. The fort was occupied by Kasper Mansker and his associates and was in readiness for the families of Col. Donelson, Robert Cartwright, William Neely and others when the boats arrived at the Fort on the Bluff that memorable April 24, 1780. (Lily Cartwright Bell, *History of the Dickinson Road*, Goodlettsville, Tennessee: Robert Cartwright Chapter D. A. R., 1936?, 5.)}

James Robertson left Watauga in the winter of 1779, and went through the wilderness, by way of Kentucky, and arrived at the French Salt Lick (now Nashville) in December, 1779. He went to "The Illinois," and bought cabin rights from George Rogers Clarke, who had a claim on this land prior to the "Transylvania Company's." James Robertson and the several men who accompanied him built a few cabins and planted corn, in anticipation of the arrival of the river party on route to the French Lick.

Robert Cartwright was a member of the party which made the 3,000 mile journey by boat from Fort Patrick Henry on the Holston to the French Lick.  {It was the coldest winter in the history of this area; the Cumberland River was frozen solid for miles. They encountered many hardships. Col. John Donelson had charge of this little fleet, and kept a diary during the nearly four months it took to make the trip and in which he mentioned Robert Cartwright. In an article ... this voyage was called "the most amazing piece of pioneering on record, and something that

even the Indians had never attempted.” {Of their long and hazardous journey a Tennessee historian has truly said: “this voyage has no parallel in history. A thousand miles they had journeyed in frail boats upon unknown and dangerous rivers. The country through which they passed was infested by hostile Indians, and their way had been over foaming whirlpools and dangerous shoals where for days they had run the gauntlet and been exposed to the fire of the whole nation of Chickamauga, the fiercest Indians on this continent.” Lily Cartwright Bell, *History of the Dickinson Road*, Goodlettsville, Tennessee: Robert Cartwright Chapter D. A. R., 1936?, 5.}

According to John Carr’s *Early Times in Middle Tennessee*, 1857, p. 8: Col. Donelson, in his Journal, does not give the number of boats composing the fleet; but James Cartwright, now {in the late 1800s} living in the town of Gallatin, [Tennessee] whose father was one of the company, informs me that when the boats from the Holston River united with those from the Clinch River, at the mouth of the latter, there were about forty in number, and nearly everyone had two families on board. His father’s boat held three families.”

{The pioneers of Tennessee had to give up all the luxuries and many of the comforts of life in coming to the new country, but Robert Cartwright brought with him everything possible at that time, and made every arrangement for the protection and defense of his family against the Indians.... His boat built for the long trip to the Cumberland country had room for three families, besides a number of Negroes, a small brass cannon, or swivel, as it was sometimes called, which was mounted on the boat, and there were rifles and muskets for all who could fire a gun. The

boat of Robert Cartwright had three families. The family of John Cotton is thought to be one of them, but the name of the other family is not known. A flatboat loaded with household and other effects of John Cotton was attached to the larger boat of Robert Cartwright. It is not definitely known how many Negroes were brought by Robert Cartwright to the new country. In his will he does not state the exact number, but said his wife was to select seven that she would like to keep, and the others would be divided among his seven children. The names of only two of the Negroes brought with him are now known. They were girls, Aliph and Susan, aged respectively 15 and 13 years. (Lily Cartwright Bell, *History of the Dickinson Road*, Goodlettsville, Tennessee: Robert Cartwright Chapter D. A. R., 1936?, 5, 28)}

As this fleet approached the present site of Nashville from the west, they arrived at Eaton's Station, about two miles down the river on April 21, 1780 and remained there until April 24 when they poled their boats to the bluffs, where they met the Robertson party, who were overjoyed to see them, as the fleet brought the families of the overland party. It is said that when the little fleet reached its destination, some would have gone further, but Ann Pembroke Hunter, the wife of Robert Cartwright, voiced the sentiment of all the women when she said, "I am content to abide here."

Robert Cartwright had brought a small brass cannon on his boat, the first ever in Nashville. {It is said that to let the anxious watchers at the "Bluff" know of their safe arrival the cannon on the boat of Robert Cartwright was fired and for the first time in the history the hills around Nashville reverberated to the sound of a cannon shot.... }

When Robert Cartwright removed his family, his slaves and household effects from Mansker's Fort, the cannon was left at Fort Nashboro, as it could not be transported over the narrow buffalo trail. However it was of signal service in the early history of Fort Nashboro, being used not only in the defense of the Fort, but also was fired to warn the people of Freeland and Eaton Forts when there was a danger from Indians. Putnam in his *History of Middle Tennessee* called the cannon, "the alarm gun." It seems unfortunate that the little cannon could not have been preserved to the present time but the patriotic citizens of Nashville in the enthusiasm of their welcome to La Fayette when he visited Nashville in 1825, used an overcharge of powder and the historic little cannon exploded.

One of the guns brought by Robert Cartwright to the Cumberland Country, named "Old Long Tom," was inherited by John M. Cartwright of Birmingham, Alabama and was presented by him to the Tennessee Historical Society, through the Robert Cartwright chapter, D. A. R. "Old Betsy," a musket, was for many years in the old home of John Hunter Cartwright, but it has disappeared as has a tomahawk. (Lily Cartwright Bell, *History of the Dickinson Road*, Goodlettsville, Tennessee: Robert Cartwright Chapter D. A. R., 1936?, 5, 28)}

{Robert Cartwright's older children probably remained in Virginia. He brought with him John Hunter, Jacob, James, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Penny}.

Robert Cartwright signed the "Articles of Agreement, or Compact of Government" entered into

by the settlers on the Cumberland, May 1, 1780. It has been agreed by historians that this

"compact" was the work of Col. Richard Henderson. 

There was scarcely a family in the settlement at Nashboro that did not suffer from the Indian atrocities. The Revolutionary War was in progress at this time and the Indians were incited and armed by the British to attack these outlining settlements. In the fall of 1780, Robert Cartwright; John Hunter Cartwright, (1762-1780), the only child of his earlier marriages who came to Nashboro; Col. John Donelson, a Negro man, and possibly others, had gone to the bank of Stone's River, near Clover Bottom from the fort at Nashboro to gather a crop of cotton and corn that they had planted there. The people in the fort were in dire need of corn at this time, as it was selling at \$1.65 per bushel, and they were unable to procure it at any price. So these brave men were forced to take this hazardous journey to save their families from starvation. They had gathered the crops, loaded the boats and were about to start on the return trip, when the Indians fell upon them. Col. Donelson and Robert Cartwright escaped to Mansker's Station, but the eighteen-year-old John Hunter Cartwright was unable to escape, and his father had to leave him to his fate. History records that Robert Cartwright, being "an aged man," at this time 58 years of age, was given the horse of the party on which to flee. {From Alexander Cotton Cartwright's Memoir: A negro man, one of the party, who was captured by the Indians and afterwards made his escape, saw them murder John with their tomahawks and heard him beg them to spare his life. They heeded not his entreaties. I have often when a youth heard Aunt Aliph, a Negro servant of our family, who remembered John, and who was probably ten years old at the time of his murder, related the circumstances of his murder, as told by the escaped prisoner, who was also a

servant of Robert Cartwright.}

About this time, the Indian atrocities had reached such a stage that all who could procure horses went to Harrodsburg, Kentucky, for greater safety. [Carr's Early *Times in Middle Tennessee*, 1857]. [Fort] Harrod, as it was then called, was the oldest settlement in Kentucky, and here Robert Cartwright and family remained for four years.

{A petition to the Virginia Legislature in the winter of 1784, was signed by Robert Cartwright and his sons Thomas and Jacob, but spring found them back at Mansker's Fort getting ready for the new home to be built on the Dry Creek Valley. ... {In answer to the need for better roads, the County Court of Davidson County at its July term in 1786 ordered Robert Cartwright to lay off a road from "Heaton's (Eaton's) Old Station to Mansker's Lick." From time to time other orders were issued by the court and others appointed to carry out the work of building roads. In 1787 the following was issued: "By the order of the Court Robert Cartwright is appointed to oversee the clearing out, so far as the Whites Creek to Mansker's Station, the road as lately laid out by Hadon Wells & Co...." (Lily Cartwright Bell, *History of the Dickinson Road*, Goodlettsville, Tennessee: Robert Cartwright Chapter D. A. R., 1936?, 6,28.)}

In 1787-88, Robert Cartwright bought land 10 miles north of Nashville shown by an "indenture" dated March 29, 1788, which records a sale from Thomas Kilgore to Cartwright, and signed by Thomas Kilgore (his mark), John Donelson and Samuel Donelson. This was a tract of 320 acres on the north fork of Dry Creek, and the amount paid was 300 pounds. He acquired more land as a

"Preemption" grant by the State of North Carolina as the legislature in 1782 passed a bill granting rights of preemption of 640 acres to each family, or head of family, and every single man of twenty-one years of age or upwards on the Cumberland who were settled on these lands before the first day of June, 1780. On a beautiful elevation, Cartwright built a substantial [two-storey] house of eight or nine rooms with a brick chimney at either end, giving fireplaces to four rooms. A cellar with solid cemented walls was under the entire house.

{A. C. Cartwright in a history of the family written for his children and grandchildren gives this description of Robert Cartwright's home: "The exact spot where the house stood is marked by a depression in the service caused by the cellar now partly grown up with young forest trees. The house, which was built in the latter part of the 18th century, was considered a fine one in its day. It was a two-story frame of eight or nine rooms, besides halls. There was a brick chimney with double copings at each end of the house, thus giving fireplaces to four rooms. A cellar the size of the house was walled up with solid masonry, some three or four feet above the surface, thus giving the house a good elevation. At the south side of the house was a one-story wing of three or four rooms. The lumber used in this house was sawed by hand with a whipsaw. The nails were hand wrought from a smith's shop. The shingles were fastened on with pegs. When this house was torn down about the year 1850, the chimneys were so solidly cemented that they had to be pushed over in a piece and broken up with picks. The dimensions of this house were probably 30' x 40', not including the wings." The location of the house fronting north gave a broad outlook over the Dry Creek valley and surrounding country. (Lily Cartwright Bell, *History of the Dickinson Road*, Goodlettsville, Tennessee: Robert Cartwright Chapter D. A. R., 1936?, 28)}

On his farm he operated a distillery as of 1797, as did a great many landowners of that day [who had surplus crops of corn]. Cartwright was a man of ingenuity, and made a wheel in the rim of which was inserted cows' horns. This was used to grind his and the neighbor's corn. {In 1809, he owned about 6,000 acres.} {A road down Dry Creek led to a landing on Cumberland River and from this point shipments were made to New Orleans and intervening points.}

Cuttings from Robert Cartwright's apple trees have an interesting history, inasmuch as they were planted and lived in four different states, having been brought from the old Cartwright home in Princess Anne County, Virginia, to Currituck County, North Carolina, then to Watauga, thence by boat to Nashboro, and then to Kentucky and back again. When he returned to Nashboro, he brought the trees with him and planted them on the land where he built his house. {Robert Cartwright brought [from Virginia], not only the seed for garden and fields, but young seedling fruit trees. A. C. Cartwright says: "He brought scions of apples, perhaps other fruit trees packed in kegs of clay." These trees were cared for at Mansker's Fort, and they were considered so valuable that they were carried to Harrods Fort when the family went there and were brought back and planted on the Dry Creek plantation where they grew and bore fruit for many years. When Nashville celebrated its Centennial in 1880, three of the old apple trees were still living. (Lily Cartwright Bell, *History of the Dickinson Road*, Goodlettsville, Tennessee: Robert Cartwright Chapter D. A. R., 1936?, 29-30)}

And so at this pleasant home, in 1809, he died at age 87, and was buried in his orchard to the

west of the house. His tombstone bears this inscription: {Robert Cartwright, Feb. 22, 1722-Dec. 24, 1809.} “A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod; An honest man's the noblest work of God.” {Alexander} Pope {*Essay on Man*}.

Throughout the whole of Robert Cartwright's long life he seems to have obeyed the admonition on the Cartwright coat-of-arms which is: “Defend the fold.”

{According to Alexander Cotton Cartwright's memoir: Pemmy Cartwright survived her husband about 16 or 17 years. She was a woman of remarkable energy and business capacity. She carried on her farm with much success, made money and bought property. It was said that she would have her black pony saddled and ride into the field, knitting in hand, and oversee her farm laborers. She died about 1825 [1826], and was said to be 84 years of age.} {The Cartwright family were Episcopalians, but the only church in the Cumberland country was at Spring Hill, established by Rev. Thomas Craighead in 1785, and Mrs. Cartwright affiliated with that church. There are still in the family several time- yellowed papers signed by Thomas B. Craighead acknowledging receipt of money sent by Mrs. Cartwright for the support of the church. (Lily Cartwright Bell, *History of the Dickinson Road*, Goodlettsville, Tennessee: Robert Cartwright Chapter D. A. R., 1936?, 30)}

Robert and Pembroke Hunter Cartwright had ten children. {Robert Cartwright gave to each of his children a home and directed in his will that the home place be sold on the death of his wife. (Lily Cartwright Bell, *History of the Dickinson Road*, Goodlettsville, Tennessee: Robert

Cartwright Chapter D. A. R., 1936?, 30)} {The house was torn down about 1850}.

{According to Alexander Cotton Cartwright's memoir: Robert Cartwright was a man of kind and amiable disposition towards all persons, and especially towards his own family and servants. I have often heard Aunt Aliph, an old colored woman raised by him, tell of his kind treatment of his servants, and how they loved and respected him. Even the domestic animals on the farm seemed to recognize this trait by following him around when he went out to walk.}

{Aunt Sue (Susan) and Aunt Aliph were inherited by Jacob Cartwright, but were freed when he and his wife passed away, and then lived with John Hunter Cartwright at the old homestead on the Dickinson Road. It is needless to say they were privileged characters. The events of the trip from Fort Patrick Henry were indelibly impressed on the minds of these Negroes, and they delighted to tell the young scions of the family of the exciting incidents of long voyage. John Bell Cartwright, who passed away nine years ago {year not known} at the age of 86. remembered many of the graphic stories told by Aunt Aliph and Aunt Sue of long voyage, of the attacks by the Indians, of the danger from whirlpools and rapids at Muscle Shoals, of the welcome at the Fort on the Bluff when the family finally arrived, and of the tragic death of young John Hunter Cartwright at Clover Bottom in the fall of 1780. They both lived to a ripe old age. Aunt Aliph dying in 1860, and Aunt Sue in 1865. (Lily Cartwright Bell, *History of the Dickinson Road*, Goodlettsville, Tennessee: Robert Cartwright Chapter D. A. R., 1936?, 5, 28)}

*

Robert Cartwright's eldest son James (1770-1865) moved from Nashville to Station Camp near Gallatin in Sumner County by 1811. There he owned about 155 acres and five slaves according to tax records to 1817. James and Frances (Frankie) Thompson's (b. ca. 1782-1863) daughter, Elizabeth Cartwright (1812-1873), married Jacob Levi Warner [Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors: Warner to Percy Warner].

Will of Robert Cartwright, deceased. (proved) Feb. 19, 1810. To my beloved son Thomas Cartwright alias Hunter 270 acres of land it being the plantation and tract of land whereon I now live. To my beloved son Jacob Cartwright 200 acres of land it being the plantation and tract of land whereon he now lives. To my son James Cartwright \$500.00 it being in obligation on sundry persons in Natchez whenever collected to him. To my beloved daughter Elizabeth Rutherford 200 acres of land whereon she now lives by Deed of Gift formerly made to her. To my beloved son Robert Cartwright 300 acres of land be (sic) the plantation and tract of land whereon he now lives near the Black Fox Camp on the east end in Rutherford County, TN. To my beloved son David Cartwright all that part of two tracts of land that I purchased of Nathaniel Overall and Thomas Hobby (Hobdy?) that lies south of the Public Creek Road that he now lives on supposed to be 215 acres. To my beloved wife Prim(illegible, notes the transcriber. The name, of course, is Pemmy or Pembroke) Cartwright the plantation and tract of land whereon I now live with the use of seven negroes also household furniture etc. To my beloved son Jesse Cartwright the balance of the money due me on obligations on sundry people in natchez after deducting the \$500.00 for my son James, also \$600.00 at the death of my wife. At death of my wife, my plantation be sold and divided among my sons, Thomas, Jacob, James, Robert, David, and Jesse and my daughter Elizabeth Rutherford. Also at death of my wife, negroes are to be sold and divided equally among my children William, Martha, Mary and Anne each \$1.00 (sic; there must be a lack of proper punctuation here.) Also Aquilla Carmack \$1.00. I appoint my sons Thomas, Jacob and David executors. This 24 October 1809. Witnesses: Thomas Fawkes, William Trotter, and Shadrack Nye.

Will of Robert Cartwright (1722-1809), 1809 with a bequest to his son, James.

**Will of Pembroke Cartwright, deceased, of Davidson County.
(proved) 16 June 1826. To my son Jacob Cartwright my apple mill**

with two large troughs. To my son James Cartwright a negro boy and other property he has received. To my son Jesse Cartwright a negro girl and property he has already received of me also \$100.00. To the heirs of my son David Cartwright, to wit, Jaconia (probably should be Jacomine) Cartwright, Elbert Cartwright, Pembroke Cartwright, Emily Cartwright, Eliza Cartwright, and Sally Cartwright, the sum of \$600.00 to be equally divided between them when they become of age or marries (sic). To my grand daughter Pembroke Rutherford one by mare. All the property that I may die possessed with except what is already bequeathed etc. to be divided equally between Thomas Cartwright, Jacob Cartwright, James Cartwright, Betsy Rutherford, Robert Cartwright, Jesse Cartwright and the heirs of David Cartwright. I appoint Samuel L. Wharton and William Donelson, my executors. This 13 August 1818. Witnesses: Enoch Cunningham and John Cole.

Codicil: made 16 November 1818. I give unto my son Thomas Cartwright the sum of \$294.00 to be paid out of the proceeds of sale of my fattening hogs. To my grand daughter Polly Cartwright, daughter of my son James, a bed and furniture etc. To my grand daughter Pembroke Rutherford a bed and furniture etc. To my grand daughter Betsy Kittrell one cow and calf, set of knives and forks and other items. To my grand daughter Nancy Butterworth one sow and pigs. To my grand son John Hunter Cartwright one gray colt. To my grand daughter Pembroke Cartwright daughter of Robert Cartwright, a bay horse. Witnesses: George Wharton and Samuel L. Wharton. Apr. Term 1826.

Will (1818) of Anne Pembroke (Pemmy) Hunter Cartwright (b. ca. 1742-1826), third wife of Robert Cartwright, with bequests to her son, James Cartwright. Codicil (1818).

Cartwright Graveyards

The two Cartwright graveyards are in Davidson County, Tennessee located on Dickinson Road/Old Dickerson Pike.

The grave of Robert Cartwright is now in a protected graveyard. It is called the Cartwright-Cunningham Cemetery and is also known as Robert Cartwright Graveyard. It is located on Robert Cartwright Drive (The Retreat), Goodlettsville. The headstones are barely legible. 

The other Cartwright graveyard is located about half a mile distant on Old Dickerson Pike, Goodlettsville, Davidson County on land which was inherited by Robert Cartwright's son, Jacob Cartwright.  Here are buried Jacob Cartwright, his wife Patience Hobdy Cartwright, and many of their descendants. The Cartwrights in this graveyard are not our direct ancestors: Jacob Cartwright (1767-1828) was a son by Robert Cartwright's second marriage, to his third wife's sister.



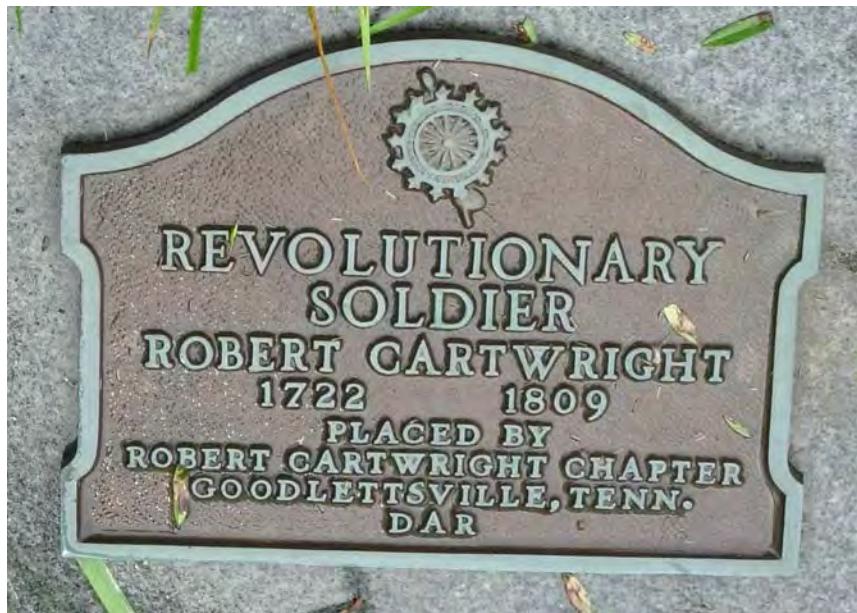
Cartwright-Cunningham Cemetery

Also known as: Robert Cartwright Graveyard

Robert Cartwright Drive (The Retreat), Goodlettsville, Davidson County, Tennessee.

From Dickerson Pike (Hwy 31W), go north/west on Robert Cartwright Drive, opposite Forest Lawn Cemetery. Access is from the west end of the parking lot in the apartment complex named "The Retreat at Dry Creek Farms." The cemetery is visible on a hill, about 100 yards north of Building 12. There is no access from Old Dickerson Pike.

GPS Coordinates: Latitude: 36.29833, Longitude: -86.73007



Robert Cartwright, Feb. 22, 1722-Dec. 24, 1809. "A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod; An honest man's the noblest work of God." {Alexander Pope, *Essay on Man*}.

WILLIAM JULIAN, my late husband deceased did xx appoint me his sole executrix of his last will xxxx his then wife with all his Lands as a Deede of Guift. And whereas: I the sd SARAH xx have intermarried with WILLIAM SHIPP nowe out of the great love and affection which I bare unto my now husband WILLIAM SHIPP & his children xxxxxxxxxxxx give and grant unto ANNE SHIPP the youngest daughter of WILLIAM SHIPP All that plantacon whereupon I do now live beinge in Elizabeth River with all that pte or dividend of land thereunto belonginge and all the houses &c to have and to hold after my decease /and not before/ and in case ye sd ANNE shall happen to dye

without issue the sd plantacon xxxx unto MATHEWE SHIPP the youngest sonne of ye sd WILLIAM SHIPPE & to his heirs forever and if in case he shall happen to dye with out issue then ye aforesd Plantacon unto MARY SHIPP the Eldest daughter of ye sd MATHEWE SHIPP and in case she shall dye without issue yr sd Plantacon unto WILLIAM SHIPP the Eldest sonne of WILLIAM SHIPP..... 15 Apr 1651
Wit: LEMUEL MASON
Teste: WILLM: JERMY
This Deede of Guift was acknowledged in Court 28 Apr 1651.

Signed: *Sara(?) Shipp*

Gift Deed of Sara Kempe Shipp (b. 1602), widow of William Julian, 1651

GEORGE ASHALL of ye little Creek in Linhaven parish in
ye County of Lower Norfolk . . .

Book E f. 134.

dated 1 Sept. 1671.

proved 17 Feb. 1672.

. . . to my Sonne Richard Ashall . . . my plantation
. . . called Wolves Neck . . .

. . . untill my Sonne George Ashall comes to the age of
sixteen yeares . . . plantation whereon I now live . . .
butt my will is that my well beloved wife his mother
Mary Ashall Enjoy the sd. plantation . . .

. . . to my Daughter Elizth the wife of Tho. Reynolds . . .

. . . unto my Daughter Mary Ashall . . .

. . . unto my Daughter Susanna . . .

. . . my Sonne Richard . . . my Eldest sonne . . .
wife Mary Ashall, sole Extx

. . . friend George Fouler to bee Overseer . . .

witnesses: Tho. Bridge.

Edward Bragger

George Henery.

George Ashall & Seale.

Will of George Ashall (d. ca. 1672) with bequests to his wife Mary and daughter, Mary Ashall Johnson, 1671.

WILLIAM LANGLY of Elizabeth River parish in ye County of Norfolk Gentn., Book 10 f. 12. dated 19 July 1715.
 proved 16 May 1718, by Tho: Willoughby, James Thelaball, Golwin Oast Junr & John Langley.
 Son William Langley fifty Acres of Land joyning to ye Land yt he now Lives on it being part of two hundred
 Acres of Land by pattent Taken up by my father it being ye north End of ye sd Land: run South for length to ye main road
 and East for breadth along (torn) of ye roade According to ye bounds of ye sd. Land
 unto my Son Wllm Langley my Gunn marked W (torn) upon ye barrall and my Great Chest and Chaire of black wallnutt
 unto my son Nathan Langley a A plantation wth one hundred and fifty Acres of Land more or Less According to ye
 bounds of ye pattent Lying at ye head of a branch of Tanners Creeke called ye Tucker Town branch as by the pattent dooth
 Appeare and fifty Eight Acres of land more wch I Tooke up Joyning to it as by pattent doath Appeare in Swamp and
 Joyning to ye Land of John Griffinn decd. ye sd. two hundred and Eight Acres of land as by ye pattents it will Appeare
 unto my son James Langley a peace of land lying up on ye head of the Indian Creek of ye North west river containing two
 hundred Acres more or less Joyning to ye land of Thomas Miller and on ye East ward side of a grate runn called ye beaver
 dam to begin at a pine tree by ye dam a line tree of Millers Joyning to my land and soe [p.67] running up ye main runn of
 that old beaver dam to ye head of it and Soe Strait to out side line of my land and Soe along ye sd. Line to ye corner tree yt
 Joyne to Millers Land and soe along that line to ye bever dam aforesd to a pine tree as may Appeare by Survey and by my
 deed from Joeb Martin for ye sd. land being part of Six hundred Acres of Land as by ye deed may Appeare
 unto my Son Abraham Langley two hundred Acres of land being part of Six hundred Acres of land I bought of Joel Martin
 as may Appeare by ye deed ye sd. two hundred Acres of land to beginus by ye Swamp side upon that line that parts my
 cosen Timo Langleys Land and mine and Soe runing along that line for length to ye head line and soe along ye head line
 for breath of ye sd. two hundred Acres of land and soe by a Strait corse down to a Swamp and soe to ye first beginning.
 unto my son Jacob Langley all ye remainder of my land that I bought of Joell Martin containing land that I have given to
 my son James Langley and two Hundred Acres more or Less Lying between the my Son Abraham Langleys land
 according to bounds as may Appeare by ye deed and my Survey negro Robin to him when he comes to ye age of twenty
 one

unto my most Dutefull son Jeremiah Langley my now dwelling plantation yt I now live upon and all ye land belonging to
 it according to ye bounds of the pattent containing five hundred acres more or less to my sd. son one peace of land
 Adjoyning to ye sd aforesaid land given to him Containing one hundred acres more or less according to ye bounds of ye
 patient Called by ye name of horners tree swamp ye sd. land I tooke up and pattented as may appear by ye pattent ye sd.
 land unto my sd. son my land and housing in Norfolk town according to ye bounds, thereof as may Appeare by ye deed
 and Survey thereof

**my great Coper still and worm & Tubb thereunto belonging and my Great Pitch Kettle to my daughter Margtt
 Johnson negro girl Cald by name bess in full of her portion**

unto Leml Thelabald who married wth my daughter Joyce five pounds in money in full of her portion
 unto George Ivy who married my daughter Elizabeth one Shilling in full of her portion
 ye remainder of my Estate boath reale and personall [p.68] not here to fore given away of what nature or quality Soe Ever
 to my aforesd. two sons Jeremiah Langley & Jacob Langley Share and Share alike. These my two sons sole Exectrs
 Witnesses:

Thomas Langley.
 James Thellaball.
 Thomas Willoughby.
 Godwin Oast.
 his James Guy. mark.
 John Denby
 WM. LANGUAGE & Seal

Will of Captain William Langley (b. ca. 1635) with a bequest to his daughter, Margaret Langley
 Johnson (b. 1639). Will dated July 19, 1715; probated May 16, 1718.

LANCASTER LOVETT of Linhaven in Lower Norfolk
County in Virg^a

Book E. f. 14—.

dated 17 Oct. 1672.

proved 15 Apr. 1673.

my body to be decently Interred according to ye manner
& custome of ye Church of England
unto my sonne Lancaster Lovett three hundred acres of
land being ye plantation whereon I now live from ye Iland
point to ye lyne of marked trees next to ye land of Rich.
poole
unto my Loving wife Ann Lovett
unto my Sonne Jno. Lovett three hundred acres of Land
next ajoyning to my Sonne Lancaster . . . next Jno.
Martin, decd next Rich. poole
unto my Sonne Thomas Lovett two hundred acres
ajoyning my sonne Jno. Lovetts . . . next
Rich. poole . . . next Martin . . . next Malachy
Thruston
unto my Sonne Randolph Lovett three hundred acres of
Land Lying and being att Linhaven . . . between ye
Land now in possession of George Minchin & Rich *bonny*
if he dye under age
give all my Stock of Cattle . . . att ye Easterne
Shore wch. now are att and use ye plantation wch. Thomas
Lambert now lives on . . . unto my two daughters
Mary & Elizabeth Lovett
to my Sonne Randolph Lovett . . . Cattle . . . att
plantation of Ben. Burrows
Sonne Lancaster Lovett & wife Ann Lovett Sole Exors,
untill ye Rest of my aforesd. Children shall bee att age,
my Sonnes of twenty one yearess and my daughters Six-
teeene yearess . . .
unto Bethsheba my daughter now wife to John ladd

witnesses: Thomas Bridge, aged 57 or thereabouts, proved.

Adam Keeling
Mala Thruston Lancaster Lovitt & Seale,

Codicil.

dated 19 Mch. 1673.

witnesses: Rich poole.
Jno. Corbett.

Lancaster Lovitt & Seale.

Will of Lancaster Lovett (d. 1673) with bequests to his son, Lancaster, 1672-1673. Land was patented for headrights.

JAMES THILABALL of Eliz. River prish in the County of
Lower Norfolk, Gent.

Book 5 f. 208.

dated 3 April 1692.

proved 15 Sept 1693, by Coll. Lemuell Mason & Mr. Thomas
Mason.

. . . well stricken in yeares . . .
. . . buried in Christian manor . . .
. . . unto my loveing Son ffrancis Thelaball One hundred
Acres of land, more or less, lying neare the plantation,
formerly belonging to W^m Doughan Deed, which Sd. Land
I formerly designed to give unto my Son Lemuel Now
Deed., and Now the above Said ffrancis and his heires
forever . . . one Negro woman . . . one Negro
boy . . . a high bed steed & a feather bed . . .
with Green Curtains & Dallians, wth Silk fring and a
Greene Woosted Rugg . . . a Hamaker . . . another
feather bed & boulster which Comonly Lyeth on the
Trundle bed steed wth a White Rugg and long table
wth fforne to it & a Joyners Cubbard & a Chaire of
Joyneis Worke . . . a great Copper kettle & two
pott Racks . . . One Iron Spitt, and Smale pr. of
Andjrons, & a paire of Helleards and a paire of Brass
Skales wth fower pnds of brass weights & a Cross Cutt

I give & bequeath unto my loving Son James Thelaball a Negro
girle . . . one feather bed and boulster, and a paire of
Sheets, wth Comonly Lyeth in the Shedd at the End of
the Dwelling house, & a blew Woosted Rugg, & a flock
bedd, One Silver Salt cellar, two Silver spoons marked
I T E & One brass Morter & Pestle & one pewter flaggon,
& one Copper Still & One large Chest wth a double Locke
& One toole Chest and all the tooles therein, & One pr.
of great Andjrons & One Iron Spitt & One Anvill . . .
Not to bee Delivered, untill after the Decease of my Wife
Elizabeth, wthout her Consent and likeing
. . . unto my loving Daughter Margaret Langley three
Silver spoons, and One Silver wrought wine Cupp, &
One Smale Copper kettle & one Smale pewter Still, and
a brass warming pann . . .

. . . unto my Loving Daughter Elizabeth Langeley, one
Negro girle . . . three Silver Spoons & One Smooth
Silver wine Cupp & one Smale Copper kettle . . .
. . . unto my loving Daughter Mary Chichester, One Silver
beere bole, One Silver Dram Cupp, One Smale Silver
Spoone, One Couch with feather bed and pillow in it
& a Rugg . . .
. . . unto my loving Cosen W^m Porten all my ffrench books
. . . my Said wife Elizabeth my whole & sole Execut^r
. . .

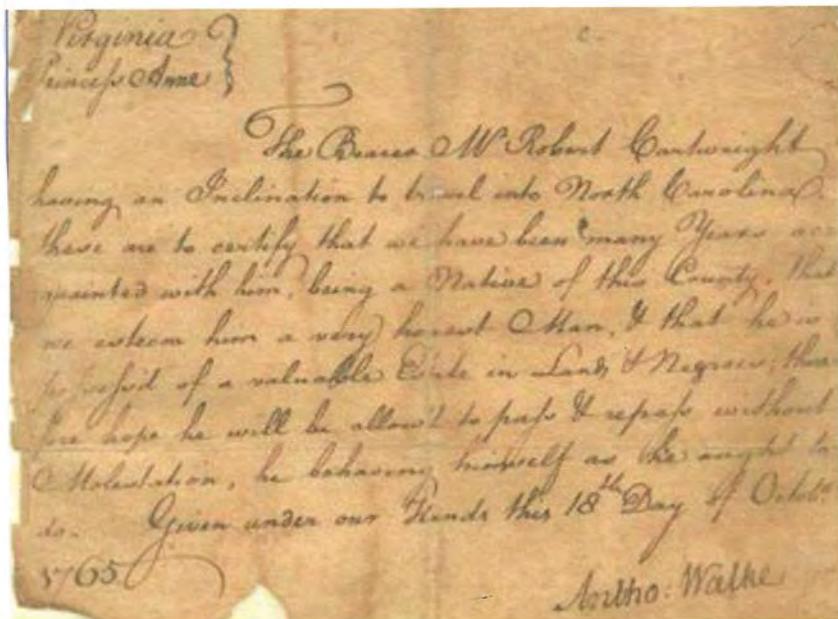
witnesses: Lemuel Mason.
Thomas Mason.
Mary Mason.

James Thelaball & Seale.

Will of James Thelaball (d. ca. 1692) with bequests to his daughter, Margaret Elizabeth Thelaball Langley, 1692.

I give and bequeath to
Mr. Josiah Mackie my best bed I have in the house & furniture
thereunto belonging as it stands, being ye same y^t he now lyeth
in & two Leather chairs, one plank chair & (notwithstanding
what is before given), my will is & it is my will that he have ye
labor & service of my negro woman Maria during his life, also
ye room where he now resides with full & free egress & regress
to ye same & pasturage for his horse as long as he sees fit to
make use of it.

Will of Jacob Johnson (b. ca. 1639-1710).



Virginia

Princess Anne

The Bearer W Robert Cartwright having an Inclination to travel into North Carolina. These are to certify that we have been many Years acquainted with him, being a Native of this County, that we esteem him a very honest Man, & that he is possessed of a valuable Estate in Lands & Negroes; therefore hope he will be allow'd to pass & repass without Molestation, he behaving himself as he ought to do. Given under our Hands this 18th Day of October.

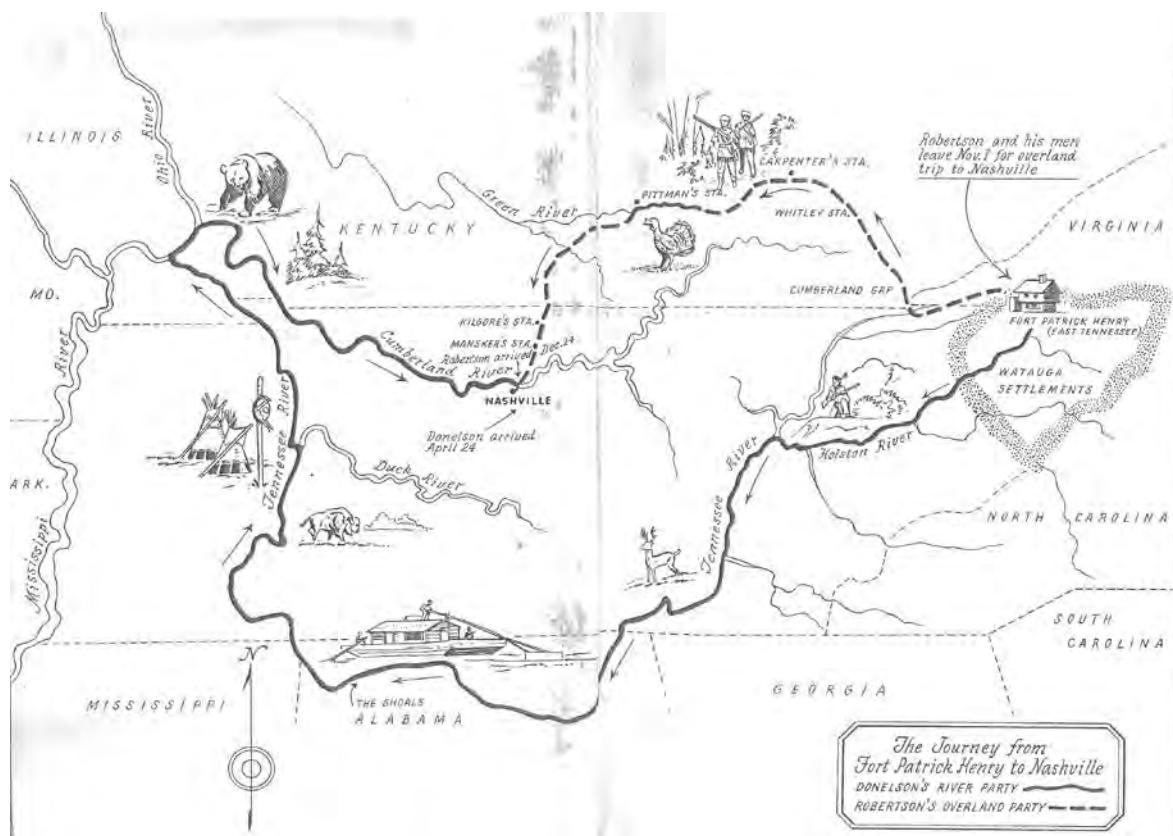
1765

Antho: Walke

Pass issued to Robert Cartwright, 1765.

The pass Robert Cartwright obtained to move from Currituck County to Watauga follows:

North Carolina, Currituck County. The bearer thereof, Mr. Robert Cartwright, an inhabitant of this county, and possessor of a considerable estate in land and Negroes, hath an inclination to travel; we, the subscribers, vestrymen and freeholders of the county aforesaid, beg leave to recommend him to the notice of every considerable person, as a man of honor and honesty. In testimony whereof we have signed our names this eighth day of October, 1771. Vestrymen...;
Inhabitants....



Robert Cartwright's Journey to Nashville by River in 1780

Alfred Leland Crabb, *Journey to Nashville: A Story of the Founding*, 1957, inside cover.

Cumberland Compact, May 1, 1780. Robert Cartwright's signature is in column 1 below the double lines. (Tennessee State Library and Archives).



Elizabeth Cartwright Warner (1812-1873), granddaughter of Robert Cartwright [See Warner, Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors].

Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors

**Philips / Phillips
Crafford, English, Exum, Horn, Jewry, Kinchen, Pope,
Prime, Purcell (Parsall, Pearsall),
Ruffin, Thomas, Watts**

*This information is provided for educational
and genealogical purposes only.*

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose
2016

Sadie Warner Frazer's

Paternal Ancestors

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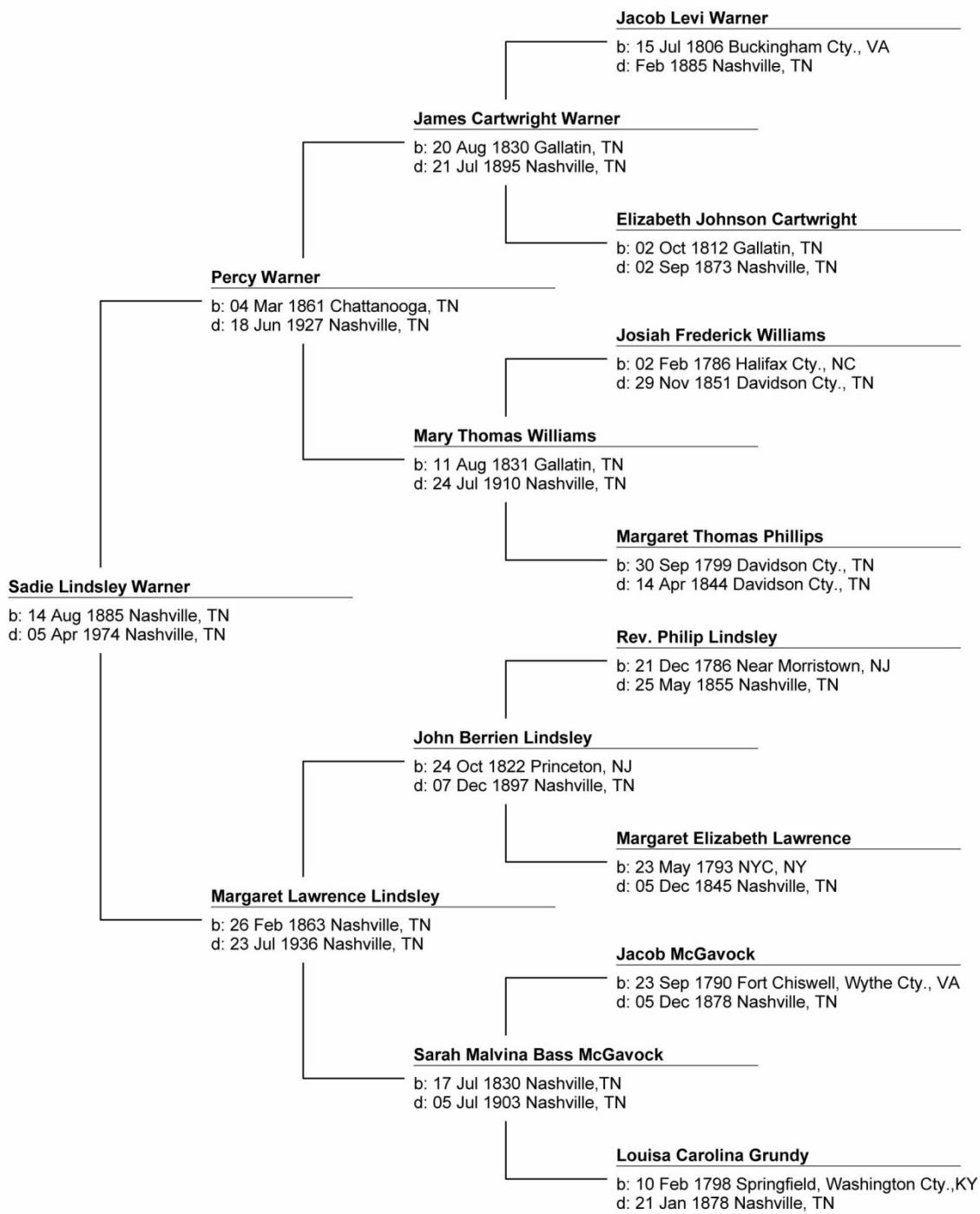
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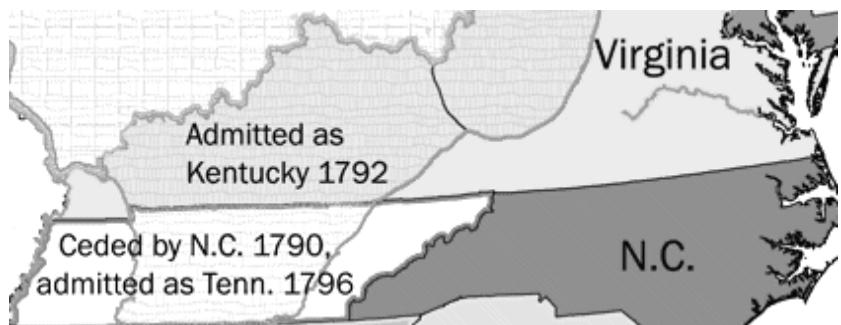
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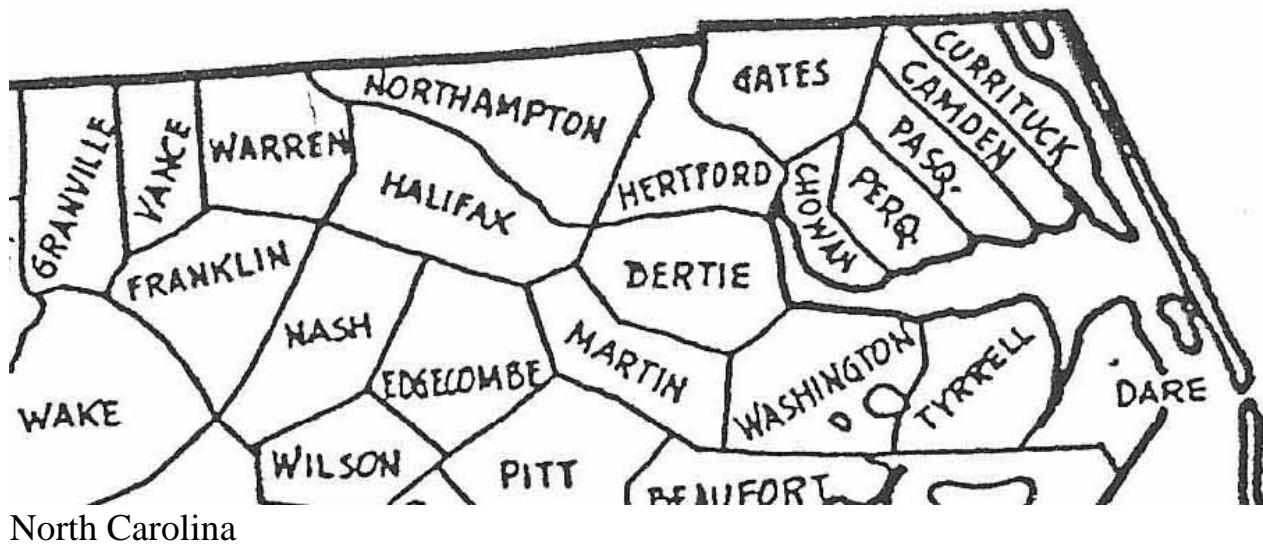
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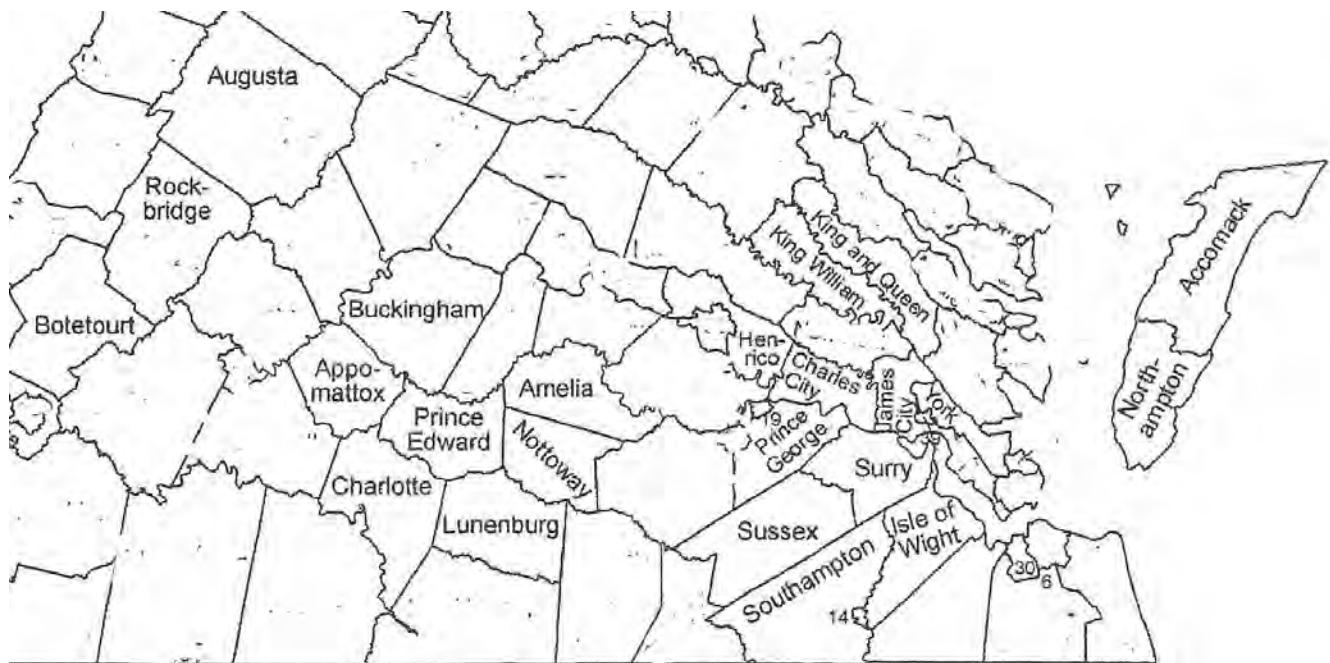
Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal and Maternal Ancestors



Tennessee



North Carolina



Virginia

Philips (Phillips until the Revolutionary War and subsequently in some documents).

Note: The Williams and Philips families have been well researched by Larry Feldhaus (<http://www.lfeldhaus.com/myfamilytree/>), Ed Tatum, Rex Phillips, Pete Hamilton, and Gerri Williams. I appreciate all their diligence and hard work, and have gratefully incorporated their research.

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

Descendants of John PHILIPS Sr.

-
- 1 John PHILIPS Sr. (about 1637 - about 1699)
 - + Elizabeth SURNAME UNKNOWN
 -2 John PHILIPS Jr. (about 1695 - about 1758)
 - + Martha CRAFFORD
 -3 Joseph PHILIPS (1726 - between Dec 1779 and 1784)
 - + Sarah EXUM (1731 - 1779)
 -4 Joseph PHILLIPS (1763 - 1822)
 - + Milbrey HORN (1764 - 1851)
 -5 Sarah PHILIPS (1783 - 1859)
 - + William WILLIAMS (1776 - 1862)
 -5 Mary PHILLIPS (1786 - 1813)
 - + Jesse WHARTON
 -5 Rebecca PHILLIPS (1790 - 1792)
 -5 Martha PHILLIPS (1792 - 1886)
 - + Thomas MARTIN (1780 - 1835)
 -6 Jane MARTIN
 -5 Charlotte PHILLIPS (1795 - 1811)
 -5 Henry Horn PHILLIPS (1797 - 1816)
 -5 Margaret Thomas PHILLIPS (1799 - 1844)
 - + Josiah Frederick WILLIAMS (1786 - 1851)
 -6 Robert WILLIAMS (1815 -)
 -6 Milbrey Horn WILLIAMS (1815 - 1864)
 - + Orville EWING (1806 - 1876)
 -6 Rebecca Philips WILLIAMS (about 1817 - 1844)
 - + Edwin Hickman EWING (1809 - 1902)
 -6 Joseph Philips WILLIAMS (1818 - 1862)
 - + Sarah Ann Magdalene PENNINGTON
 -6 Rowena Josey WILLIAMS (1822 - 1903)
 - + Judge Andrew EWING III (1815 - 1864)
 -6 Elisha WILLIAMS (1823 - about 1899)
 - + Sarah A. FINLEY
 -6 James Horn WILLIAMS (1826 - 1893)
 - + Mary Elizabeth FINLEY
 -6 Henry Philips WILLIAMS (1828 - 1901)
 - + Frances BRENNAN (1834 - 1869)
 - + Martha Ann HASKINS (1846 - 1930)
 -6 David Dwyer WILLIAMS (1829 - 1829)
 -6 Sarah Elizabeth WILLIAMS (1830 - 1903)
 - + Dr. Hervey McDonald WHITAKER
 -6 Mary Thomas WILLIAMS (1831 - 1910)
 - + James Cartwright WARNER (1830 - 1895)
 -6 John Maxey WILLIAMS (1833 - 1917)
 - + Mary BURTON
 -6 Martha M. WILLIAMS (1836 - 1918)
 - + Andrew Jackson DUNCAN (1856 -)
 -6 Margaret WILLIAMS (1837 - 1864)
 - + Dr. William Eggleston KENNEDY
 -5 William Duncan PHILLIPS (1804 - 1879)
 - + Susan CLARK (- before 1828)
 - + Eliza DRYER
 -4 Benjamin PHILIPS (1765 - 1820)
 - + Martha HINTON
 -5 Martha Ann PHILIPS (1800 - 1865)
 - + John Stark WILLIAMSON (1781 - 1825)
 -6 Tennessee Stark WILLIAMSON (1822 - 1903)
 - + Edward Branch HASKINS (1813 - 1868)
 -+ Mary CLARKE (- about 1693)
 -+ Ruth SURNAME UNKNOWN

James Cartwright Warner (1830-1895) [See Warner, Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors]

married Mary Thomas Williams (1831-1910) in 1852 in Gallatin, Tennessee. Mary Thomas

Williams' parents were Mary Thomas Philipps (1799-1844)¹ and Josiah Frederick Williams (1786-1851)[See Williams, Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors]. The Williams and Philipps families were connected in the 18th century in North Carolina; this connection continued in Tennessee in the 19th century.

Around 1638, the Phillips family was in Southampton County, Virginia; they were small farmers. There they knew members of our Washington family [See Washington, George A. Frazer's Maternal Ancestors]. Several generations lived in Surry County, Virginia. [See Early Philipps Genealogy below]. **Joseph Phillips** (b 1726-d. ca. 1784) married **Sarah Exum** (1731-1779) in 1751 in Virginia.

Descendants of William EXUM and Jane WILLS

- 1 William EXUM (1634 - about 1701)
 - + Jane WILLS (1638 -)
- ...2 William EXUM (about 1663 - between 25 Apr 1720 and 22 Aug 1720)
 - + Sussanah PURCELL (1680 -)
-3 John EXUM (about 1695 - between 23 Jan 1775 and Apr 1775)
 - + Elizabeth KINCHEN (about 1709 -)
-4 Sarah EXUM (1731 - 1779)
 - + Joseph PHILIPS (1726 - between Dec 1779 and 1784)

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

Sarah **Exum**'s ancestors were early settlers in Virginia. A William Exum came to the Isle of Wight before 1671. The Exums were Quakers and accumulated more than 1,000 acres of land through headrights.²

Descendants of William Ruffin

1 William Ruffin 1617 - 1674
.. +Elizabeth Jewry
.... 2 Robert Ruffin Sr. 1646 - 1693
..... +Elizabeth Prime 1663 - 1714
..... 3 Elizabeth Ruffin - 1761
..... +William Kinchen - 1735
..... 4 Elizabeth Kinchen 1709 -
..... +John Exum 1695 - 1775

Sarah Exum's father John Exum (b. ca. 1695-d. 1775) married Elizabeth **Kinchen** (b. ca. 1709).

Elizabeth Kinchen's father William Kinchen (d. 1735) was a landowner in the Isle of Wight County, Virginia; he was sheriff (the chief executive officer) in 1729 and a member of the Colonial Assembly (House of Burgess) in 1733. William Kinchen married Elizabeth **Ruffin** (d. 1761). Elizabeth Ruffin's father Robert Ruffin (b. ca. 1646-d. ca. 1693) owned 3,000 acres in Surry County; her mother Elizabeth **Prime** (1663-ca. 1714), born in the Isle of Wight, was a young widow. Elizabeth Ruffin's grandparents **William Ruffin** (1617-1674) and Elizabeth **Jewry** came to Virginia in 1635 (he as a young man; she as a child with her father).

*

² Headright: A headright represented the entitlement to a certain amount of land acreage granted by the Virginia Company of England under a system begun in 1618. Colonists already living in Virginia received a headright; new immigrants received a headright when they arrived in Virginia; and colonists received a headright when they paid for the passage of another individual to Virginia.

Philips, continued

Joseph Phillips and Sarah Exum Phillips moved to Tarboro, Edgecombe County, North Carolina before the Revolutionary War. Sarah's father **John Exum** also moved to Edgecombe County. Joseph Phillips and Sarah had two daughters and five sons. The Phillips changed their name from Phillips to Philips at the beginning of the Revolutionary War to distinguish themselves from another Phillips (2 "l"s name) family who were Tories (from Surry County and Isle of Wight, Virginia) in their Edgecombe County, North Carolina area. {Note over the years, many writers and publications used the Phillips (2 "l"s) spelling for the Philips family}. Joseph Philips served as a Captain in the 4th Regiment, North Carolina Continental Line. He is represented in the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati.³

According to a biographical sketch (but unconfirmed), Joseph Philip's son, Joseph (1763-1822) acted as a guide toward the end of the Revolutionary War and took part of the Battle at Kings Mountain, North Carolina in 1780 where he served in Colonel Benjamin Cleveland's command.

According to a biographical sketch (but unconfirmed), another son, Matthew, was a militia regimental commander (colonel); he died before the Battle of Kings Mountain due to an overdraught of water. Joseph Philips married Milbrey (Milbrey, Milberry) Horn (1764-1851) in 1785.

³ The Society of the Cincinnati is a historical organization with fourteen constituent societies in the United States and France founded in 1783 to preserve the ideals and fellowship of the American Revolutionary War officers. Present-day hereditary members must be descended from an officer who served in the Continental Army or Navy for at least three years, from an officer in the Continental Army who died or was killed in service, or from an officer in the Continental Army serving at the close of the Revolution. Each officer may be represented by only one descendant at any given time.

*

Descendants of William Horn

- 1 William Horn 1690 - 1753
 - .. +Margaret Surname Unknown
 - 2 Henry Horn Elder 1716 - 1798
 - +Ann Purcell
 - 3 William Horn 1738 - 1791
 - +Mary Thomas - 1778
 - 4 Milbrey Horn 1764 - 1851
 - +Joseph Phillips 1763 - 1822

Milbrey Horn's parents, **William Horn** (1738-1791)  and **Mary Thomas** (d. ca. 1778), moved from Nansemond County, Virginia to North Carolina. William Horn's parents, Henry Horn, the Elder (1716-1798) and **Ann Purcell** were disowned by the Quakers for breach of discipline in 1775. Ann Purcell's (Parsall, Pearsall) ancestors came to Virginia around 1630; they could trace their ancestors back to William the Conqueror.

Descendants of John Thomas Sr.

- 1 John Thomas Sr. 1606 - 1661
 - .. +Dorothy Surname Unknown
 - 2 John Thomas Jr. 1628 - 1678/79
 - +Ellinor Montague 1630 - 1666/67
 - 3 Richard Thomas
 - +Elizabeth Saunders
 - 4 [1] John Thomas Sr. 1668 - 1711
 - +Elizabeth Rogers 1660 - 1675
 - 5 John Thomas Jr. - 1751
 - +Elizabeth Surname Unknown 1690 -
 - 6 Joseph Thomas 1713/14 - 1758
 - +Mourning Pope - 1781
 - 7 Mary Thomas - 1778
 - +William Horn 1738 - 1791
 - *2nd Wife of [1] John Thomas Sr.:
 - +Mary Lawrence

Mary Thomas' father, **Joseph Thomas** (1713/14-1758) moved from Virginia to Edgecombe County, North Carolina in 1742. The first Thomas, John Thomas Sr. (1606-1661) arrived in Virginia in 1622 on the ship *Southampton*. He acquired 1,000 acres in York County. John Thomas Jr. (1628-1679) moved to Nansemond County, Virginia.

Descendants of William Pope

1 William Pope 1634 - 1700
.. +Mary Bozman 1641 -
.... 2 Henry Pope 1663 - 1728
..... +Sarah Watts 1664 -
..... 3 [2] Jacob Pope - 1772
..... +Mourning Surname Unknown
..... 4 [1] Mourning Pope - 1781
..... +Jeremiah Hillard Sr.
..... *2nd Husband of [1] Mourning Pope:
..... +Joseph Thomas 1713/14 - 1758
..... 5 Mary Thomas - 1778
..... +William Horn 1738 - 1791
..... *3rd Husband of [1] Mourning Pope:
..... +William Pridgeon
..... *4th Husband of [1] Mourning Pope:
..... +George Wimberley Sr.
..... *2nd Wife of [2] Jacob Pope:
..... +Tabitha Surname Unknown
..... *3rd Wife of [2] Jacob Pope:
..... +Jane Braswell

Mary Thomas' mother was **Mourning Pope** (d. 1781), who was born in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. The first Pope in Virginia was William Pope (1634-1700) who owned land in Nansemond County in 1656. He was a member of the House of Burgess.

Descendants of Henry Watts

1 Henry Watts - 1670
.. +Name Unknown
.... 2 John Watts 1638 - 1697/98
..... +Alice English
..... 3 Sarah Watts 1664 -
..... +Henry Pope 1663 - 1728

Mourning Pope's ancestors on the Pope side go back via the **Watts** family (who came to the Isle of Wight before 1643)  to Captain **John English** who came with his daughter, Alice, to the Isle of Wight, Virginia. Capt. John English is eligible to be represented in the Jamestowne Society. Capt. English was a member of the House of Burgess in 1658-1659. 

*

Philips, continued

After the American Revolutionary War, Joseph Philips went to Tennessee on surveying trips and decided to relocate. He bought several land grants in 1790 and 1791. He moved from Tarboro, Edgecombe County, North Carolina to Davidson County, Tennessee in 1791 with his wife and their three daughters, Mary, Sarah and Rebecca. They brought their belongings including livestock and twenty-five slaves. It is quite possible that they came via the Wilderness Trail which the Robertson expedition used in 1780, passing through the Cumberland Gap and then north to near present day Danville, and then south toward Nashville.⁴ The place where Joseph Philips settled was located before reaching the Cumberland Bluffs so they most likely did not cross the Cumberland River. His descendants are eligible for membership in Society of First Families of Tennessee.

In December 1792, Joseph Philips bought a 640 acre land grant (granted by North Carolina in 1786) on Whites Creek (on Dickerson Pike, six miles north of Nashville) in Gallatin. There he founded the Sugar Tree Grove Plantation and built a large two story log cabin.

⁴ Population of Nashville, Tennessee: 1800- 350; 1810- 1,100; 1820- 3,410; 1830- 5,566; 1840- 6,929; 1850- 10,165; 1860- 16,988; 1870- 25,865; 1900- 80,865.

In 1796, Joseph Washington visited with Joseph Philips at his home, but (according to family memoirs), Joseph Washington found the area too densely populated and proceeded north to Robertson County where he founded Wessyngton Plantation.

Joseph Philips' log cabin home burned to the ground in 1804 (or 1808). Subsequently he built Sylvan Hall, their stately Federalist style plantation home. It was also called the "Philips Place." The bricks were burned on the place. The furniture, designed by an itinerant cabinetmaker, in the Hepplewhite style, were crafted by their slaves. The plantation reached probably 1,000 acres at its height, with about 55 slave families. The farm raised corn, rye, and wheat. It had a grist mill and distillery. In 1822, the plantation had 4,000 weight of pork, 35 hogs, 15 ewe sheep, 5 cows on hand. The family founded its family graveyard around 1811.

Joseph and Milbrey Horn Philips had nine children, three sons and six daughters. Two sons and two daughters died young. Rebecca, their two year old daughter died in July 1792, shortly after the move to Tennessee. Charlotte drowned while at boarding school near Nashville at age 16 in 1811. Henry died in 1816 after a few years in college and in business.

Sarah "Sally" ("Sallie") Philips (1783-1859) married a Harvard-educated lawyer William Williams (1776-1862) in 1807. The Philips family knew the Williams family in North Carolina

[See Williams, Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors], and she moved to his farm on the Gallatin Road.

Mary "Polly" Philipps (1786-1813) married Jesse Wharton from Virginia. He was a lawyer, a US Congressman and Senator. They had three children. She died at age 26.

Our ancestor, Margaret "Peggy" Thomas Philipps (1799-1844) married William Williams' brother, Josiah Frederick Williams (1786-1851) [See Williams, Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors] at Sylvan Hall in 1815. They lived at Maplewood, Williams' nearby plantation. They had fourteen children, three of whom married into the Ewing family.

One of Joseph Philipps' daughters had a difficult, but fascinating long life that she recounted in her memoirs.

Martha "Patsy" Philipps (1792-1886) recalled:

I can remember when I was a little girl about seven years old, my mother taking me to witness the obsequies of General Washington [funeral at Mt. Vernon, December 18, 1799]. I had never seen such a large gathering of people before. A coffin and all the form of a funeral and the sad look of all present made a deep impression upon me. I was impressed by the idea that the great man's body was really in the coffin.

Martha "Patsy" Philipps married an Irishman, Thomas Martin, who wanted to farm in Louisiana.
 The family took a flat boat to a new home in Louisiana in 1811. Her memoirs continue the story:

During the War [of 1812] the planters often could not obtain certain articles that were necessary for them to have. Mr. Martin, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Patten, Mr. Caffery and others concluded to take a schooner and go where they had heard they could obtain those things. They purchased what they

required and were returning home. [At the end of December 1813] the second night a terrible storm came on. They dropped anchor and remained until daylight. The pilot thought they might set sail with safety, but very soon they found the vessel sinking. They threw a portion of iron out but still they found there was no hope of saving it. Having a yawl and. being only half a mile from land, all got in except three or four. Mr. Sumner, Mr. Patten, the pilot, and a servant of ours remained on the vessel, a part of it being out of water. After getting on the beach, Mr. Caffery and one of the sailors returned, and found Mr. Sumner, his arms around a plank, drowned. Mr. Patten and, the pilot were not to be found. The servant was hanging on the mast perfectly insensible. They were brought ashore and Mr. Sumner was buried on the Island. [His remains were reinterred, or a memorial grave was erected, in the Philips Family Graveyard, Sylvan Hall. The inscription stated that Joseph John Sumner “perished in the Gulf of Mexico the morning of December 13, 1813”]

[]. The boy recovered. They were all left ashore without any provisions and had only a small yawl in which to get home. They left the next morning, making slow progress. Two days after, they saw some vessels ashore, and immediately made for them. Mr. Martin concluded it was most prudent for one of them to go and ascertain who they were. He went himself and found it was LaFitte, the pirate. He made his situation known, and immediately LaFitte sent for them and treated them with all the kindness possible, taking them aboard his vessel and giving them a bountiful breakfast. Mr. Martin related their unfortunate disaster to him and how far they were from home. He had a schooner made ready and provisions put on and all that was necessary. He inquired of Mr. Martin if he had a family. He replied “I have a wife and one child.” He sent me a demijohn of Madeira wine and the first pineapple cheese I ever saw. He told my husband that the schooner was a present to him.

[In another encounter, LaFitte, who was in hiding after having escaped from prison, asked her husband to deliver some letters.].... LaFitte talked to him, saying, “Sir, I think I can trust you.” Knowing him, his reply was, “You can. Your kindness to me cannot be forgotten and whatever I can do for you will be done with pleasure.”

The pirate LaFitte gave “Patsy” Philips Martin several pins, earrings and sets of jewelry. “Patsy” gave some pieces to her sister who passed them on to her daughter, Mary Thomas Williams Warner. A set of earrings, which had been made into pins, were then given to her granddaughter,

Sadie Warner, at her high school graduation in 1903. []

Shortly after that encounter, “Patsy” Philips Martin was in a horse buggy accident; her leg was amputated with no pain killers. She wrote: “my suffering was only known to my God & myself.”

Percy Warner, recalled visiting his Great Aunt Patsy, when he was a child. He said she had a parlor trick that was a great hit with the children. She sat in a chair and had the children gather around her on the floor. She then handed a long hat pin to one and invited him to stick it in her leg. The children were stunned and amazed, but, after some encouragement, the child complied. No response from Aunt Patsy. The hat pin was passed around and each child had a turn at sticking it in Aunt Patsy's leg. Finally, she laughed and hitched up the hem of her skirt to reveal her wooden leg. Of course, to little boys, a wooden leg was fascinating and wonderful in its own right, so a visit to Aunt Patsy's was considered a real treat.

"Patsy" Philips Martin was a member of the Nashville elite who were part of the celebrated visit of General Lafayette:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Martha “Patsy” Philips Martin also was close with President Andrew Jackson:

There were many officers that belonged to the army stationed at Nashville. My father invited them all with their wives out to dine, and well do I remember their happy, jovial manner. Among them was General Jackson, a noble, elegant looking gentleman. He wore a long que [?] and, powdered hair, which was the fashion in those days. They all appeared to enjoy the dinner and drank freely of the old peach brandy which my father always kept. The company returned to Nashville in the evening, apparently quite well pleased with their visit. My eldest sister, Mary, was then a young lady, much admired and quite pretty.

General Jackson being an old friend of my husband, I feel I must say something in regard to him. As a statesman and a military man, none exceeded him. In 1824 he was nominated for president of the United States but was defeated.

In 1828 he was elected and in 1832 he had an overwhelming majority. Mrs. Jackson lived but a short time after he was first elected, which made a great change in him. He never afterwards had the happy, cheerful look he had before his death. The last time my husband saw him, he stopped at our home on the Gallatin Pike, with some friends, as he was on his way to Washington at the beginning of his second term. He looked sad, and he asked my daughter to play and sing “Old Lang Syne”. On his arrival at Washington, he sent my husband his likeness, which I have now.

After his return from Washington, General Jackson remained. on his farm, his adopted son and his son’s wife living with him. I paid him a visit two weeks before his death [June 8, 1845].

Although he was not able to come out of his room, he received me most cordially and inquired for all my family. I sat with him until dinner was announced. Before leaving, I walked in the garden and when I went inside again to take leave of him, he said: “Have you been in the garden?” I replied that I had and I gave him a rose which I had in my hand. He took the rose, then took my hand saying, “Farewell, my dear, and may God bless you.” Two weeks after that visit, I attended his funeral. Mr. Edgar preached from Revelations , verse 14.

His likeness was only finished a few days before his death, taken by a gentleman that had been sent from France for that purpose.

Martha “Patsy” Philips Martin, Memoirs: *Battle Book*, Ch. VI. <http://lfieldhaus.tripod.com/philipsfamily>

According to Sadie Warner Frazer’s memoirs, Mary Thomas Williams first saw her future husband, James Cartwright Warner, from “Patsy” Philips Martin’s front porch.⁵ He was returning to Gallatin from Nashville where he had been on business and “stopped in” to see Mrs. Martin who knew everyone. They married in 1852.

*

⁵ Sadie Warner Frazer (1885-1974) was the eldest daughter of Percy and Margaret Warner. She wrote her memoirs in the 1950s; the memoirs are in the Sadie Warner Frazer Papers in the Tennessee State Archives.

Joseph Philips invested in the Nashville Bank; in 1822 he owned shares valued at \$7,000 (\$134,000 in 2010 value). Joseph Philips died in 1822 at the age of 59.  His son, William Duncan, was only 18; his son-in-law, Josiah Frederick Williams, became his guardian. Joseph Philips' 1820 will divided his 32 "negroes" and their families by name among his children and his widow. [In addition, he could have left his son 25 negroes. His will also indicated that he knew members of our McGavock family [See McGavock, Sadie Warner Frazer's Southern Maternal Ancestors] who were named trustees of the financial affairs of some of his minor grandchildren.

William Duncan Philips (1804-1879) inherited Sylvan Hall and 1,000 acres, valued at \$40,000 (\$768,000 in 2010). He married Susan Clark who died; in 1828 he married Eliza Dryer who was born and raised in Ireland. Sylvan Hall passed on to his daughter who married into the Polk family. In her memoirs, Sadie Warner Frazer wrote about the family and Sylvan Hall in the 1890s:

We have often gone to visit our Philips kin at "Sylvan Hall" with our grandmother Warner [Mary Thomas Williams Warner]. They frequently gave spend-the-day family reunions. We would leave Renraw in the early forenoon (by carriage of course), go out the Gallatin Pike to Maplewood, out through Maplewood over a road of sorts and emerge on the Dickerson Pike a short distance from Sylvan Hall. These reunions were always happy, hilarious affairs with such kissing and hugging of cousins infrequently seen.

These reunions were social events that were reported in Nashville's newspapers. In 1904 175 descendants were entertained on the great lawn. The reunion honored its "eldest representative, Mrs. James C. Warner" (Mary Thomas Williams Warner). Sylvan Hall stayed in the family until 1915. The building eventually was purchased by the Bellshire

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Crafford, English, Exum, Horn, Jewry, Kinchen,
Pope, Prime, Purcell (Parsall, Pearsall), Ruffin, Thomas, Watts

United Methodist Church; it stood until 1962 when it was razed.

Will of John English, of Isle of Wight County, Va. In the Name of God Amen:
I *John English* being sick and weak but in perfect sense and memory, I make this
my last will and testament, in the manner and form as followeth:

I will and bequeath my soul to God who gave it to me, and my body to the
earth to be buried in a decent manner.

I will and bequeath to my loving daughter Frances Ilis all my pictures.

I will and bequeath to my loving daughter Elizabeth Church ten shillings to buy
her a ring.

I will and bequeath to my loving son-in-law, *John Watts*, all my wearing
apparel, both linen and woolen.

I will and bequeath unto my Grand son *John Ilis* the first fould that the maire
bringeth.

I will and bequeath to my Grand son John Watts the next maire fould my maire
bringeth.

I will and bequeath unto my daughter *Alice Watts* six yards of serge.

I will and bequeath unto my three daughters Mary English, and Sarah English,
and Martha English all the rest of my Estate as follows: Maires, and horses, and
cattle, goods and household stuff, to be equally divided in kind and it is my will
and desire that my daughter Francis Ilis and my son-in-law John Watts, to be my
overseers, of this my will preformed, and to make a eakell division between my
three daughters of my estate, as witness my hand and Seal this 13th day of August,
1678.

John English (Seal).

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us Daniel Miles and Thomas X
Bell, (the mark of). Proved in Court held for the Isle of Wight County the 9th
day of October, 1678, by the oathes of Daniel Miles and Thomas Bell and ordered
to be recorded.

Test.: John Broomfield, Clerk Court.

Will of John English (d. 1678), with bequests to his daughter, Alice English Watts, and
son-in-law, John Watts, 1678.

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Pope, Prime, Purcell (Parsall, Pearsall), Ruffin, Thomas, Watts

Will of (2) John Watts
Made January 20, 1697-8; proved February 9, 1697-8
 Isle of Wight County, Virginia
 W. B. 2, page 386.

In the Name of God, Amen, I, John Watts being sick & weak of body
but in perfect memory praised be God for it, doo make this my last will
and testament in manner as followeth:-

I doo bequeath to my son John Watts six head of cattle which is
named to be his, with my _____ and my _____ and a small brass pott,
and one iron pott, which is the big est one and one feather bed which
is up stairs with the furniture thereunto belonging, and the great brass
kettle and six hampered plates and four pewter dishes and three ewes,
which my will is he shall putt his brother in stock out of them.

I doo give to my daughter Sara Pope my _____ table, and a
warming pan, a little brass kettle, six earthen plates and a earthen
porringer, and after my debt paid I doo bequeath the rest of my estate
to be equally divided amongst my three youngest children only I give to
my son John Watts two dozen pewter spoons.

Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of January 1697/8.

his
Jno. X Watts (SEAL)
mark

Will (1697/98) of John Watts (1638-1698) with bequests to his daughter, Sara Watts Pope.

WILL OF HENRY POPE, A. D. 1728. Will Book 3, p. 127, I. of W., Va.:—I, *Henry Pope* being at present weak in body, but perfect in sense and right in mind, calling to mind that it is once appointed for all men to dye, think fit to make this my last Will and Testament wherein I give and bequeath my Lands and other Estate which it has pleased Almighty God to bestow upon me in this World in manner and form as followeth:

Item 1. I give unto my Son William Pope five shillings Current money he having had his part before.

Item 2. I give unto my Son Henry Pope five shillings Current money he having had his part before. Deed of Gift, December 3rd, 1717.

Item 3. I give unto my Son Richard Pope five shillings, he having had his part before. (Deed of Gift, July 22nd, 1717.)

Item 4. I give unto my Son Jacob Pope five shillings, he having had his part before.

Item 5. I give unto my Son *John Pope* five shillings, he having had his part before.

Item 6. I give unto my daughter, Mary Williams, One Cow and Calf, she having had her part before.

Item 7. I give unto my Daughter Jane Brassole one Cow and Calf, she having had her part before.

Item 8. I give unto my Son Joseph Pope my tract of Land upon Black Creek to him and his heirs forever. Likewise two cows and calves and one Young Heifer

Will (1728) of Henry Pope (1663-1728) with bequests to his son, Jacob.

* In the Name of God Amen —

Jacob Pope of the County of Edgecombe in the Province of North Carolina being sick & weak of body but of perfect and sound memory do at this time think proper to settle my worldly affairs; For which purpose I make and ordain this my last Will and Testament Revoking and making Void all other Will or Wills formerly by me made or caused to be made but do as aforesaid ordain, Constitute and appoint this my last will and Testament Viz. First and Principally I recommend my soul to the hands of almighty God hoping he will be graciously pleas'd to receive the same; Secondly I leave my body to be decently interred according to the discretion of my Executors — And as it hath pleased Almighty God to bestow on me some worldly Goods & Chattels it is my Will and Desire that the same shall be disposed of in the following manner Viz: —

I give and bequeath to my son Sampson five shillings proclamation money to him & his heirs forever —

I also give & bequeath to each of my Daughters (Namely) Mourning Kimberley; Rebekah Sykes; and Mary Surgeoner five shillings like money to them and their Heirs forever. I give & bequeath to my loving wife Jane one bed and furniture to her and her Heirs forever; also the largest iron pot I have except one without a pair of Pothooks; likewise one of my largest Pewter basins and one of my best Dishes, also three Pewter plates all which articles I give & bequeath to her & her Heirs forever —

I also lend to my aforesaid wife one Cow such as she shall choose to be her property during her natural life or widowhood I also give and bequeath to my aforesaid wife one breeding Sow to her and her Heirs forever —

Will (1770) of Jacob Pope (d. 1772), [See transcription].

I leave to my loving Wife the use of one third part of my land
where she shall think proper also one third of Apple Orchard & the
use of all my houses during her natural life or widowhood, and
at her death or marriage it is my Will that my Grandson
Elijah Pope shall inherit all my land with houses, orchard
and every appertenance thereunto belonging for him and his
Heirs forever —

I leave to my aforesaid Wife my Negro boy named Frank during
her life or widowhood & at her decease or marriage it is my
Will that the said Negro shall go to my son Pilgrim Pope, to
him and his Heirs forever —

I give and bequeath to my said son Pilgrim all the rest of
my estate not already given away consisting of stock of cattle
the hogs & sheep with household furniture of every kind to him
and his Heirs forever — and lastly I appoint my aforesaid
son Pilgrim my whole & sole Executor of this my last Will
and Testament. Witness my hand and Seal this first day
of March anno Dom, one thousand seven hundred & seventy

Test. Robt. Diggs

his
Jacob + Pope ^{Seal}
mark

John Surgeon
Sarah + Surgeon
marks

Edgecombe County, N.C.

May Court 1772

The within Will was exhibited in open Court
by the Test and proved by the Oaths of Robert Diggs and John
Surgeon two of the Subscribing Witnesses thereto and at the
same time the Clerk therein Named was qualified according to
Law and the same being certified another Will recorded

Test J. H. Madlett

It is Recorded Test. —

J. H. Madlett

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Crafford, English, Exum, Horn, Jewry, Kinchen,
Pope, Prime, Purcell (Parsall, Pearsall), Ruffin, Thomas, Watts

In the name of God Amen. Jacob Pope of the Co of Edgecombe in the Province of North Carolina being sick and weak of body.....

I give and bequeath to my son Sampson five Schillings proclamation money to him & his heirs forever.--; I also give and bequeath to each of my Daughters (namly) **Mourning Wimberley**; Rebecca Sykes; and Mary Surginer five Schillings like money to them &their heirs forever.--; I give and bequeath to my loving wife Jane one bed and furniture to her and her Heirs forever; also the largest Iron pot I have except one with one pair of pothooks; likewise one of my largest Pewter Casom (?) and one of my best dishes, also three Pewter plates all which articles I give & bequeath to her and her Heirs forever.--; I leave to my loving **Wife** the use of one third part of my land where she shall think proper also one third of apple orchard & the use of all my houses During her natural life or Widowhood, and after death or marriage it is my wile (?) will that my granson Elijah Pope shall inherit all my land with houses, orchards and every appertenance thereunto belong for him and his Heirs forever. --; I leave to my aforesaid Wife my Negro boy named Frank During her life or widowhood & at her decease or marriage it is my will that the said Negro shall go to my son Pilgram Pope to him and his heirs forever; I give and bequeath to my said Son Pilgram all the rest of my Estate not already given away consisting of stock of Cattle, hogs & sheep with household furniture of every kind to him and his Heirs forever--; and lastly I appoint my aforesaid Son Pilgram my whole & Sole Executor of this my last will and Testament; Witness my hand and Seal this first day of March

Anno: Dom: One Thousand Seven hundred & Seventy.

Jacob (his X mark) Pope (seal)

Test. _____ Robt. Diggs (X) John Surginer (X)

Sarah Surginer, Edgecombe County

Will (1770) of Jacob Pope (d. 1772) with bequests to his daughter, Mourning Pope Thomas Wimberley and his wife.

Philipps / Phillips

Crafford, English, Exum, Horn, Jewry, Kinchen,
Pope, Prime, Purcell (Parsall, Pearsall), Ruffin, Thomas, Watts

Will.—In the Name of God, Amen. I Will *Exum* of ye Upper Parish of Isle of Wight County in ye Colony & Dominion of Virginia being aged and weak but of good & perfect mind & memory, laud & praise be Given to Almighty God for it doe make publish & declare this to be my last Will & Testament bend desirous to settle ye Estate which God in his mercy hath lent me in such sort yt after my decease it may be disposed of without suit or Controversy of or in ye law.

First & principally I commend my soul into ye hands of Almighty God my most merciful Creator, etc.

As touching my worldly estate I give & dispose thereof as followeth.

I give & bequeath unto my dau. Deborah Jones a Mare & filly, a Gold Ring formerly her Grandmother's.

I give & bequeath unto my loving Wife *Jane* Exum my plantation whereon I now live during her Natural life, and after ye decease of my said wife, I give & bequeath ye s'd plantation to my son Wm Exum his heirs for Ever.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my son William Exum 200 Acres being part of my land at Blackwater to him & his heirs forever.

I give unto my son Ifra. Exum my Plantation at Blackwater whereon he now lives, to him & his heirs forever.

I give & bequeath all my personal estate to my loving wife Jane whom I make my full & sole Executor of this my last Will & Testament. In witness whereof I have set my hand & seal this 3rd Day of December in the year of our Lord God 1700.

(Signed) William Exum.

Wit.:

Nathaniel Whitby }
Geo. Gurney }

Proved 10th Oct. 1700/1

Chas. Chapman Clerk.

(Deed Book 1661-1719, p. 436; W. & M. Q., 7, p. 253)

Will (1700) of William Exum (1634-d. ca. 1701) with bequests to his wife Jane and son, William Exum.

William Exum, of Isle of Wight Co. Will of; dated April 25, 1720. to his son John Exum, £3: 10: 0: curr. to his son William Exum, . . . of land on the north side of Round Hill Swamp, in Isle of Wight Co. at the mouth of Reedy Creek. son Joseph Exum the remainder part of the tract of land at Round Hill. son Robert Exum, 100 acres adjoining Robert Crockers plantation, . . . to the land I now dwell upon. daughters Ann & Sarah his plantation together with all the privileges . . . to belonging as long as they live unmarried and then to . . . & to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten. Wife Susan, $\frac{1}{2}$ of his household goods & moveable property. Executrix, wife Susan. Wit. Thos. Atkinson, Francis Exum. Wm.—(X)—Crocker. Probated Aug. 22, 1720. Bk. 2, p. 51.

Will (1720) of William Exum (b. ca. 1663-1720) with bequests to his son John Exum.

In the name of God Amen. I William Kinchen being sick & weak of Body but of perfect sense of memory do make & ordain this my last Will & Testament in manner & form as followeth. First & Principally I commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God and Body I commit to the ground and loveling all such Temporal Estate as it hath pleased God to bestow upon me I give & bestow as followeth. Imprimis I give & bequeath unto my loving son Mathew Kinchen the Plantation whereon I now live and all the land there into belonging from the lower end to the Butt Branch, and one Water Mill with all appurtenance thereunto belonging, and one still with appurtenance belonging to it that is on the said land. I give unto my said son Mathew Kinchen all the lands whereon John Pitman lives, the same containing seven hundred and fifty acres to him my said son Mathew Kinchen and his heirs forever.

ITEM I give unto my daughter **Elizabeth Exum** thirteen pounds and ten shillings current money. Five pounds sterling in goods to her and her heirs forever. I Give unto my Grandson William Jones one Iron Pott.

ITEM I give unto my daughter Martha Jarrell one Negro woman named Patience & three children by name, Ned, Freeman & Jammey. Thirty five pounds current money, one feather bed, one pair of sheets, one pair of blankets, a good Rugg, six Pewter Dishes, two basons, one dozen of Asord Mettal Spoons, two Iron Potts, two silver Spoons, one milling Brass Kettle, four Cows & Calves, one frying pan, one box iron, one dozen of plates & black trunk, one bible, ten pounds sterling in goods to her my said daughter and her heirs forever most of the above articles already delivered to her.

I Give Daughter Patience Taylor three negroes by name Moll, Luke & Nan, Thirty five pounds current money, twenty two pounds five shillings already lent to her husband, Etheldrod Taylor, two Basons, two silver spoons and ten pounds sterling in goods to her my said daughter and her heirs forever part of the said articles already delivered to her.

I Give unto my daughter Sarah Godwin six pounds sterling in goods and two silver spoons.

I Give unto my granddaughter Martha Godwin twenty pounds current money to her and heirs forever.

I Give unto my son William Kinchen six dozen of bottles, one silver tankard, two leather chairs, one great house rugg, two negros by names Peter & Hannah, one concent saw, two silver spoons, to him my said son and his heirs forever.

I Give unto my loving wife **Elizabeth** & my grandson William Kinchin to be equally divided between them all the cattle that is at the plantation where Negro Peter lives, that is raised there.

I Give unto my loving wife Elizabeth Kinchin one feather bed & furniture, one Negro woman called Rose, one Negro man called Seaco, and all my old using household staff to be equally divided between my wife Elizabeth and son Mathew Kinchen. And also what cattle belongs to my dwelling House.

I Give unto my son Mathew Kinchen six negroes by name Dick, Robbin, Sam & Jack & Mango that is at John Pitmans and the cattle & hoggs that is at the said Pitmans, he preforming the articles of agreement with the said Pitman, to him my said son and his heirs forever. It is my will and desire that all the hoggs at Johns be equally divided between my wife Elizabeth, my son William and my son Mathew Kinchen.

I Give unto my grandson William Kinchen one Negro boy by name of John Petro.

I Give unto my granddaughter Mary Jones One Negro boy called Peter.

ITEM it is my will and desire that all the debts due to me here in Virginia and all my merchandise and all concerns in England in money or tobacco and all the rest of my estate goods & chattells -----

I give unto my son Mathew Kinchen and his heirs forever. AND I do ordain & appoint my loving son Mathew Kinchen my whole and sole executor of this my last will & testament, evoking and making void all other wills hensfor made by me in Witness wherefo I now set my hand & seal this 13th day of August 1734. Signed Sealed & Declared Wm. Kinchen. In presence of Arthur Percell, John Dunkley, Henry H Flower. At a court held for Isles of Wight County July the 28th 1735.

Will (1735) of William Kinchen (d. 1735) with bequests to his daughter, Elizabeth Kinchen Exum and his wife.

I, William Jewry, of the Isle of Wight County, being very sick & weak, but of perfect mind and memory.

To be buried at the Discretion of my Executor in the Parish Church of the county afores'd.

After my Debts which I justly owe unto any man, being first paid and my funeral expenses satisfied.

Imprimis. I Give and Beqdeath unto Elizabeth Penny, the daughter of Richard Penny, of the county aforesaid, One yearling cow calf.

Item. I give and Bequeath unto Robert Ruffin, son of William Ruffin of the Isle of Wight county af'd, one Heifer of the proper Mark of me the s'd William Jewry.

Item. I give and Bequeath unto John Arran, son of John Arran of the County af'd a calf, all and singular, the rest of my estate I give and Bequeath unto my dear and loving friend ye af'd Jno. Aarran, for^r, and of this my last Will and Testament do make and ordain him full and sole Executor.

In Witness whereof I, the said William Jewry, renouncing all former wills to this my last Will & Testament, have set my hand the first of January Anno Domini, 1651.

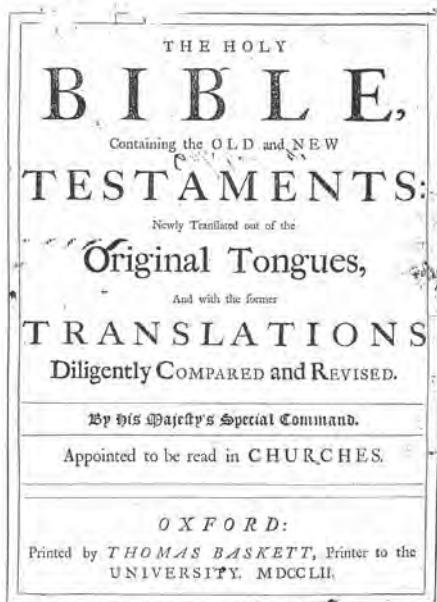
WILLIAM X JEWRY.
Mark.

Signed and delivered in the presence of us.

Richard R. P Penny, William XR Ruffin, William Westray.
Mark. Mark.

Will (1651) of William Jewry, with bequests to his son-in-law, Robert Ruffin.

Philipps / Phillips
Crafford, English, Exum, Horn, Jewry, Kinchen,
Pope, Prime, Purcell (Parsall, Pearsall), Ruffin, Thomas, Watts



Thomas Family Bible

Joseph Thomas, the son of John Thomas and Elizabeth Thomas was born in the year of our Lord 1710 September 23rd day —
Mary Thomas was born 18th of August 1712 —
Joseph Thomas died on the 2^d of February in 1713 —
Christian Thomas was born 14th March in 1715 —
Elizabeth Thomas was born the 14th January in 1717 —
Sarah Thomas was born the 9th of February 1719 —
Sannah Thomas was born 26th February in 1721 —
John Thomas was born 4th of November in 1723 —
Micajah Thomas was born the 13th of February 1725 —

Joseph Thomas Birth, 1713

Joseph Thomas Departed this Life
April 25th Day 1758.
Micajah Thomas Departed his Life
December the 14th Day 1769
Mary Crupper Departed this Life the 22nd day of August 1775
Mourning Wimberley Departed this Life —
March 17th Day 1781

Death of Joseph Thomas, 1758 and his widow Mourning Pope Thomas Wimberley, 1781.

A negro girl Lucy was born August 31 Day 1766
A negro girl Lucy was born February 27 Day 1768
A negro girl Lucy was born January 17 Day 1770
A negro boy Mingo was born December 20 Day 1772
A Negro Boy Doney was born March 2 Day 1774
A Negro girl Lett was born November 5 Day 1774
A Negro boy Jack was born May 21 Day 1775
A Negro girl Hagon was born October 19 Day 1776
A Negro girl Amy was born September 7 Day 1778
A Negro boy Peter was born January 8 Day 1781
A Negro boy Jim was born December 26 Day 1783
A Negro girl Jenny was born December 11 Day 1785
A Negro boy Sam was born August 26 Day 1786
A Negro girl Hannah was born February 16 Day 1788
A Negro boy Lewis was born March 18 Day 1789
A Negro Boy David was born January 14 Day 1790
A Negro boy Jerry was born April 5 Day 1790
A negro boy Ben was born January 6 Day 1791
A negro boy Tom was born April 18 Day 1791
A negro girl Lucy was born January 26 Day 1792
A negro girl Lucy was born January 27 Day 1792

List of Slaves owned by Joseph Thomas and his family; in the Thomas Family Bible.

Will of Joseph Thomas, Edgecombe County, North Carolina

Dau: Mary my lower tract of land on Pigg Basket Creek, Negro Tony, black walnut chest, etc.

Dau: Priscilla land I bought of John Wootten on Pigg Basket Creek, also a small tract of land on the north side of Pigg Basket Creek, also Negro Jack and black walnut chest.

Dau: Charity tract on Pigg Basket Creek the deed for which has not been taken out of office.

Dau: Morning black walnut chest and all the land on the north side of Peachtree Creek adj. my plantation.

Wife: Mourning Thomas lend use of my plantation where I now live along with all the labor of Negro Caesar for her lifetime with reversion to my dau Mourning.

My Negro man Peneser etc. are to be sold and proceeds divided among my children.

Exec: wife, my brother John Thomas

Wit: Micajah Thomas, William Defnall, Mourning Thomas.

Will (1757) of Joseph Thomas (1713/14-1758), abstracts with bequests to his daughter, Mary Thomas Horn and his wife.

WILL OF HENRY POPE, A. D. 1728. Will Book 3, p. 127, I. of W., Va.:—I,
Henry Pope being at present weak in body, but perfect in sense and right in mind,
calling to mind that it is once appointed for all men to dye, think fit to make this
my last Will and Testament wherein I give and bequeath my Lands and other Estate
which it has pleased Almighty God to bestow upon me in this World in manner and
form as followeth:

Item 1. I give unto my Son William Pope five shillings Current money he
having had his part before.

Item 2. I give unto my Son Henry Pope five shillings Current money he having
had his part before. Deed of Gift, December 3rd, 1717.

Item 3. I give unto my Son Richard Pope five shillings, he having had his
part before. (Deed of Gift, July 22nd, 1717.)

Item 4. I give unto my Son Jacob Pope five shillings, he having had his part
before.

Item 5. I give unto my Son *John Pope* five shillings, he having had his part
before.

Item 6. I give unto my daughter, Mary Williams, One Cow and Calf, she
having had her part before.

Item 7. I give unto my Daughter Jane Brassole one Cow and Calf, she having
had her part before.

Item 8. I give unto my Son Joseph Pope my tract of Land upon Black Creek
to him and his heirs forever. Likewise two cows and calves and one Young Heifer

Will (1728) of Henry Pope (1663-1728) with bequests to his son, Jacob.

In the name of God, Amen.

The Tenth Day of Septemb. in the year of our Lord Christ one Thousand Seven Hundred and fifty three, I William Horn Ser. being in Good Health of Body and of perfect mind and memory, Thanks be Given unto God; Therefore calling unto mind the Mortality of my Body; and Knowing that it is appointed for all Men once to Die; Do Make and ordain this my last will and Testamte, That is to Say, Principally and First of all, I give and recommend my Soul into the Hands of God that gave it, and My Body I recommend to the Earth to be Buried in Decent Christian Buriall at the Discretion of my Executors; Nothing Doubting but as the Generall Resurrecting, I shall Receive the Same Again by the mighty Power of God And as Touching Such Worldy Estate wherewith it hath Pleased God to bless me in this Life, I Give Demise and Dispose of the Same in the following Manner and Form---

Imprim. I give and Bequeath unto my Well beloved Sons William, **Henry**, Charles, Thomas and Moses, and to my wellbeloved Daughter Margaret, to Each of Them one Shilling Sterling to paid unto them after my Decease---

Item I Give and Bequeath unto the Heirs of my wellbeloved Son Michaell Horn all my stock of Cattle and Horses and Mares them and there Increase to him and his Heirs for Ever by the freely to be possessed and Enjoyed-

Item I Give and Bequeath unto my Wellbeloved Son Michaell one Gun and all my Household Goods and all Improvements whatsoever to me Belonging to him and his Heirs Forever by them freely to be Possessed and Enjoyed--

Item I Give and Bequeath unto the Heirs of my wellbeloved Son John Decd. one Shilling Sterling to be paid them after my Decease---and I do hereby Likewise Constitute make and ordain my wellbeloved Son Michaell Horn my Sole Executor of this my last will and Testamente, and I Do hereby Disallow, Revoke and Disanull all and Every other former---Testaments, Wills, Legacies and Bequests, and Executors by me in any ways before named, willed and Bequeathed Ratifying and Confirming this and no other to be my Last will and Testamente---

In Witness whereof I have Hereunto Sett my Hand and Seale the Day and year above Written---

Signed Sealed published, Pronounces and Declared, by the Said William Horn as his Last will and Testamt. in presence of Wm. Reynolds, Joyce (her mark) Reynolds, Ann (her mark) Hill, jurat, -- The mark of William (his mark) Horn.

Will (1753) of William Horn (d. 1753) with a bequest to his son, Henry.

Surry Co., VA, Will Book 10, p. 178:

In the name of God Amen I JOHN PHILLIPS of the / County of Surry being of sound Mind and Memory (Thanks be / Given to Almighty God) Do make and us my last Will & / Testament in Manner and form form [sic] following that is

INPRIMIS I give to my Son JOHN a Feather Bed and furniture and Ten Current money

ITEM I give to my Son HARTWELL my Plantation in Southampton County / ng Three hundred and Twenty Acres also the Plantation where / on I now dwell Land on Bold Robin Branch in the / County of Surry aforesaid to him and his ever

p. 179

ITEM I also give to my Son HARTWELL my Two Negroe Boys named, Frank and / Jacob. Two Feather Beds and Furniture and Eleven Pounds Curr. / Money with the Interst thereon due by Bond from Mary Glover & Tho. / Bailey jun^r. I also give him my said Son HARTWELL my Young Bay / Horse and my Saddle and Bridle Two Iron Potts & Hooks Two Chest / Four Cyder Casks. One pot Rack the Shortest Three Chairs, one piece of Cotton & Thread Virginia Cloath for Shirting and one piece all Cotten / to make him a Coat and Breeches with Coton Cloth to Line them to be / delivered to him as he wants them together with all my wearing Cloths / and those that were his deceased Brothers. One Broad Axe one Adze One Auger / & Gouge

ITEM I direct that my Negro Wench Hanah shall be Sold by my Executor / hereafter named for the best Price that can be had And the Money arising / by the Sale to be Equally divided between my Sons ARTHUR & JOSEPH and my Daughter MARY WARREN or the Survivers of them or their legal / Representatives

ITEM I give to my Daughter MARY WARREN my Negro Boy named Jeff

ITEM I direct that my Negroes named Sam, & Phillip, Mingo, and Treat shall be / Sold by my Executor hereafter named for the best Price that can be had / and the Money arising by the Sales to be equally divided between my Son HARTWELL and my Five Daughters MARY, ELIZABETH, LUCY, SARAH, and ANN or / the Survivor of them or their legal Representatives.

ITEM I give to my Daughter ELIZABETH One Iron Pott

ITEM I give to my Daughter LUCY one Iron Pott

ITEM I give to my Daughter SARAH one Iron Pott

ITEM I give to my Daughter ANN one Iron Pott

ITEM I give all the Rest of my Estate to be Equally divided between my five Children / ELIZABETH, LUCY, SARAH, ANN & HARTWELL and I direct that my Negroes / and other Necessaries be kept on my Plantation to Finish my Crop / which is also to be equally divided amongst my last mentioned Five Children

ITEM I direct that my Estate shall not be appraised. And I do hereby Constitute & / appoint my Kinsman Carter Crafford and my Son HARTWELL Executors / of this my Last Will revoking and making void all former Wills by me / made In Witness whereof I have hereunto put my Hand and Seal / the Eleventh Day of August Anno Dom 1758

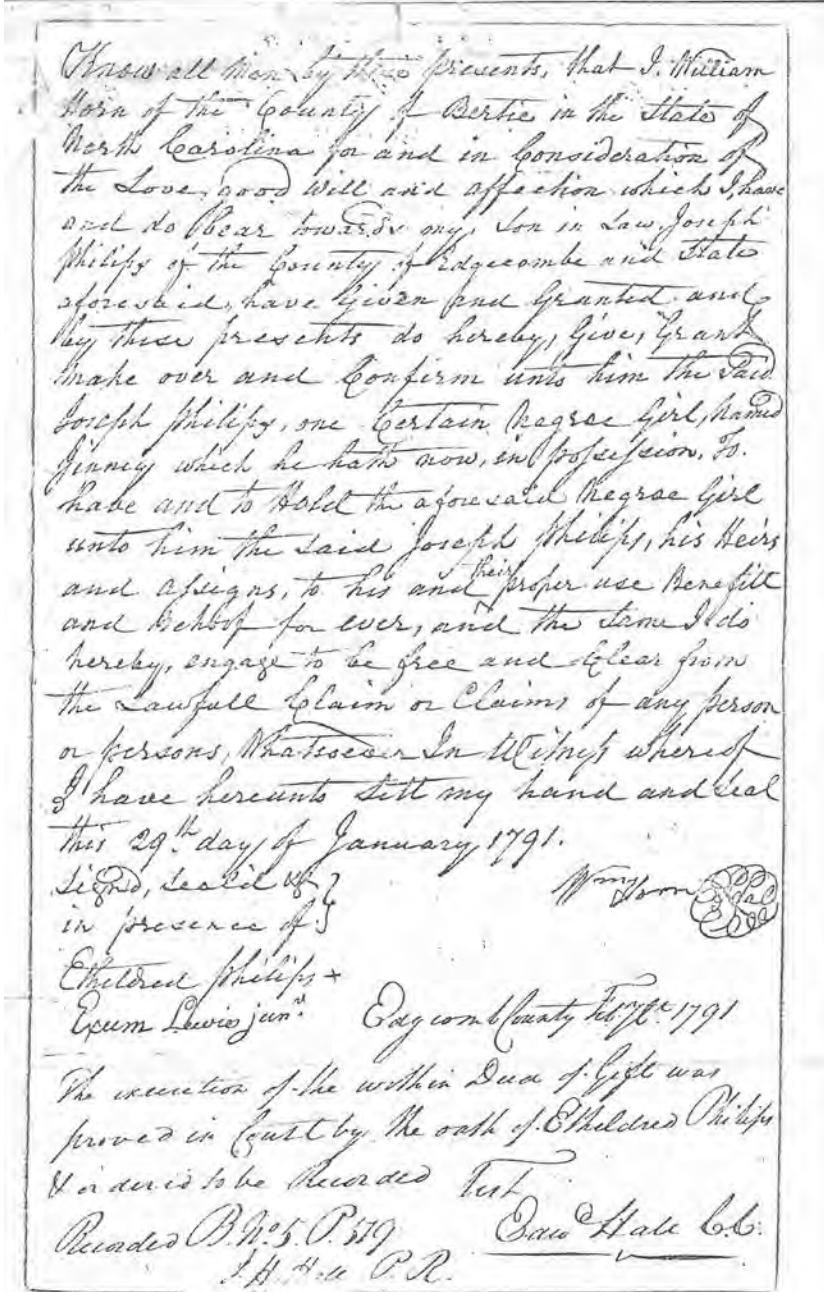
Signed Sealed, Published and Declared
to be the Last Will & Testament of JOHN

PHILLIPS in presence of John ± Phillips
John Ruffin John ± Regan William Magr

p. 180

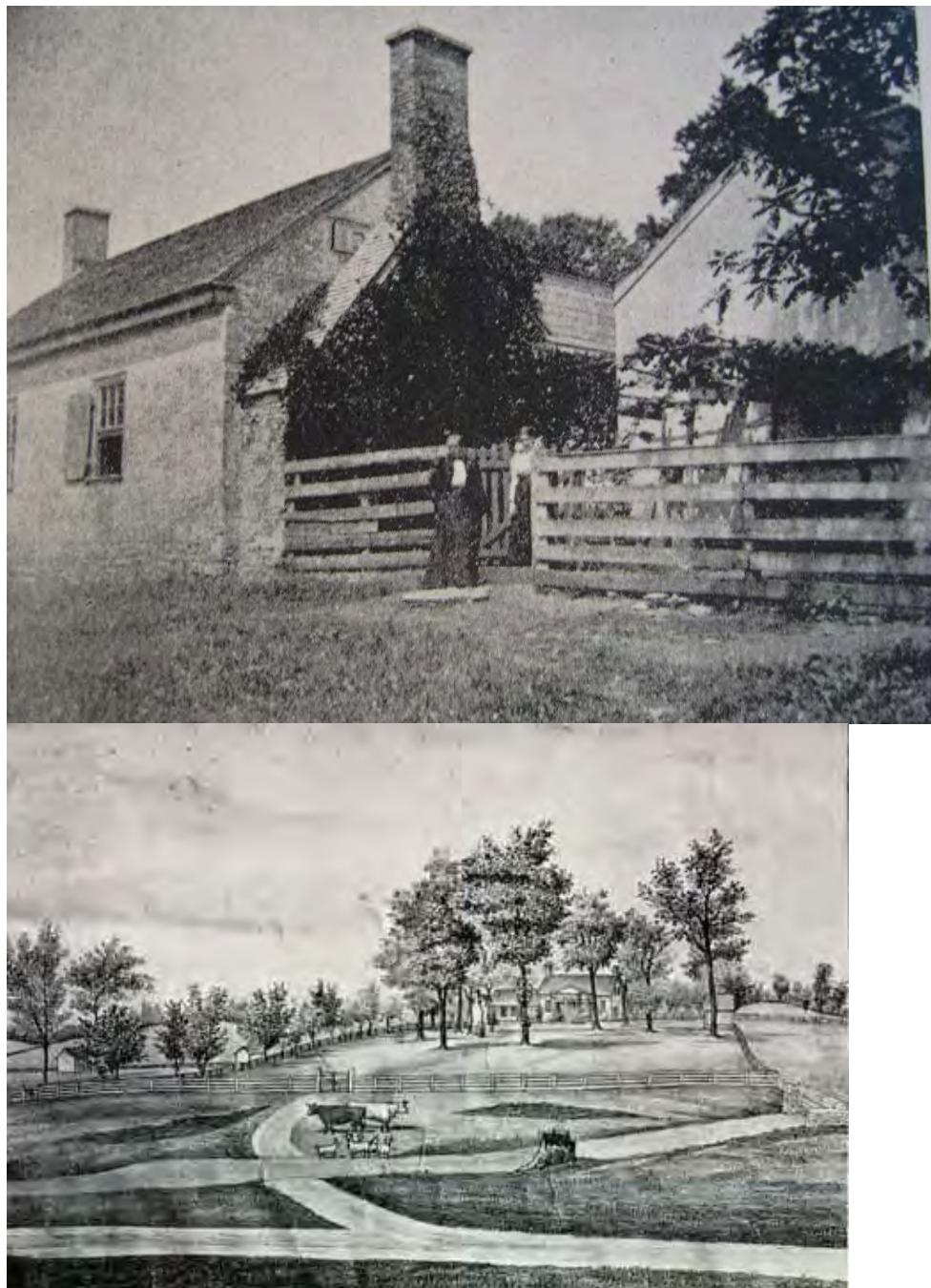
At a Court held for Surry County January the 16 1759 / The aforeswitten last Will and Testament of JOHN PHILLIPS / deceased was presented in Court by Carter Crafford one the [sic] / Executors therein named who made Oath thereto According / to

Will (1758) of John Phillips Jr. (b. ca. 1695- d. ca. 1758) with a bequest to his son, Joseph.



William Horn (Bertie County, North Carolina) bequeaths "one Certain Negroe Girl, named Jinney" to his son-in-law, Joseph Philips (Edgecombe County, North Carolina), 1791.

Philipps / Phillips
Crafford, English, Exum, Horn, Jewry, Kinchen,
Pope, Prime, Purcell (Parsall, Pearsall), Ruffin, Thomas, Watts



Sylvan Hall, Davidson County, Tennessee.

Philipps / Phillips
Crafford, English, Exum, Horn, Jewry, Kinchen,
Pope, Prime, Purcell (Parsall, Pearsall), Ruffin, Thomas, Watts



"SYLVAN HALL"



A Portion of the Old Negro Quarters

Sylvan Hall, Davidson County, Tennessee.

Philipps / Phillips
Crafford, English, Exum, Horn, Jewry, Kinchen,
Pope, Prime, Purcell (Parsall, Pearsall), Ruffin, Thomas, Watts



Margaret Philips Williams (1799-1844)
1851)



Josiah Frederick Williams (1786-

I, Joseph Philips of the county of Davidson and State of Tennessee do make and ordain this my Last will and Testament, and do give and dispose of my estate in the following manner, To wit, In the first place my will and desire is that all my just debts be as speedy and punctually paid as the nature of the case will admit of -

Item 1. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Sally Williams the following negroes. Tourt, Prince, Sen, Jerry, Jim, Parker, Luke, and Isaac - I also give and bequeath to my daughter **Peggy Williams** my negroes named Jack, Will, Anthony, Sam, Lettis and her child, and Sagar and Sal and their increase from this date. I further give and devise to my said daughters Sally Williams and **Peggy Williams** jointly all my land and mill situate lying and being in what is called McLeans bend of Cumberland own to them and their heirs forever --

Item 2. I give and bequeath to Jesse Wharton to hold of dispose of in trust for the three children of my daughter Polly Wharton deceased, John Overton Wharton, Joseph Philips Wharton and Sally Angelina Wharton the following negroes, to wit, Sarah, Nathan, Prince, Washington, Daniel Abraham and their increases from this date. And the sum of three thousand dollars being sixty shares of my stock in the Nashville Bank, And also to said trustee to hold in trust for Sally Angelina Wharton I give and bequeath my negro mama and girl Martha -

Item 3. I give and bequeath to Francis McGavock to hold in trust for the children of my daughter Patsy Martin on in case of his death or refusal to act before the said trust is completed, to Jacob McGavock in trust for the same purpose four thousand dollars of my stock in the Nashville Bank, being either shares which is to remain in Bank for the benefit of the children of the said Patsy Martin and under the control of my said trustee as therein directed and the dividends or interest arising from the whole sum (after deducting therefrom an adequate compensation for his trouble) to be paid out in Bank stock by my said trustee as above directed and given in equal shares to each as they may marry or come of lawful age -

Item 4. I give and devise to my son William Duncan Philips the land on which I now live, together with all that which I purchased of James Rolp (*not sure if this is correct last name*) and James Mores (*not sure if this is correct last name*) except what I sold to Duke Wm Sumner with everthing thereto belonging, and all the improvements thereon - All my household and kitchen furniture of every kind, farming utensils and tools of every description - my wearing cloths - Stalls and tubs, one wagon and gear, and team of as good horses as I may have, Two brood mares and his colt, two hundred barrels of corn, a hundred bushels of Rye, thirty bushels of wheat, four thousand weight of pork, thirty five head of hogs, fifteen ewe sheep, five cows and calves, And the following negroes, to wit, Jacob Sen, Jacob Jun., Mose, George bought of Cartwright, Sterling, Davy, John, Jimmy, Cherry, Linda, Mary and George and their increase from this date. What old spirits may be on hand, such as I keep for family use. As much fodder as will serve for one year, and all the fowls Provided however that out of the devises above named to my son William D. Philips, my executor hereafter named shall set apart for the support and comfortable maintainance of **my wife** during her material life such part and so much thereof as they in their discretion may think necessary and proper all of which at her death shall go to my son Williams as above divided to him and his heirs forever - I will and order such sum as may be necessary in the opinion of my executors, to be **expended in enclosing the family graveyard** -

Item 5. As to all the rest, residence and remainder of my personal estate & goods and chattels of what kind and nature soever, I will and order shall be shold by my executors at such time and on such credit as they may judgement necessary and proper and the proceeds of such sales, together with the debts due to my estate, be applied as far as occasion may require to the payment of my debts. And if after payment of my debts any part should remain, I desire that it shall be equally divided between my daughters Sally Williams & **Peggy Williams**, but if the fund thus created for the payment of any debts should prove insufficient, it is my desire that Josiah F. Williams whom I hereby appoint guardian to my son William D. Philips shall set apart some of the personal property given to my son William as will be sufficient to pay the ballance of my debts. It is also my will that the property left to my son William be kept together on the farm under the direction of his said Guardian, and that the Distilery (sic) on said farm be carried on or rented yearly, and a person employed to attend to the business from year to year as his guardian may think proper: And that his property may be given to him when he shall arrive at twenty one years of age or sooner if his guardian may

Will (undated) of Joseph Philips (1763-1822) with bequests to his daughter, Margaret "Peggy" Williams, and arrangements for the family graveyard.

This Indenture made this 22nd day of October AD Eighteen Hundred and Twenty Two. Witnesseth that the undersigned Acting Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Joseph Philipps late of Davidson County deceased and pursuant of the Power in said Will confirmed, and to effectuate the Testators intent in that Particuar do allot and set apart for Milberry Philipps Widow and Relic of the deceased, and to her own proper use and behalf for her Support and Comfortable maintainance during the Term of her natural life. The following Described Property Real and Personal To Wit Negroes, Moses and Davey and Sterling. Jenny. Sherry with her Children Mary Cinders daughter. Also the Western End of the dwelling house The Piazzar and free use of the passage. The room on the south end of the kitchen. The meat house. Spring house and dairy and the Double Cabbin next The garden for her negroes The East End of the Granary & Stables attached thereto and the Crib and free use of the thrashing floor. The half of the garden next the Kitchen and one section of the Vineyard on the Other side. The Pasture Lott between the house and Dickinson's line and that around the chep (sic) and that part of the meadow West of the little Branch and the Small field adjoining the Orchard fence & half the Orchard, Half the Big field commonly called the Still House field her half to lie next to the creek and the field on the side of the Creek next to Wilson, & grinding free from toll when the mill is in operation and wood without stint for fires and sufficience of Timber for Repairs Convenient to the Dwelling House and the Lands Above Allotted and Let Apart. Also the Tools with which her people work in doors with, one half of the Kitchen furniture one double plough and Gears & three Single Ploughs all the furniture in the West end of the House The side board in the passage and one half of the crockery, Glasses and China ware. Also two Thousand Pound of Pork one hundred Barrells of Corn Thirty Bushells of wheat. One Mare & two Horses. Eight Ewes fifteen head of Hogs three Cows and calves and all the Poultry & fowls, In Testimony we have hereto Amended our names and affixed our Seals the day and Date Above. Written

Will Williams (Seal)
J. F. Williams (Seal)

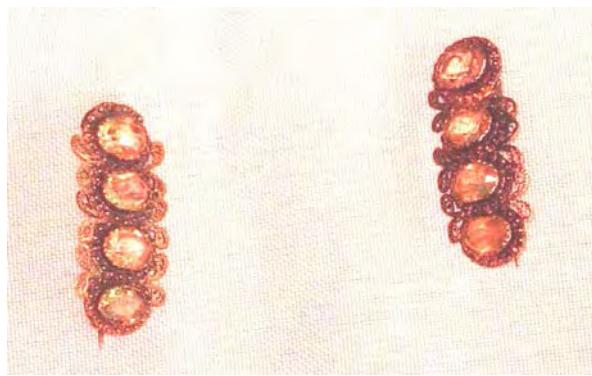
State of Tennessee Davidson County Court October Session 1822

Milberry Horn Philipps, Her Dower, 1822.

Philipps / Phillips
Crafford, English, Exum, Horn, Jewry, Kinchen,
Pope, Prime, Purcell (Parsall, Pearsall), Ruffin, Thomas, Watts



Martha "Patsy" Philips Martin (1792-1886)



Jewelry given by the pirate LaFitte to "Patsy" Martin's husband.

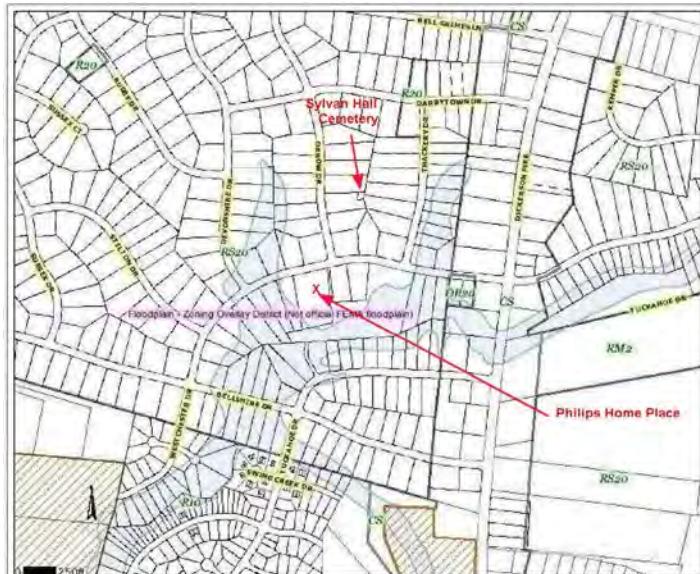
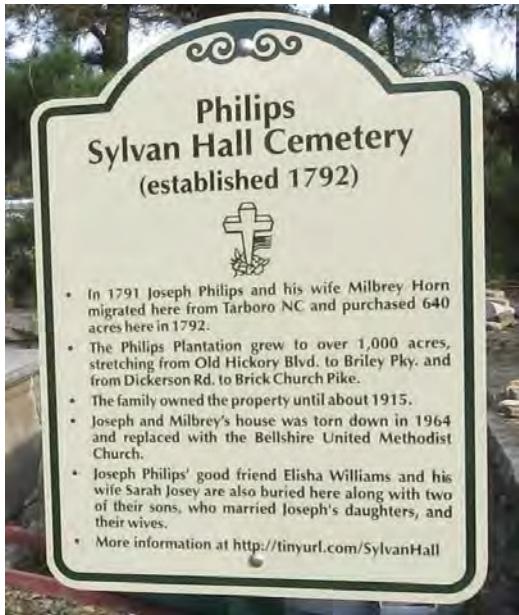
Philips – Williams Sylvan Hall Graveyard

3909 Oxbow, Gallatin, Tennessee

Joseph Philips and Milbrey Horn Philips founded the family graveyard on their property. The earliest grave was 1811. The Philips family was connected to the Williams family in North Carolina and in Tennessee (where two Philips daughters married Williams brothers). Therefore the Williams family also used the graveyard. In his 1822 will, Joseph Philips ordered that his executors enclose the graveyard with a wall. Limestone from a local quarry was used for the substantial wall which still is standing.

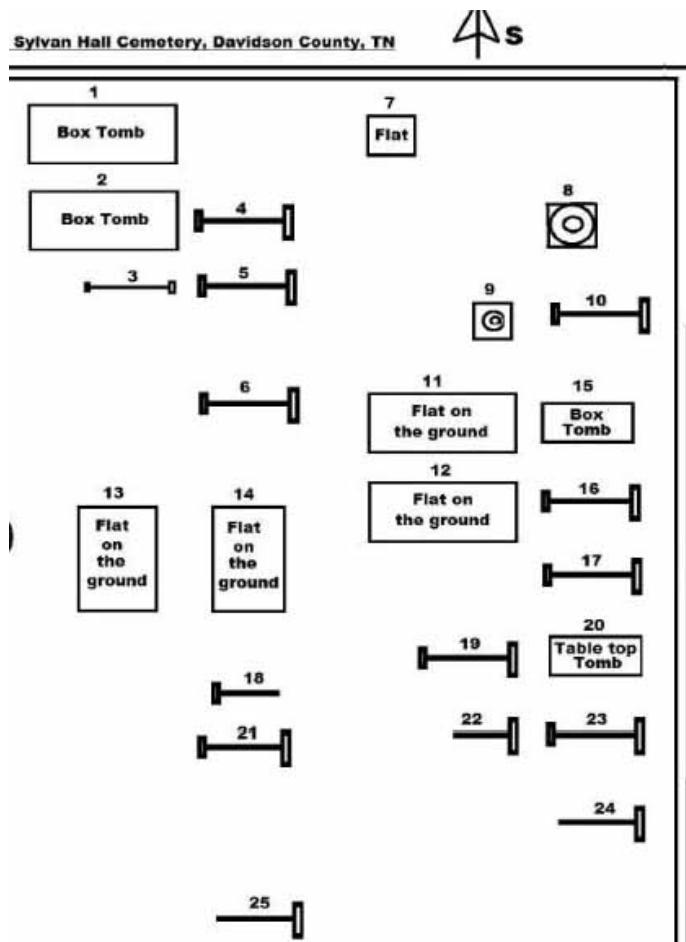
Sylvan Hall and its graveyard passed out of the Philips family in 1915. The property was purchased in the 1960s by the congregation of the Bellshire United Methodist Church which held its services there for a period of time, and then razed the house and built their church on the site at 1201 Westchester Drive. The graveyard is located 100 yards up a hill behind a house at 3909 Oxbow. About twenty-six graves were in the graveyard. The cemetery was renovated in 2013 by the Friends of Sylvan Hall (Philips) Cemetery, a group of descendants.

Philipps / Phillips
 Crafford, English, Exum, Horn, Jewry, Kinchen,
 Pope, Prime, Purcell (Parsall, Pearsall), Ruffin, Thomas, Watts



Philips-Williams Graveyard, Sylvan Hall, Davidson County, Tennessee.

Philips / Phillips
 Crafford, English, Exum, Horn, Jewry, Kinchen,
 Pope, Prime, Purcell (Parsall, Pearsall), Ruffin, Thomas, Watts



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Key to Philips (Sylvan Hall) Cemetery

# 1	JOHN HUDSON SUMNER
# 2	JOSEPH JOHN SUMNER
# 3	WILLIAM HENRY SUMNER
# 4	JOSEPH PHILIPS
# 5	CHARLOTTE PHILIPS
# 6	HENRY HORN PHILIPS
# 7	WILLIAM P. HARDNG AND MILBRY C. PHILIPS
# 8 SOUTH	WILLIAM WILLIAMS
# 8 NORTH	SARAH "SALLY" PHILIPS
# 9 SOUTH	ELISHA WILLIAMS
# 9 NORTH	SARAH JOSEY
# 10	J. P. WILLIAMS
# 11	JOSIAH FREDERICK WILLIAMS
# 12	MARGARET THOMAS PHILIPS
# 13	WILLIAM DUNCAN PHILIPS & ELIZABETH DWYER
# 14	JOSEPH PHILIPS & MILBRY HORN
# 15	ELIZABETH "BETSY" NORFLEET WILLIAMS
# 16	HENRY HORN WILLIAMS
# 17	MARTHA WILLIAMS
# 18	SARAH PHILIPS
# 19	ROBERT WILLIAMS
# 20	MARY WHARTON WILLIAMS
# 21	WILLIAM WILLIAMS
# 22	DAVID D. WILLIAMS

Philips-Williams Graveyard, Sylvan Hall, Davidson County, Tennessee.

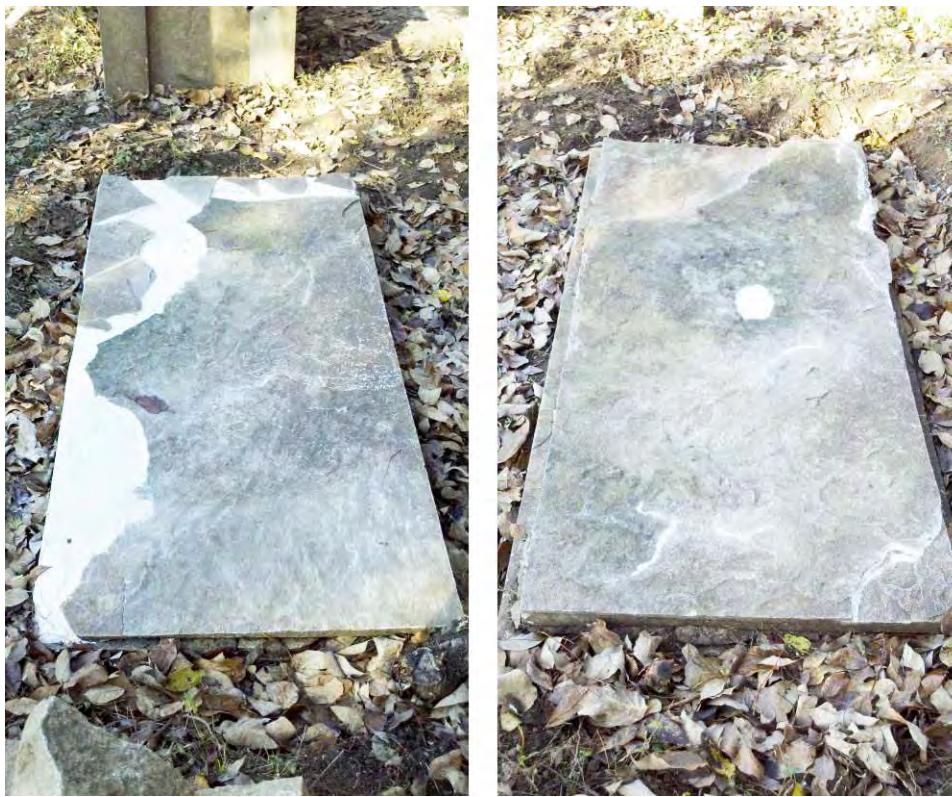


Headstones, Joseph Philips and Milbrey Horn Philips, Philips-Williams Graveyard, Sylvan Hall, Davidson County, Tennessee. These were probably erected at a later date.

Joseph Philips, Oct. 31, 1763-May 22, 1822.

Milbrey [sic] Philips, wife of J. Philips, Dec. 4, 1764-Dec. 19, 1851.

Born in North Carolina and settled on this place 1791.



Headstones of Margaret Thomas Williams and Josiah F. Williams, , Philips-Williams Graveyard, Sylvan Hall, Davidson County, Tennessee.

Margaret Thomas, wife of Josiah F. Williams, daughter of Joseph and Milbrey Philips, Sept. 30, 1799-
1844.

To the memory of Josiah F. Williams; this monument is erected by his children; he was born on the 2nd
day of Feb. 1786, and died on the 29th day of Nov., 1851. His life was characterized by
inflexible honesty, sterling _____, the most unpretending _____.



Headstone of Elisha Williams and Josiah F. Williams and Sarah Josey Williams, Philips-Williams Graveyard, Sylvan Hall, Davidson County, Tennessee.

Elisha Williams died August 17, 1811, age 62 years, married March 25, 1775 and had 6 children, William, Betsey, Joshua, Elisha, Josiah, Martha.

[Sarah Josey Williams died February 28, 1851, age ca. 93].

[Elisha Williams' age at death was 62 not 72].



Philips-Williams Graveyard, Sylvan Hall, Davidson County, Tennessee.

Early Phillips Genealogy: Prior to Joseph Phillips (b. ca. 1727-d. ca. 1784)

Phillips descendants have done considerable research on the early Phillips genealogy.

<http://www.phillipsdnaproject.com/>

http://www.phillipsdnaproject.com/web_documents/newsletters/Jan_Feb_News.pdf

As of 2014, this is believed to be **correct** early Phillips genealogy:

- 1) The parents of **John Phillips Jr.** (b. ca. 1695-d. ca. 1758) were **John Phillips Sr.** (b. ca. 1637- d. ca. 1699) and **Elizabeth** _____.
- 2) **John Phillips Jr.** (b. ca. 1695-d. ca. 1758) was married to **Martha Crafford**. In his will, he names as his executor "my kinsman Carter Crafford."  This has also been supported by DNA results.
- 3) Both (1) and (2) contradict the theories of the author John Anderson Brayton in his book, *Colonial Families of Surry and Isle of Wight Counties, Virginia*, Vol.2, 1999. Brayton now agrees with this research.

The genealogy below has been found to be **incorrect**:

- 1) The first Phillips appears to be a **John Phillips** (b. ca. 1637- d. ca. 1699) who was in Virginia by ca. 1637, and died at Lawres Creek, Surry County, Virginia. The Phillips line continued with his son, **William Phillips**, who appears in a list of taxable persons in Surry County (June 10, 1673). He married **Mary Swann** (b. ca 1675), the daughter of Matthew Swann, in ca. 1693. Matthew Swann had married Robert Harris' daughter Mary. Harris was in Virginia before October 1646 and owned a moderate amount of land, a part of which was passed to Mary and her family. Neither the Swanns nor the Phillips had much wealth, but they did have enough land to farm and make a living. The correct information is that William Phillips was a brother, uncle, or nephew of John Phillips.
- 2) **John Phillips** (d. ca. 1758) married **Hannah Fort**. This was originally thought to be cleared up by a will of Richard Fort, Hannah's brother, March 6, 1745, which refers to his sister Hannah Phillips and a will of John Fort, October 21, 1724, which refers to his daughter, Hannah Phillips. Thus, the Forts, who eventually moved to Robertson County, Tennessee where they were wealthy landowners, may or may not connect to the Phillips. This is the same problem which exists with the Jordan, Reynolds, and Champeon families, all of whom may or may not be related to the Phillips family. John Phillips and his wife, supposedly Hannah (Fort) Phillips had several children, including Joseph Phillips (b. ca. 1727- d. ca. 1784), who married Sarah Exum.

Sadie Warner Frazer's

Paternal Ancestors

Williams, Josey

*This information is provided for educational
and genealogical purposes only.*

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose
2016

Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors

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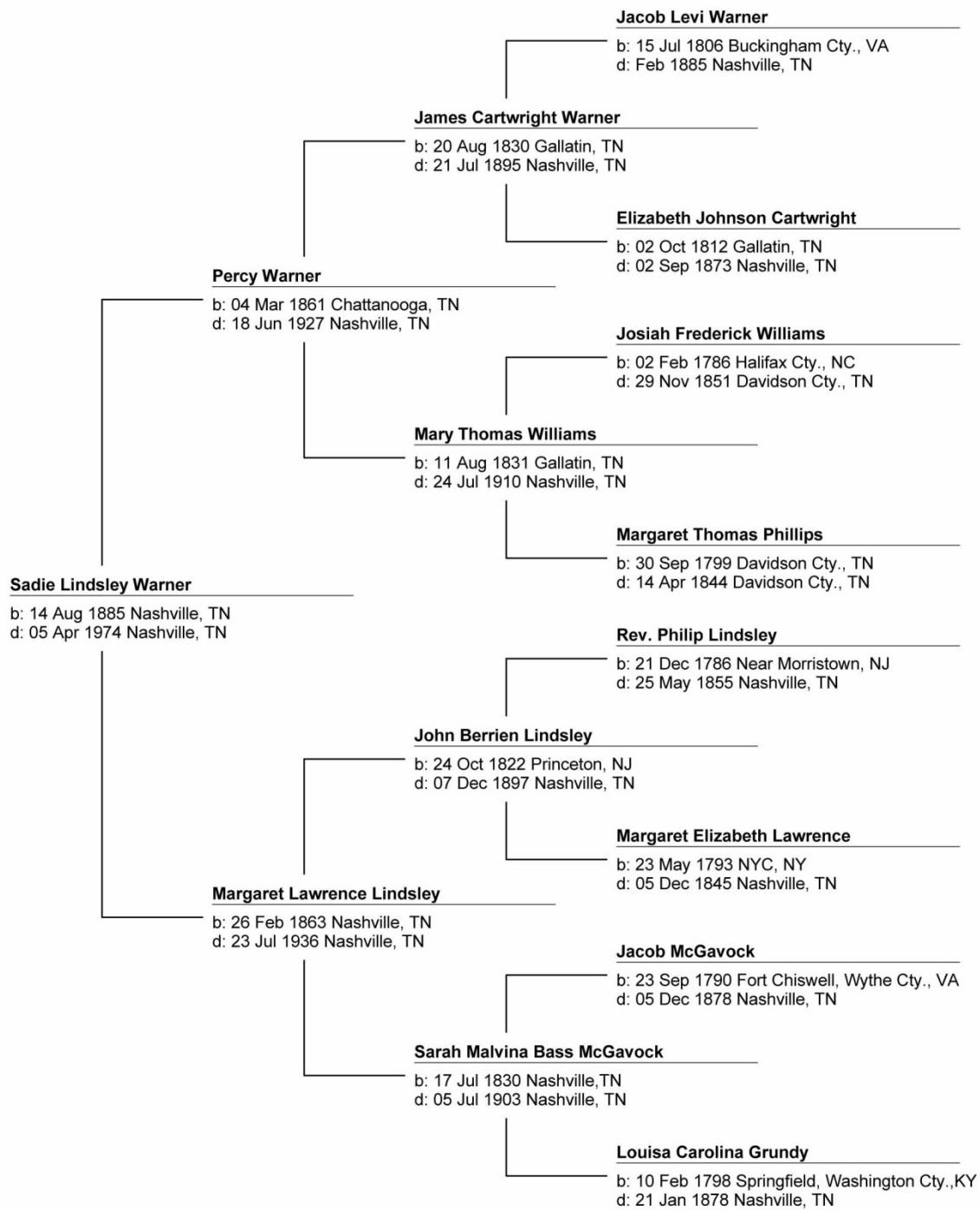
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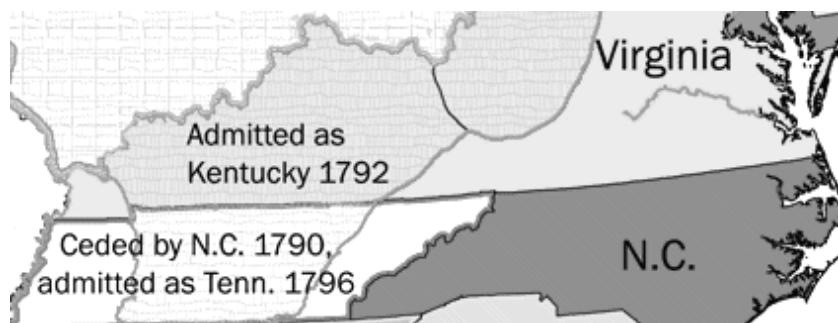
8. Williams, Josey

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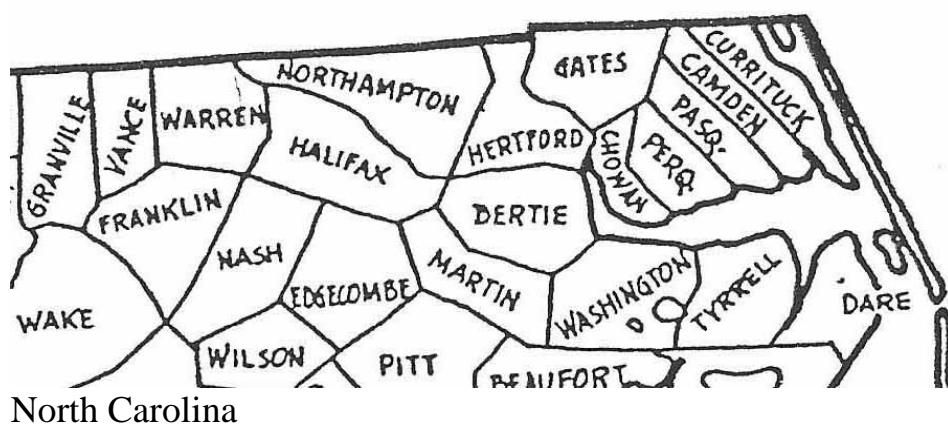
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Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal and Maternal Ancestors



Tennessee



North Carolina

Williams

Note: The Williams and Philips families have been well researched by Larry Feldhaus (<http://www.lfeldhaus.com/myfamilytree/>), Ed Tatum, and Gerri Williams. I appreciate all their diligence and hard work, and have gratefully incorporated their research.

Note 1: The descendant lists and dates are for reference only. Exact dates are in the genealogy database.

Descendants of John WILLIAMS

- 1 John WILLIAMS (about 1647 - 1692)
 - + Ann SURNAME UNKNOWN (about 1647 - about 1694)
- ...2 Capt. Richard WILLIAMS (about 1688 - about 1738)
 - + Sarah SURNAME UNKNOWN (about 1690 - about 1750)
-3 Joshua WILLIAMS (about 1722 - about 1761)
 - + Sarah SURNAME UNKNOWN
-4 Elisha WILLIAMS (about 1749 - 1811)
 - + Sarah JOSEY (about 1756 - 1851)
-5 William WILLIAMS (1776 - 1862)
 - + Sarah PHILIPS (1783 - 1859)
-5 Josiah Frederick WILLIAMS (1786 - 1851)
 - + Margaret Thomas PHILLIPS (1799 - 1844)
-6 Robert WILLIAMS (1815 -)
 - + Milbrey Horn WILLIAMS (1815 - 1864)
 - + Orville EWING (1806 - 1876)
-6 Rebecca Philips WILLIAMS (about 1817 - 1844)
 - + Edwin Hickman EWING (1809 - 1902)
-6 Joseph Philips WILLIAMS (1818 - 1862)
 - + Sarah Ann Magdalene PENNINGTON
-6 Rowena Josey WILLIAMS (1822 - 1903)
 - + Judge Andrew EWING (1815 - 1864)
-6 Elisha WILLIAMS (1823 - 1845)
 - + Sarah A. FINLEY
-6 James Horn WILLIAMS (1826 - 1893)
 - + Mary Elizabeth FINLEY
-6 Henry Philips WILLIAMS (1828 - 1901)
 - + Frances BRENNAN (1834 - 1869)
 - + Martha Ann HASKINS (1846 - 1930)
-6 David Dwyer WILLIAMS (1829 - 1829)
-6 Sarah Elizabeth WILLIAMS (1830 - 1857)
 - + Dr. Harvey McDonald WHITAKER
-6 Mary Thomas WILLIAMS (1831 - 1910)
 - + James Cartwright WARNER (1830 - 1895)
-6 John Maxey WILLIAMS (1833 - 1917)
 - + Mary BURTON
-6 Martha M. WILLIAMS (1836 - 1918)
 - + Andrew Jackson DUNCAN (1856 -)
-6 Margaret WILLIAMS (1837 - 1864)
 - + Dr. William Eggleston KENNEDY

James Cartwright Warner (1830-1895) [See Warner, Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors] married Mary Thomas Williams (1831-1910) in 1852 in Gallatin, Tennessee.

¹Her parents were Josiah Frederick Williams (1786-1851) and Margaret Thomas Philips (1799-1844) [See Philips, Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors]. The Williams and Philips families were connected in the 18th century in North Carolina; this connection continued in Tennessee in the 19th century.

Our first provable Williams was Elisha **Williams** (b. ca. 1749- 1811). [See Early Williams Genealogy below] Elisha Williams married Sarah **Josey** (b. ca. 1756-1851) in Halifax County, North Carolina in 1775. Both were orphans and were neighbors. Elisha Williams was a private in Anderson's Company, North Carolina Continental Line from December 18, 1776 to May 20, 1779. They lived 2 ½ miles east of Louisburg, North Carolina.

Elisha and Sarah Williams had six children—four boys (one died young) and two girls (one died young). Elisha Williams was well educated, and he sent three of his sons to college. His eldest son William Williams graduated from Harvard University in 1799. He was a classmate of Chief Justice Joseph Story at Harvard, and they were life-long friends. He then read law with Judge Haywood in North Carolina.

Elisha was a small thoroughbred horse breeder. In 1802, he wrote to his good friend Joseph Philips who had moved from North Carolina to Tennessee in 1791. He offered Joseph the opportunity to buy, or join with him in purchasing, a well-known thoroughbred, Courdelion [Coeur de Leon], who was foaled in England in 1789 and imported into Virginia in 1800. The sale price was \$2,000 [\$42,000 in 2010 value, www.measuringworth.com]. In an 1803

advertisement, Elisha offered stud service at his stable for Coeur de Leon.

In Elisha's 1802 letter to Joseph Philips, he indicated that he was considering a move to Tennessee; was planning to buy land there—a land grant owned by W. Evans; and was aiming to bring the thoroughbred to Tennessee because he believed that "he would suit your country far more than any horse I have seen in competition."

It was his son William Williams who first made the move to Nashville in 1804.² He bought the Evans land grant of 640 acres on Gallatin Road about four miles north of Nashville. William married Sarah "Sally" ("Sallie") Philips, a daughter of Joseph Philips, in 1807; perhaps they had known each other as children.

In 1804 Elisha bought about 1,000 acres in Davidson County. Elisha, his wife, and other sons followed William, to Davidson County, Tennessee in 1805/6. One married daughter remained in North Carolina. Elisha brought Coeur de Leon with him; the horse was in the stables of William Williams, and then at Joseph Philips's stable at Sylvan Hall until its death in 1809. He also brought a broodmare.

Josiah Frederick Williams attended University of North Carolina from 1803-1805; he was a member of Philanthropic Society. He practiced law in Nashville. He was sometimes referred to as colonel, which was probably an honorific title.

Josiah Frederick Williams married Margaret Philips (1799-1844) in 1815. She was also a daughter of Joseph Philips. Josiah Williams built a large plantation, Maplewood, on the Gallatin

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

² Population of Nashville, Tennessee: 1800- 350; 1810- 1,100; 1820- 3,410; 1830- 5,566; 1840- 6,929; 1850- 10,165; 1860- 16,988; 1870- 25,865; 1900- 80,865.

Pike, four miles from Nashville and close to the Philips's Sylvan Hall.  Maplewood, at its height, was 1,400 acres. The house was made of brick — one of the first brick houses in Davidson County— and was built between 1817 and 1819. According to a family memoir: “The place was covered with magnificent trees, the maple predominately, and because of this, as I surmise, he gave the place the name of “Maplewood”. It was equipped with all of the facilities necessary to handle plantations of that size as they were handled in these early days, with saw mill, grist mill, blacksmith and carpenter shop, cloth weaving and C [sic] supplying all the needs of his family and those living on this tract. Timber of all kinds was at hand. He built the house on an elevation back westwardly from the Pike, leaving a lawn in the front covered with royal sugar maple trees. Walnut was plentiful in those days and the flooring of the rooms of this house consisted of walnut plank an inch thick obtained from trees growing on the land and prepared in the shop on the place.”

Josiah Frederick Williams and Margaret Philips had fourteen children. Sadie Warner Frazer commented in her memoirs that Josiah was a very large man and Margaret was very small and dainty.³ Daughter Mary Thomas married James Cartwright Warner who opened a hardware store in Chattanooga where he became the mayor in 1861. Daughter Margaret married Dr. William Eggleston Kennedy of Chattanooga. Their three eldest daughters married Ewing brothers. Rowena's husband Judge Andrew Ewing was a member of Tennessee's Military Court under the Confederacy. When Nashville fell early in February 1862, Judge Andrew and Rowena Williams Ewing moved their family to be with Rowena's two sisters in Missionary Ridge near Chattanooga. Just before the Battle of Chickamauga in September 1863, Judge Ewing moved their family further south. One daughter, Rebecca, remained on Missionary Ridge because in the midst of battle in November 1863, her father “sanctioned her engagement” to young Captain

³ Sadie Warner Frazer (1885-1974) was the eldest daughter of Percy and Margaret Warner. She wrote her memoirs in the 1950s; the memoirs are in the Sadie Warner Frazer Papers in the Tennessee State Archives.

Henry Watterson who was the editor of the *Chattanooga Daily Rebel*. Henry Watterson went on to become the editor of the *Louisville (Kentucky) Courier and Journal*. [See Warner, Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors].

Mary Thomas Williams was born at Maplewood in 1831 and lived there until her marriage. Margaret died in 1844 and Josiah in 1851. Maplewood was sold out of the family in 1852 and subsequently had several owners. In the late 1880s, Mary Thomas Williams' husband James Cartwright Warner tried to buy Maplewood as a summer home. Supposedly he thought he was negotiating for it when Jere Baxter closed the deal.

Elisha Williams was one of the early burials in the Philips-Williams Graveyard on the property of the Philips' Sylvan Hall in 1811. Sarah Josey Williams, his widow, was provided for by a dower executed in 1822. In the 1850 US census, at age 92 she lived near her sons, William and Josiah. She died in 1851 and was buried in the family graveyard. Josiah Frederick Williams and Margaret Philips were buried there as were other Williams family members. [See Philips, Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors].

William Williams practiced law for twenty-five years in Nashville. He was an officer of the circuit court; he was often referred to as judge. William Williams was in his own words "as an occasional breeder on a small scale." Some of his horses were descendants of the ones his father brought from North Carolina. He was a well-respected writer on the subjects of horse racing and thoroughbreds. He was one of the founders (in 1817) and then secretary of the Nashville Jockey Club in 1830.

Early Williams Genealogy

According to family memoirs, the Williams family came to the Colonies from South Wales about 1725, first to Pennsylvania, and eventually to Edgecombe County, North Carolina. The memoirs indicated that the first Williams was William Williams of Shoco (Shoeco) Creek in Pittsylvania County, just above Warren, Nash and Halifax Counties, North Carolina. He was believed to be the father of Elisha Williams (b. ca. 1748-1811).

However, recent research has proved that Elisha's father was in fact Joshua Williams (b. ca. 1722-d. 1761). He inherited from his unmarried brother, Elisha (d.1751), land in Scotland Neck, Halifax County, North Carolina. Joshua's will probated 1761 left his son "Elisha Williams the plantation where I live now with all the land, four negroes named Nan, Jacob, James & tom, one mare & colt, a young horse named Parrot, one bed and furniture, one horse named Blasé." Joshua's father was Richard Williams (b. ca. 1688-d. ca. 1738), and his grandfather was John Williams (b. ca. 1647-d. 1692). Their land was next to the Josey family's farm.

Wills proved at June Court 1761 and Recorded as follows.

In the name of God, Amen, I Joshua Williams Being at this Time Sick and weak of Body But of Sound and Perfect Memory do Make & ordain This My Last will and Testament & do dispose of my worldly Estate in manner and form following. Imprimis & first of all, I Recommend my Soul in to the Hands of Almighty God who Gave it & my Body to be Decently Buried at the Discretion of my friends—

Item, I give & bequeathe to my Eldest son Thomas Williams Five negroes that is to say Abraham, Isaac, Jenney, Betty & Jubiter with their increase to him & his heirs for Ever also I give to my Son Thomas my Distill also one horse called Derick, a Sorrel mare colt also one bed & furniture also three sows & twelve shoats also 200 acres of land in Tyrel County Lying on Great & little Curneta [?] also one gun to him and his heirs for Ever—

Item I give to my daughter Temperance Two Negroes named Peter & Nanny, one mare called Jenney & a womans Saddle also Eight head of cattle also one bed & furniture & one trunk to her and her heirs for Ever—

Item I give to my Daughter Sarah Two Negroes named Cezar & Amey also one horse called Prince & four Pounds five Shillings Virginia money to Buy her a Saddle also Eight head of Cattle also a Black Walnut Chest to her & her heirs for Ever—

Item I give and bequeath to my son Elisha Williams the plantation where I now live with all the Land thereunto Belonging To him & his heirs for Ever also four Negroes Named Nan, Jacob, James & Tom also one mare & colt & a young horse named Parrot also one bed and furniture to him and his heirs for Ever also one horse called Blase—

Item I give To my daughter Martha one Negro Girl Call'd Hagar to her and her heirs for Ever—

Item I give to my loving wife the labour of one Negro named London during her life or widowhood, I also give to my wife one bed & furniture also seven cows & calves and one three year old stear also one Gray Mare called Jenney & a horse called Diment also two dishes four plates & two Basons also one desk—

Item I give To Celea Dickson one Negro Named Cezar which She is to Be Possest of when She arrives to the age of 21 years to her and her heirs for Ever But She Dieing Before she Comes to that age the Negro to fall to my Son Elisha Williams Tis my Will that the Negro Shall be hired out and the money converted to use of the above sd garl till she comes to the age above mentioned My will is also that when the Legasie is paid out of My Cattle that the Remainder of the Cattle shall be Equally Divided between my two sons Thomas & Elisha Williams & do make my wife Sarah Williams & Elisha Williams Whole & Sole Executors of this My Last Will & Testament.

Joshua Williams. Signed and sealed in the presents of Drew Smith Henry Daffin Jurat& John Webb.

Will of Joshua Williams (1722-1761) with bequests to his son Elisha Williams and wife Sarah, undated (ca 1761).



ca. 1852. Mary Thomas Williams Warner (1831-1910) and James Cartwright Warner (1830-1895).



Mary Thomas ("Money") Williams Warner

Family Record.	
Marriages.	Marriages.
Elisha Williams Sarah Josey were married in March 1775 Halifax Co. No. Car. They had six chil- dren, William was 15 th Ap ^r 1776 Elizabeth 1778 Isaac, died young. Elisha 21 st Ap ^r 1779 Josiah P. 3 rd 1786 Martha, died young.	William Williams Sally Philips, were married by the Rev. Dr. D. Clegg Lester on the 11 th day of February 1807 Davidson Co. Tenn. Ecuador Le Beau Eliza A. Williams were married by the Rev. Mr. Harris on the 16 th Mar. 1826 Davidson Co. Tenn. Robert M. Porter Mary W. Williams were married by the Rev. Dr. John T. Beck on 4 th Dec. 1838 Davidson Co. Tenn. William Williams Lizzie, daughter D. S. Donelson were married in Sum- ner County, Tenn.
Elisha son and Aug 2 1811 A.D. died at his wife July 1851. A.D. 95	
John W. Williams Martha, daughter of Graves Ben- nington were mar- ried July 29 1852 Davidson Co. Tenn.	
W. B. A. Warner & Charlotte P. Williams, were married on the 25 th of November 1860, by the Rev. J. Gilmore Hendrick -	

Williams Family Bible.

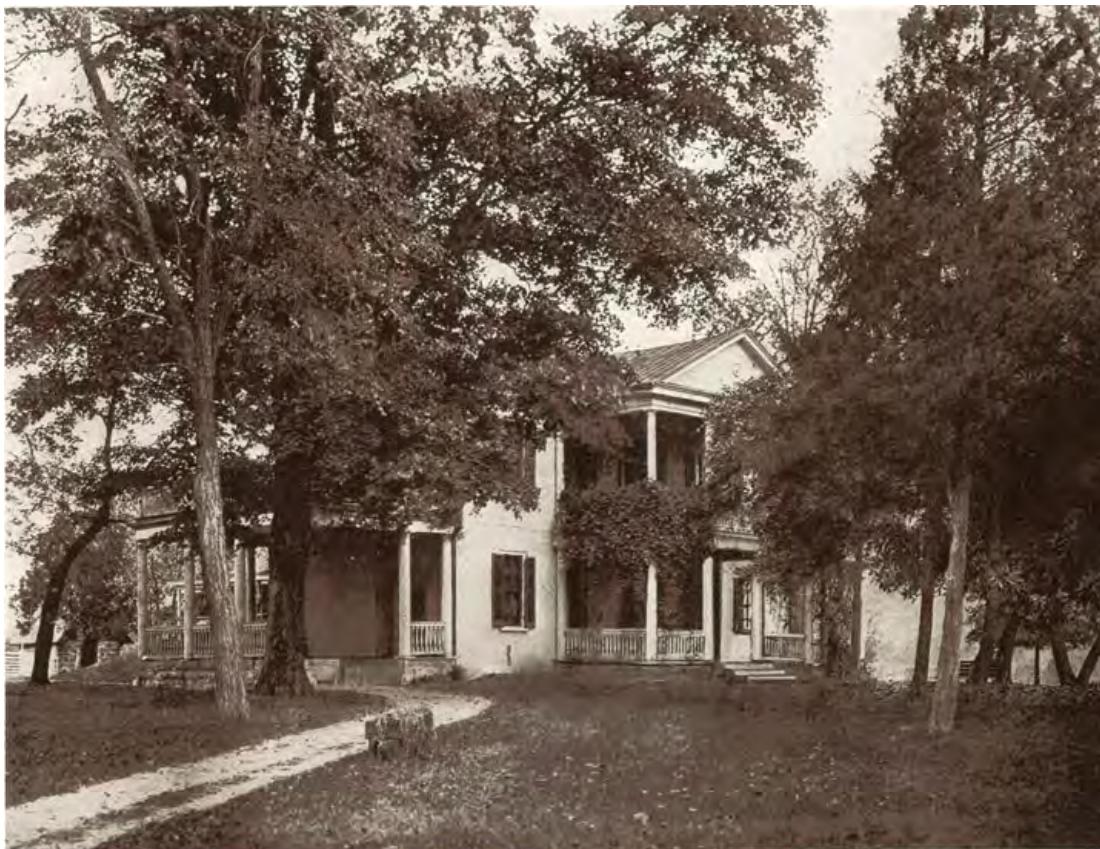


Josiah Frederick Williams (1786- 1851)



Margaret Philips Williams (1799-1844)

During the Civil War, James Cartwright Warner and his family fled Missionary Ridge near Chattanooga in 1863. A truce was negotiated to let the civilians be removed from the battlefield - taking none of their belongings except the portraits of Mary Thomas Williams Warner's parents, Josiah Frederick Williams and Margaret Thomas Phillips. Mary Thomas cut the portraits of out of their frames, rolled them up, and hid them under her petticoats. [See Warner, Sadie Warner Frazer's Paternal Ancestors].



Maplewood, Gallatin, Tennessee, built 1817-1819.



**Dr. Edward Branch Haskins and his wife Tennessee Stark Williamson and family.
“Nannie” would be on the extreme right side, her brothers with eldest Ben and to his right Robert, behind the parents. The child on Tennessee’s lap has died.**

Martha Ann “Nannie” Haskins (1846-1930) was the second wife of Henry Philips Williams, a distant cousin. The deceased child, Tennie (for Tennessee, her mother’s given name), was born in 1850 and died in 1855. This is an example of a mid-nineteenth century post-mortem daguerreotype. *The Diary of Nannie Haskins Williams: A Southern Woman’s Story of Rebellion and Reconstruction, 1863-1890*, (2014).

Warner Ancestors: Hereditary Societies and Military Service

Jamestowne Society

John English
John Woodson
Francis Mason
Others might be eligible

Colonial Wars

Name	Rank
John English (ca. 1618-1678) Isle of Wight, VA	Captain, Militia, 1655, 1658, 1659.
James Josey (b. ca. 1660) Nansemond, NC	Captain in county and state militias.

American Revolution: Society of the Cincinnati

Name	State Society: Rank	Represented as of 2014	Has been represented.	Has never been represented. Eligibility.
Joseph Philips	NC: Captain in the 4 th Regiment	Yes		

American Revolution (Not eligible for Society of the Cincinnati)

Name	Rank
Robert Cartwright (1721-1809) Princess Anne Cty., VA	Private in militia.
Elisha Williams (1748-1811) NC	Private in Anderson's Company, NC Continental Line from December 18, 1776 to May 20, 1779.

Warner Ancestors: Hereditary Societies and Military Service

Civil War-Confederacy

Name	Rank
Joseph Henry Warner (1843-1923) Chattanooga, TN	Private and non-commissioned officer, Company A, 19th Tennessee Vol. Regiment. Captured at Battle of Missionary Ridge. In Federal Prison in Rock Island, IL, 1863-1865.

Ancestor Connections

to

General Marquis de Lafayette (1757-1834)

Rev. Philip Lindsley – Lindsley Ancestors

Judge Felix Grundy – Grundy Ancestors

Robert Cartwright – Cartwright Ancestors

Col. Joseph Crockett – Crockett Ancestors

Martha “Patsy” Philips Martin – Philips Ancestors

Major William B. Lewis – Washington Ancestors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gen. La Fayette, son, and suite arrived here on the 4th of May, 1825, and were received with the greatest demon-

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

La Fayette's whole stay at Nashville was a continued ovation. The military was drawn up in two lines, and Gen. Jackson took the arm of La Fayette and walked from one end of the line to the other, La Fayette shaking hands and receiving the congratulations of the citizens. Among them was one of his old comrades in arms, Maj. Blackman, who had fought with him at the battle of the Brandywine, where both were wounded. They met and embraced, and many a

tear was shed at the affecting scene. La Fayette then became the guest at the Hermitage during his stay, and upon his departure he presented Gen. Jackson with the pistols given him by Gen. Washington as the most worthy man in America to bear them. A splendid ball was given him, at which the *élite* of the city, headed by Jackson and Carroll, and prominent citizens participated. We subjoin one of the invitation cards. It is a very creditable piece of work for that day. The ornamental design, artistically engraved, consists of an arch and columns. On one of the latter are the names of the following battles, in which Gen. La Fayette distinguished himself: Fort Montrie, Chadd's Ford, Jamestown, Brandywine, Monmouth, Yorktown. The other column bears the names of Gen. Jackson's most famous victories: Talladega, Emuckfaw, Ecatichopko, Horse-Shoe, Pensacola, and New Orleans. Above these are busts of the generals. Arranged along the arch are thirteen stars, representing the thirteen original States, and at the top of the arch the figures 76. Beneath this is the American eagle,

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

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

"WELCOME, LA FAYETTE."

In honor of

Gen. La Fayette.

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

MANAGERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judge Felix Grundy's granddaughter's speech

Mary Malvina Grundy (1810-1863)

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

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

The night of Lafayette's arrival a large ball and supper were given him at the Masonic Hall. There was a platform where he stood, and he shook hands with everybody. He kissed all the

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

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

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

Rev. Phillip Lindsley:

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

Guild - Old Times in Tennessee pp. 446

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

Martha (“Patsy”) Philips Martin (1792-1886)

Memoirs, Battle Book, Vol VI. <http://lfeldhaus.tripod.com/philiplsfamily>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<http://lfeldhaus.tripod.com/philiplsfamily>

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

Robert Cartwright (1722-1809)

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

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

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

Col. Joseph Crockett (1739-1829)

GENERAL LAFAYETTE

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

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

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

LETTER OF B. NETHERLAND.

Nicholasville, Ky., Oct. 7, 1826.

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

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

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

Col. Joseph Crockett, continued

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

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

Very truly your friend,

B. NETHERLAND.

Capt. Thomas W. Ashford,
Versailles, Ky.

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

Ancestor Connections

to

President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)

George Augustine Washington – Washington Ancestors

Major William B. Lewis – Washington Ancestors

James Jackson – Washington Ancestors

John Berrien Lindsley – Lindsley Ancestors

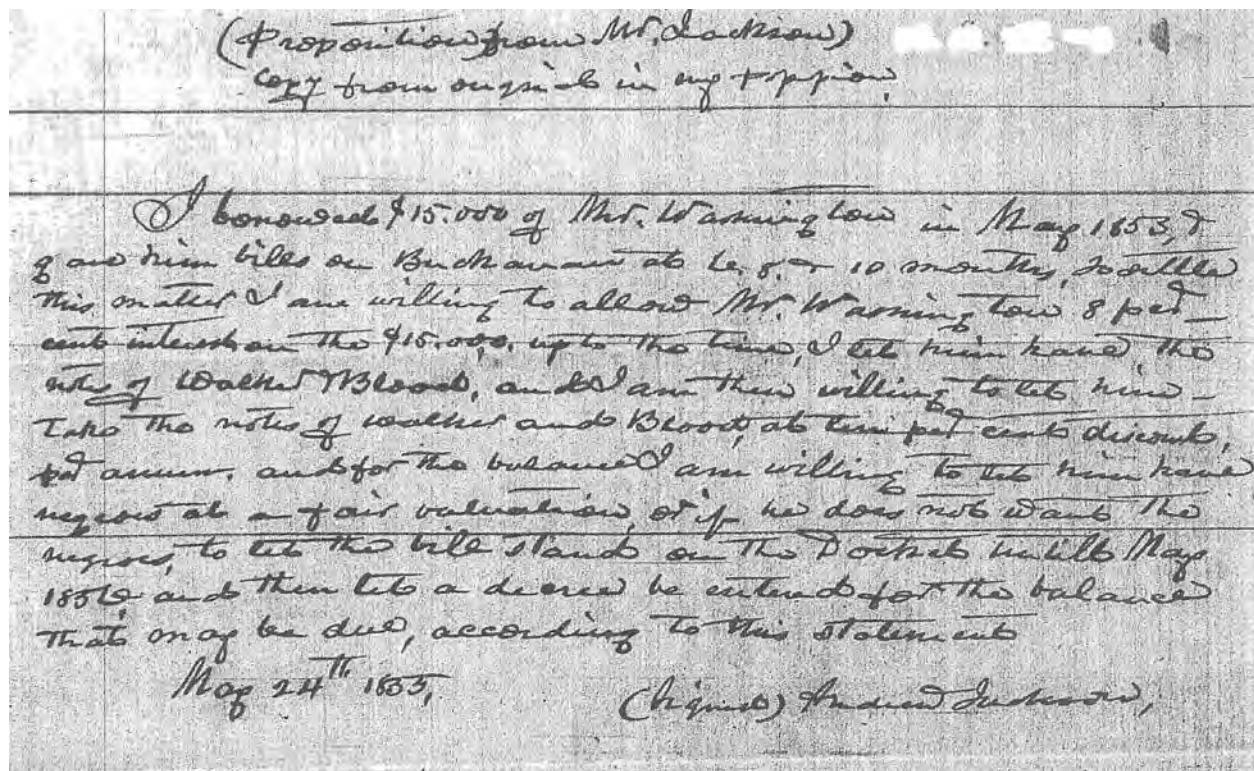
Martha “Patsy” Philips Martin – Philips Ancestors

Judge Felix Grundy – Grundy Ancestors

Jacob McGavock – McGavock Ancestors

Ancestor Connections to President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)

George A. Washington (1815-1892)



Washington Family Papers, Tennessee State Library and Archives.

Ancestor Connections to President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)

Washington Family and Wessyngton Plantation

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Andrew Jackson; on the 26th of May, 1838; for the purpose of securing a debt to George A. Washington, therein set forth, I shall, on WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH OF JUNE NEXT, at the Court House door in the city of Nashville, proceed to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder for Cash, a certain tract or parcel of Land lying in Davidson county, State of Tennessee, and known as the Hermitage tract; bounded on the north by the lands of John and Philip Shute, on the east by the lands of A. J. Donegan, on the west by lands of William and Stockly Donegan, and on the south by the lands of Mr. Ward and Timothy Dodson, and containing by estimation 1600 acres. Also, the negro slaves hereinbefore named, viz: Squire, Smith, Polidore, Charles, Alfred, Ben, Byron, Henry, Ned Davis, Minor, Aaron, Tom, George, Dick, Augustus, William, Sampson, Thornton, Simon, John, Albert, Moses, Booker, Julius, Davy, Little Tom, Sam, Dodey, Maria, Louisa, Gracey, Cornelia, Sarah, Nan, Charlotte, Gracey, Manthis, H. Sally, D. Sally, C. Sally, Fanny, Laura, Kitty, Jane, Maria Creasy, Kady, Betsey, Betty, Martha, Julia, L. Hannah, Ind'n Hannah, L. Gracey, M. Ellen, Riddy, Letty, Mary Ann, Molly, and Myrt.

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

Sale to commence at the usual hour in the morning.

May 12, 1855. - W. B. LEWIS, Trustee, &c.

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

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

Ancestor Connections to President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)

William B. Lewis (1784-1866)

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

Ancestor Connections to President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)

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

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

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

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

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

Ancestor Connections to President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)

James Jackson:

December 17, 2007

Killed in a Duel, Then Lost in the Earth

By THEO EMERY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ancestor Connections to President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)

James Jackson:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ancestor Connections to President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)

James Jackson:

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

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

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

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

He tapped the advertisement on the counter.

"We'll find you a boy."

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

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

Andrew turned back to James.

"Irish," he barked. "Horses?"

James didn't understand the question.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He tipped his hat to James and Washington.

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

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

Alfred bent down and spoke to him.

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

Ephraim nodded without looking up. Washington went to him.

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

He waited a moment.

"Do you understand?"

Ephraim nodded.

"What is my name?" Washington asked him.

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

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

"Mass' James," Ephraim whispered.

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

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

Ephraim nodded, but didn't seem convinced.

"Are you hungry?" Washington asked him.

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

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

Ancestor Connections to President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)

James Jackson:

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

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

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

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

Andrew stood stock-still.

Dickerson fired.

Andrew stood still.

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

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

"To your mark, sir," Overton ordered.

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

Slowly, so very slowly, Andrew raised his gun and fired.

There was a click. The gun had misfired.

Slowly, so very slowly, Andrew reset, aimed, and fired again.

Slowly, so very slowly, Dickerson swayed to the ground.

Dr. Catlett ran to attend him. He lived for the rest of that day in agony, and died that night.

James and Alfred moved quickly to Andrew, and saw with horror that there was a hole in Andrew's jacket, just below his heart, and blood all over his boots.

"I think he poked me," Andrew said, his face contorted in pain.

They got him to a surgeon, who took out the bullet and patched him up. They got him home and put him to bed. Rachel nursed him, and when she could not, Alfred was always there. He did not leave his Massa's room for a month. When Andrew recovered, he gave orders that Alfred was to be moved from the slave quarters to a bedroom next to his own in the main house.

Rachel fell to her knees and gave thanks to God for her husband's deliverance, but she prayed for the dead man's wife as well.

"God have pity on her," Rachel begged. "And on her poor child."

Mrs. Dickerson had been six months pregnant when Andrew killed her husband.

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ames attended Andrew at three other duels after that, but none had the same impact on him as the first because none of the others was fatal. It was enough to satisfy the honor of both antagonists that they had accepted the challenge and presented themselves, and they simply fired their guns in the air. On two occasions, Andrew got drunk with his opponent afterward, and they would end the evening slapping each other on the back and laughing about their quarrel, but this never happened in the case of those who had slandered his wife.

Andrew got drunk often in the early days of his friendship with James, in the frustrating years of the embargo. Andrew could not bear inactivity or indecision. He longed for a chance to trounce the British, he longed to test his skill on a real battlefield, and the protracted negotiations among America, Britain, and France frustrated him.

"Let's hit 'em, and hit 'em hard," he cried, but James was never quite sure whom he wanted to hit, for Jefferson was included in his excommunication. James began to think there might be truth to the stories that Andrew had helped Aaron Burr in his wild plans to form a breakaway country centered in the west, if only to provoke a war. For Andrew longed for war.

Sometimes he would arrive at James's house or, if it was early enough in the day, at the store, his speech slurred, and swaying on his feet. James would put him to bed to sleep it off, or send Ephraim with a message to the Hermitage. Then Alfred would come, hoist his inert Massa over his shoulders, as gently as a mother with a babe, and take him home in the gig.

Andrew was only a little drunk on the day he introduced James to his friends the Polks. They were at the racetrack, and Andrew's mare, Virginia, had won a splendid race and earned a handsome purse. Andrew was in an expansive mood, and kept introducing everybody to everyone, as though they had never met.

James already knew the Polks, who were a well-established family in the district, and did business with him at his store. He did not know

Alex Haley's *Queen*. Alex Haley. 1993, p. 94-95

Ancestor Connections to President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)

James Jackson:



Once a political adviser to Andrew Jackson, James Jackson and the future president split over personal business and James Jackson became a leader in the Whig Party in Alabama.

Ancestor Connections to President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)

Judge Felix Grundy (1775-1840), Jacob McGavock (1790-1878), Rev. John Berrien Lindsley (1822-1897):

A letter to Judge John H. DeWitt, dated 2nd March 1931, thanking him for an article "Andrew Jackson and His Ward - Andrew Jackson Hutchings," expresses reasons behind Miss Lindsley's enthusiasm for Jackson and The Hermitage.

I am deeply interested in everything pertaining to Andrew Jackson. The truth is I have inherited this interest and feel that he is a part of my family on both sides.

On one side, my great-grandfather, Felix Grundy, was associated with him politically. My grandfather, Jacob McGavock, was with him at the battle of the Horseshoe Bend. He was among the young men that history calls "Priestley's Pets," who joined the General in the Creek and Indian War.

At the 100th anniversary of the Battle of the Horseshoe Bend, I was invited to represent the descendants of the men who were with him at that battle.

Jacob McGavock's house, where the McGavock Building now stands, was the headquarters of General and Mrs. Jackson on Saturday when they came into the city.

Now, on the other side, Philip Lindsley and he were friends and Jackson was one of the trustees of the University of Nashville. My father, Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, studied divinity as a profession and medicine as an accomplishment, but actually the medical profession was his career. However, he was what was called in that day a "stated supply" and preached at The Hermitage Church every other Sunday, going with the family for dinner at The Hermitage.

On June 8th, he returned to The Hermitage from the church, knowing that the General was very ill and offered the prayer at his bedside. You will find an account of this in The Nashville Banner of June 8th, 1845.

I have a very valuable important American State Paper, dated Washington City, June 18, 1812. In it is President James Madison's message to the Senate and House of Representatives and also the Proclamation of the War of 1812. There is also an article from Felix Grundy to his constituents.

In speaking of the War of 1812, there was a saying at that time that the War of 1812 was caused by Felix Grundy, Andrew Jackson, and the Devil. I must say that was one time when the Devil was in good company.

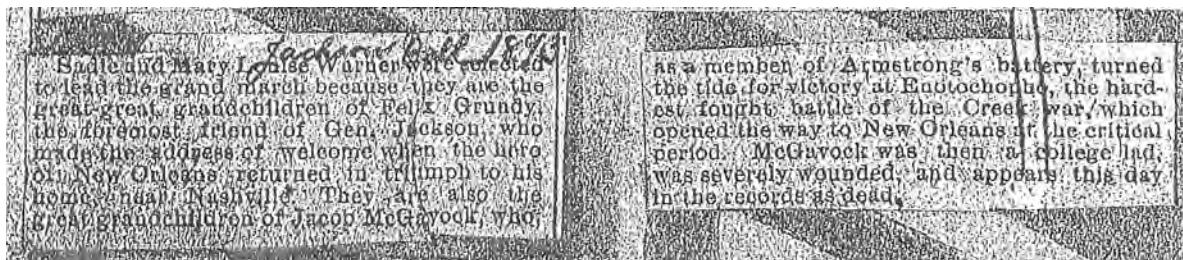
So you see why I am interested in everything pertaining to Jackson and can read with appreciation your article.

With best wishes, I am,
Cordially Yours,

Louise G. Lindsley (signed)

Margaret Lindsley Warden, "Louise Grundy Lindsley." *Seven Women of Nashville*. 1974, p.77.

Ancestor Connections to President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)



Nashville Newspaper, 1893.

Jacob McGavock

In 1813 Jacob McGavock served in the Creek War and became an aide to General Andrew Jackson. He was wounded by the Creek Indians in the Battle of Enitachopco Creek (SE Alabama), Jan. 24, 1814; the bullet remained in his body the rest of his life.

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

They were a gay family, fond of singing and dancing. Jacob McGavock was an expert dancer and so was Andrew Jackson. General and Mrs. Jackson were guests in this dining room on many a Saturday, he to attend court, and she could visit and shop with the ladies.

President Andrew Jackson and his wife often stayed in the McGavock home. Jacob McGavock was a pallbearer at President Andrew Jackson's Funeral, June 1845.

Ancestor Connections to President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)

John Berrien Lindsley (1822-1897) and President Andrew Jackson's death:

"Today is the anniversary of the death of General Andrew Jackson. On the afternoon of June 8th 1845, just fifty-one years ago, the hero of the Battle of New Orleans, passed peacefully away at the Hermitage, his handsome home, where he had for the previous eight years, after his retirement from the Presidency of the United States, lead a tranquil life. Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, the present Secretary of the State Board of Health, was present when General Jackson died, and he is probably the only living person who saw him breath his last. Dr. Lindsley said, the impression made on his mind was one of a life time; he never witnessed a more solemn nor impressive scene than was presented in that chamber of death on that beautiful June afternoon; when the man who had on various occasions defied death, came to the reality that his own was approaching, true to his character, he never faltered, but met the summons calmly but passed into Eternity as peacefully as a child sinking to sleep."

"The Death of Andrew Jackson," *Nashville Banner*, June 8, 1895.

Dr. Lindsley studied Divinity as his profession, medicine as an accomplishment. When as a very young man he preached in a great many of the country churches, especially the Hermitage Church and frequently spent his Sabbath afternoons at the Hermitage with the family. General Jackson's death occurred on Sunday, the 8th of June and as he was one of Jackson's young friends and much beloved, he was present at that time. I have often heard Dr. Lindsley speak of this beautiful death bed scene, and what a grand Christian General Jackson proved to be when the trying hour, through which we must all pass, arrived.

Dr. Lindsley was in charge of the Hermitage church near the home of President Andrew Jackson during the latter's final illness. On the day of the President's death, June 8, 1845, Dr. Lindsley was summoned, being the only person present besides the immediate household, and offered the prayer.

Ancestor Connections to President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)

1845 June 8th Sunday 6 o'clock P.M.
Died at the Hermitage Gen. Andrew
Jackson, aged 78 years and nearly 3
months. He was born March 15th 1767
John Berrien Lindsley was with him
at his death. He was perfectly calm,
self possessed, resigned and ready to depart.
His funeral took place on Tuesday at
11 o'clock A. M. The following will be
the epitaph on his tombstone -
Andrew Jackson
Born on the 15th of March 1767
Died on the 8th of June 1845.

Philip Lindsley's Diary. Tennessee State Library and Archives.

Mrs. John Berrien Lindsley (Sallie McGavock Lindsley) (1830-1903) led the Ladies Hermitage Association in preserving President Andrew Jackson's home.

Ancestor Connections to President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)

Judge Felix Grundy (1775-1840)

1819-1825- Elected to Tennessee legislature and supported state-owned bank. He was opposed by Andrew Jackson and the two men were never intimate after this time.

1827- Ran for Congress in Jackson's home district and received the support of "Old Hickory" against John Bell, but lost the race.

1833- Elected to the Senate after a bitter struggle with John H. Eaton who was supported by Jackson

Although Judge Felix Grundy and Andrew Jackson were never on intimate terms, Grundy quickly emerged as one of the president's principal defenders in the Senate. His states' rights sympathies and his friendship with John C. Calhoun initially led him to support Calhoun's theory of nullification, but he remained loyal to the president when he learned of Jackson's condemnation of the doctrine. Grundy strongly defended Jackson's "war" against the Bank of the United States, and by 1834 he was widely recognized, with James K. Polk, as a leader of Tennessee's Democratic Party. Grundy's prominence made him a particular target for the rival Whig Party. A Whig majority in the legislature in 1838 attempted to force Grundy's resignation, first by electing Ephraim H. Foster as his successor before the expiration of his term, and then by instructing him to oppose President Martin Van Buren's proposal to create an Independent Treasury System. Although Grundy at first refused to resign, he left the Senate later that year, when Van Buren appointed him to the cabinet as attorney general.

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Engaged in sale and purchase of slaves with Andrew Jackson.

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When Felix Grundy died, James K. Polk, then governor of Tennessee, wrote former President Andrew Jackson at the Hermitage. Jackson responded saying that the state of his health and the coldness of the weather prevented him from attending Grundy's funeral and "paying a last tribute of respect to the memory of [my] deceased friend." He asked Polk to "make a tender to Mrs. Grundy and all the family of [my] sincere condolence on this melancholy occasion." To another friend, Jackson wrote: "our friend Grundy is no more, his death...is a serious loss to his country and family."

See J. Roderick Heller III, Democracy's Lawyer: Felix Grundy of the Old Southwest. 2010.

Ancestor Connections to President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)

Martha “Patsy” Philips Martin (1792-1886)

There were many officers that belonged to the army stationed at Nashville. My father [Joseph Philips] invited them all with their wives out to dine, and well do I remember their happy, jovial manner. Among them was General Jackson, a noble, elegant looking gentleman. He wore a long que [?] and, powdered hair, which was the fashion in those days. They all appeared to enjoy the dinner and drank freely of the old peach brandy which my father always kept. The company returned to Nashville in the evening, apparently quite well pleased with their visit. My eldest sister, Mary, was then a young lady, much admired and quite pretty.

General Jackson being an old friend of my husband [Thomas Martin], I feel I must say something in regard to him. As a statesman and a military man, none exceeded him. In 1824 he was nominated for president of the United States but was defeated.

In 1828 he was elected and in 1832 he had. an overwhelming majority. Mrs. Jackson lived but a short time after he was first elected, which made a great change in him. He never afterwards had the happy, cheerful look he had before his death. The last time my husband saw him, he stopped at our home on the Gallatin Pike, with some friends, as he was on his way to Washington at the beginning of his second term. He looked sad, and he asked my daughter to play and sing “Old Lang Syne”. On his arrival at Washington, he sent my husband his likeness, which I have now.

After his return from Washington, General Jackson remained. on his farm, his adopted son and his son’s wife living with him. I paid him a visit two weeks before his death.

Although he was not able to come out of his room, he received me most cordially and inquired for all my family. I sat with him until dinner was announced. Before leaving, I walked in the garden and when I went inside again to take leave of him, he said: “Have you been in the garden?” I replied that I had and I gave him a rose which I had in my hand. He took the rose, then took my hand saying, “Farewell, my dear, and may God bless you.” Two weeks after that visit, I attended his funeral. Mr. Edgar preached from Revelations , verse 14.

His likeness was only finished a few days before his death, taken by a gentleman that had been sent from France for that purpose.

Martha “Patsy” Philips Martin. *The Battle Book* Ch. VI

<http://lfeldhaus.tripod.com/philiplsfamily/id27.html>

**Sadie Warner Frazer's
Paternal and Maternal Southern Ancestors**

Bibliography

*This information is provided for educational
and genealogical purposes only.*

**Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose
2014, Rev. 2017**

WARNER FAMILY AND RELATED FAMILIES ON SADIE WARNER FRAZER'S PATERNAL SIDE AND MATERNAL SIDE (ANCESTRAL LINES FROM THE SOUTH):
 Warner/Warriner, Trueman, Woodson, Ferris (Farrar), McGavock, Grundy, Rodgers, Daugherty, Phillips (not the Phillips family from Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee), Caldwell, Burkham (not Beckham), Crockett, Kent, Campbell, Cloyd, Cartwright, Shipp, Smith (not the Jane Smith family; but the Obadiah Smith family), Pierce, Daft, Cocke, Aston, Salmon, Martin, Keeling, Lovett, Foster, Thorowgood (Thoroughgood), Carraway, Hunter, Johnson, Ashwell, Langley, Thelaball, Mason, Ganey (Gany), Julian (no relation, but ties into Mason and Ganey), Williams, Philips, Bennett, Hill, Swann, Horn, Harris, Kinchen, Exum, Pope, Marshall, Thomas, Watts, English, Bridger, Pitt, Jossey, Purcell, Fort.

Notes: Sources are not in alphabetical order or in order of significance. This is a working bibliography; some citations are incomplete.

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(NOTE: (A) and (C) are clearly on their mark; (B) conflicts substantially with John Bennett Boddie's articles on the same family. Boddie focuses on Isle of Wight and Horn on Nansemond County, Virginia, but they dovetail by the time they reach Mary Thomas.
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