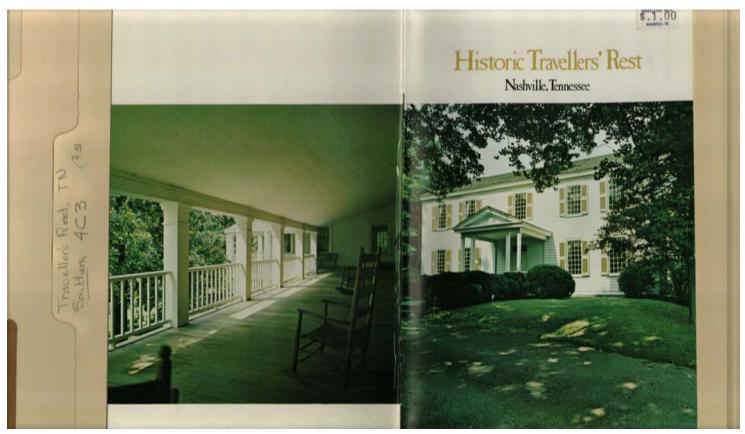
Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 3, Folder 31

Traveller's Rest Nashville, Tennessee Booklet, - Southern States Image 1 r04c03-31-000-0176 <u>Contents Index About</u>



Names:

Historic Traveller's Rest

Places:

Nashville, TN

Types:

photograph

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Names:

Houston, Sam Jackson, Andrew Overton, John, Judge Traveller's Rest

Warfield, Francis B.

Types:

booklet

photograph

r04c03-31-000-0178 Image 3 Contents Index **About**



Names:

Types:

Carr, Dabney Donelson, Rachel Donelson, Samuel

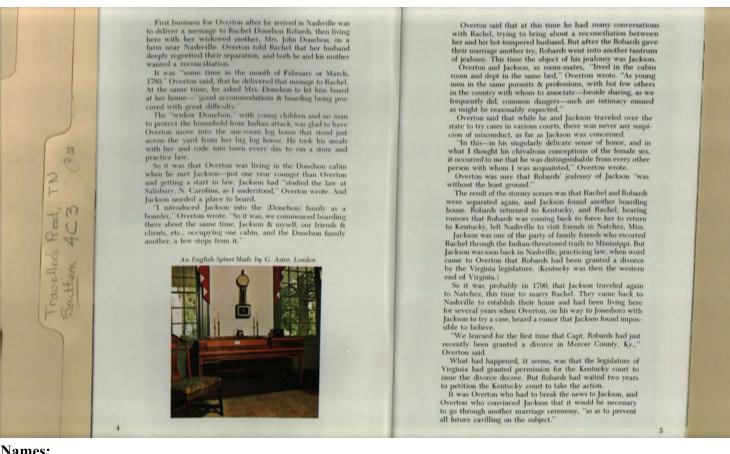
Jackson,

booklet

Jackson, Andrew Jefferson, Thomas Lafayette, Orr, Mary T., Mrs. Overton, John Overton, Waller Overton, William Robards, Lewis

Robards, Mrs. Short, Waller, Mary Washington, George

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Names:

Astor, G. Jackson, Donelson, John, Mrs.

Overton,

Types:

booklet photograph Robards, Captain

Robards, Rachel Donelson

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Names:

, Rachel Jackson,

Overton, John

Winchester, James, General

Types:

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In 1794, Overton, Jackson and Winchester bought 5000 acres, called the Rice grant, on the bluff where Memphia stands today. Foreseeing the value of the beat landing there for river trade, they had the city laid out and ready for sale of lots in 1818. They

They advertised the Memphis lots in Nashville newspapers, and Marcus Winchester, son of General Winchester, became first mayor of Memphis.

TRAVELLERS' REST BEGINS

Meantime Overton, a bachelor whose sharp attention to law and business was making him a wealthy man, began buying several tracts of land that would form the vast acreage to become known as Travellers' Rest.

In August, 1796—two months after Tennessee became a state—Overton bought the first tract: "320 acres of fine land on the west fork of Mill Creek, south of Nashville, for \$1,096.66."

\$1,090.66."

By 1800, Overton had brought the total acreage to 974, and he had been farming it from the first. A careful record keeper, Overton listed the tools he bought for cultivating the fields in January, 1797; the slaves he bought to use the tools; the seeds and tree "slips" he bought to plant his fields and orchards.

orchards.

Those same records show that construction of the first section of this house, Travellers' Rest, was under way in the spring of 1799. The parlor and entrance hall are part of that original house, as are the two rooms above them.

The original hand-hewn corner posts and logs used to frame that first frontier house can be seen today. The hand-hewn sleepers and other heavy timbers that support the house hold their lines in unsagging strength. The original ash flooring can be seen today.

their lines in unsagging strength. The original ash flooring can be seen today. The visitor to Travellers' Rest today sees not only the home of a man of tremendous influence on American history. He catches a glimpse of the way a frontiersman did business, and the way he chose to live.

Overton was no show-off, no hoisterous adventurer. He was in fact a man of unimpressive stature, of tight-lipped wisdom; a man frequently ill, who spent a great deal of money on medicine and doctors' bills, and was in frequent communication with his Nashville physician—either to prescribe for him or for his family or slaves.

Overton, like most frontiersmen, bartered for services. His contract with the two carpenters who built the first section of his home show that he agreed to pay for their work in land. The carpenters, David Cumming and Frederick Pinkley, were to be paid by title to a 320-acre farm that Overton owned



siding outside and its bright wainscoting and white plaster walls inside. The brown shuttered windows, the broad mantel in the parlor were designed for elegance and comfort. In the summer, there were breezes through windows on opposite sides of the parlor, and shutters to keep out the midday sun. In the winter, the wide fireplace warmed the farthest corner of

the winer, the winer, the room.

The digging of the cellar at Travellers' Rest opened the most mysterious chapter in the history of the land. For it turned out that there were many Indian graves on the spot where the house stands now, and archeologists in recent years have found evidence of an Indian village down the hill, back of

found evidence of an Indian village down the hill, back of the house.

Not even the Indians who lived here when the first white men arrived had any idea who the earlier Indians might have been. Those earlier tribes, now designated by archeologists as Middle Cumberland Culture groups, date as far back as 1300 or 1400 A.D. Their distinctive pottery designs and their stone-slab graves have helped identify them as "the last native culture development in this area," Indian authority Robert Ferguson said.

In the restoration of the gardens at Travellers' Rest in recent years, numerous Indian graves have been exposed, and the Indian museum in the old smokehouse back of the house shows what they looked like.

Names:

Cumming, David Ferguson, Robert Jackson,

Middle Cumberland Graves Overton,

Pinkley, Frederick Swint, Henry Lee Winchester,

Winchester, Marcus

Types:

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Names:

Jackson,

Types:

booklet

Overton, John

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Court—a job that Overton was to hold from 1804 to 1810. In 1811, Overton became a judge on the newly formed Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals. His written opinions, later collected and published, served as guide to other lawyers in establishing judicial precedent in Tennessee.

The Superior Court met in the three sections of Tennessee at different times of the year, and many of the letters between Overton and Jackson covered their transactions while one or the other of them was in court in Knosville.

Meantime the house at Tavellers' Rest was growing in use and size. Overton's reputation as a land lawyer had attracted students to "read law" in his office, Sometimes that was in his office downtown and sometimes in the tiny brick building in the front yard of Travellers' Rest—six miles from the court house. That small building, which burned years ago, has been reconstructed on the original site.

There are indications that young men from other parts of the state sometimes boarded at Travellers' Rest while they studied law with Overton. He added two rooms to his original house in 1812, including the sitting room across the hall from the parlor. At that time too, a bedroom was added upstairs.

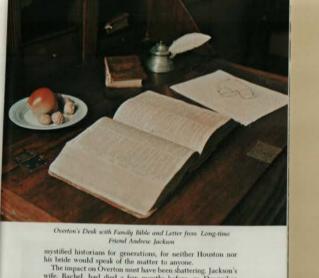
At the same time, Overton was laying out orchards to cover whole hillsides with peaches, pears, apples and grapes. Much of it went into wine and brandy—both for his household use and for shipment to New Orleans and other markets. In 1812, he bought pear slips from New Jersey, and he was constantly exchanging plant slips from his own nursery with those raised by neighboring farmers.

His cotton brought top prices on the New Orleans market, and in 1831 he sold nearly 20,000 pounds. He laid out vegetable and flower gardens, and between 1816 and 1833 increased the number of slaves on his farm from 18 to 50.

SAM HOUSTON, LAW PARTNER

In 1820, one of the most popular young men in Tennessee, Sam Houston, became Overton's law partner. Three years later Houston became Overton's law partner. Three years later Houston was elected to congress, and in 1827 Houston became seventh governor of Tennessee, High-spirited, romantic, tall cist feet, six inches), moody Houston must have often stooped to enter the bright parlor at Travellers' Rest and sit before the fire to consider the power that was growing in the West, in Tennessee, on Overton's very doorstep.

Houston had just begun his campaign for re-election as governor in the spring of 1829 when a bombshell was dropped on his political career: his pretty young wife of three months, the former Eliza Allen of Sunner County, left him forever. It was the end, in a way, of Houston's prospects as presidential candidate. That separation and the divorce that followed



mystified historians for generations, for neither Houston nor his bride would speak of the matter to anyone.

The impact on Overton must have been shattering, Jackson's wife, Rachel, had died a few months before, on December 22, 1828, psix as Jackson was about to leave Nashville to be inaugurated as President. His journey to Washington—far from triumphant—was a heavy-hearted, empty ordeal of loneliness, and sorrow hung heavy over Overton's home, scene of years of planning for this day.

Jackson had to miss Houston's wedding, on January 22, 1829—just a month after Rachel's death. The wedding was at the home of the bride's father, near Gallatin, and the bridal couple rode straight to Nashville to visit various friends, including Overton at Travellers' Rest. The tantrums of jealousy that Houston indulged in during those visits, it turned out, were part of the misery that brought on the separation and divorce of the Houstons.

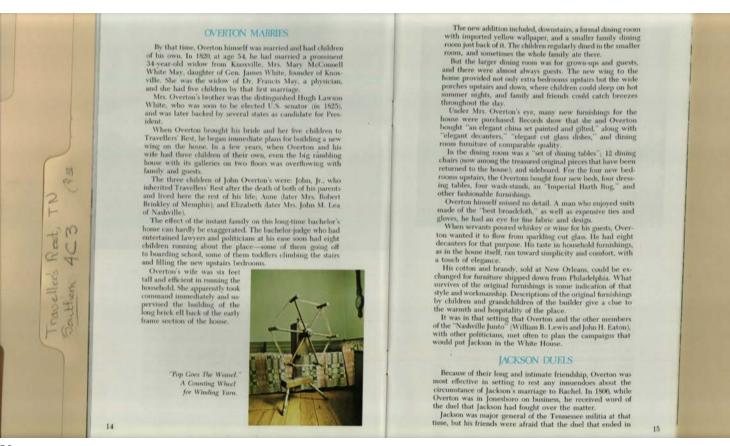
Names:

. Rachel Allen, Eliza Houston, Sam Jackson,

Overton,

Types:

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Names:

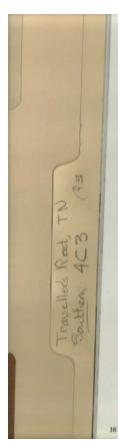
, Rachel Brinkley, Robert, Mrs. Eaton, John H. Jackson,

Types:

booklet

Lea, John M., Mrs. Lewis, William B. May, Francis, Dr. May, Mary McConnell White Overton, Overton, Anne Overton, Elizabeth Overton, John, Jr. White, Hugh Lawson White, James, General

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The Travellers' Bedchamber

the death of Charles Dickinson—a man of prominent connec-tions here—would mean the end of Jackson's political career. Overton's brother, Thomas, who had been Jackson's second at the duel, testified that all was done according to custom. Thomas Overton said there was no one to blame in the out-come. When Thomas Overton gave full details of the duel to John Overton, the latter wrote Jackson to tell him he was blameless.

blameless.
"Until yesterday, I must confess, my mind was not at ease,"
Overton wrote Jackson. "Today I have seen my brother who
tells me of a little circumstance I did not know...
"It too frequently happens that the honest, unsuspecting
part of society will be infested with reptiles, the heads of which
must be sought after and bruised so as to be secure from their

"God has so ordained it. You have been the instrument of

"God has so ordained it. You have been the instrument of doing so. Fear nothing."

Overton had reason to fear the outcome of that duel. Only two years before, the much provoked Aaron Burr had killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel, and that ended the public life of Burr, who had once come within one vote of becoming President.

Three months after Jackson's duel with Dickinson, Overton wrote him again, pleading with him not to lose his temper, not to condescend to fight his inferiors who tried to taunt him with remarks about the duel.

On September 12, 1806, from Jonesboro, Overton wrote, Jackson:

Trepeat it again, Consort the

Jackson:

"I repeat it again, General, the respect you owe to the opinion of your friends, the duties you owe to your family, and to the world, forbid the idea of your putting yourself upon a footing with boys, especially when they are made the instruments of others.

"No man, not even your worst enemies, doubt your personal courage, and you would gain much more by not noticing anything that these people may say, than otherwise. Be assured that their slander can do you no harm among your friends.
"These observations, you know, come from a friend who has not only thought maturely upon the subject, but one who has consulted the feelings and opinions of many judicious men of honor..."

has not only thought maturely upon the subject, but one who has consulted the feelings and opinions of many judicious men of honor."

Overton warned Jackson that his political enemies might be hiring mere boys to taunt him and thus deprive himself of "that life which ought to be preserved for better purposes." "Should any difficulty arise, may I ask you as a friend, before you do anything, to consult your friends?" Overton pleaded with his hot-tempered friend, Jackson. "Patience, deliberation and courage will surmount all difficulties."

Those words—"Patience, deliberation and courage will surmount all difficulties."

Those words—"Patience, deliberation and courage will surmount all difficulties."

Those words—"Patience, deliberation and courage will surmount all difficulties."

Those words—"Patience, deliberation and courage will surmount all difficulties."

Those words—"Patience, deliberation and courage will surmount to life.

But Jackson reminded Overton that it was not always easy to be patient in the midst of bitter political rows and rivalries. From Philadelphia, as United States senator, Jackson had written Overton on February 28, 1739.

"I have not time to Enter into a detail of Politicks. I have to thank you for your observations on that head, and I know they flow from the breast of a friend, and their force I see; but, Sir, were you where I am and see all constitutional Principles violated and metamorphist to suit Party Purpose, it would try your Philosophy—Particularly when they carry objects with a silent vote."

In that same letter, Jackson mentioned the fact that he had slipped on the ice in Philadelphia and "hurt my left knee, that has confined me for Some days."

Overton, who frequently mentioned his poor health, was ever understanding. When he was only 29 years old, Overton wrote in a postscript to Jackson: "As usual, I have been sick & can just set up."

Once Overton used his illness to patch up a misunderstanding he and Jackson had had over a land deal. Both

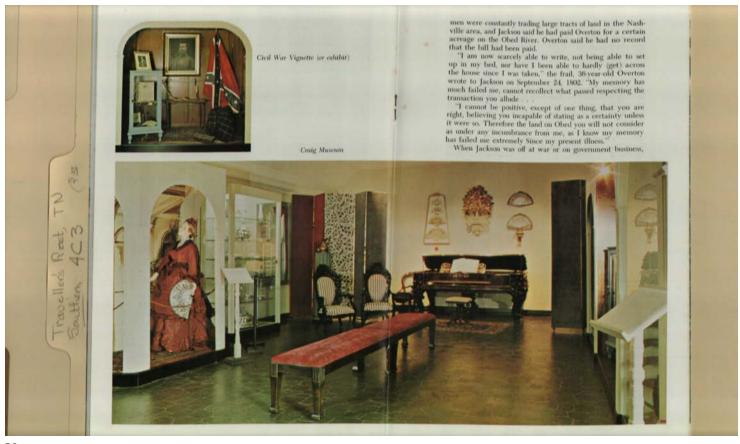
Names:

Burr, Aaron Dickinson, Charles Hamilton, Alexander Jackson,

Overton, John Overton, Thomas

Types:

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Names:

Jackson,

Overton,

Types:

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it was often Overton who looked after the general's business at home. He kept an eye on the farm work at the Hermitage and, when Jackson so instructed him, handled his bank deposits and withdrawals.

OVERTON MAKES WELCOMING SPEECH

When Jackson came home the conquering hero, the nation's invincible general after he defeated the British at New Orleans in 1815, it was Overton who made the welcoming speech at Nashville's public rally.

In 1819, after Jackson had concluded the Seminole wars that paved the way for this country's acquiring Florida from Spain, he returned from national honors in Washington to receive a hero's welcome at Nashville.

On Nashville's public square, the community turned out on March 19, 1819, to cheer Jackson, and Overton, in the chief speech of the day, began his tribute to his old friend. "The battles you have fought, the victories you have won, have procured for our country the most lasting benefit, and for yourself a name imperishable."

Over the years, from this house, Overton wrote his long and politically astute letters to Jackson, the man whose remarkable magnetism and genius for attracting people to his ideas had impressed Overton almost from the day they met.

In 1824, when Jackson had finally, and quite reluctantly, agreed to run for President, Overton was overjowed. There had never been a President from anywhere except the Atlantic seaboard.

agreed to run for President, Overrue, and the very the Atlantic seaboard.

In a letter to one of his nephews, written on February 23, 1824, Overton gave an enthusiastic report on the way the Jackson campaign was going.

"Our inestimable friend, General Jackson, is rising rapidly throughout the Union," Overton wrote, listing newspapers over the country that had admitted that "Jackson is the strongest man of the South and West."

Overton, who was guiding the newspaper publicity for Jackson's campaign, was convinced that this was the hour for the South and the West to be heard. Overton had written a speech for a member of the Tennessee legislature to make in proposing Jackson as candidate. He had sought out the leading members of state government to get their backing.

"My dear young friend," Overton continued his letter to his nephew, "you can judge how gratifying it must be to me in my declining years to reflect upon the course I have taken in regard to this man.

"Previously to the sitting of the Legislature in 1821, it forcibly struck me that he ought to be the next President, and by proper means might be so."

But, Overton told his nephew, he did all of the campaign planning without saving a word about it to Jackson.

"In all this, I declare to you I never mentioned one word to Jackson," Overton wrote. "Thus it is that in all great ages the real and sufficient causes of the greatest event are ever hid even from the impartial and scrutinizing historian."

Overton, perhaps glancing up from his firestde in this sitting room, lifted his quill to think back through the trials—business, political, social—that he and Jackson had weathered together. "We commenced our career together," Overton continued his letter. "We slept, eat, and suffered together, and I always entertained the same view of his talents and character, and I have the consolation to think that I have never been mistaken in him."

Overton was proud of his role as President maker.

Overton was proud of his role as President maker.

'I have my part to play, marked out, I believe, by Providence, and he has had his part... and it may seem strange,



Maxter Bedchambe

but it is true, that we have never consulted as to any precon-certed plans in all our lives."

Jackson narrowly missed being elected President on that first try (he had the largest number of votes out of three candidates, but not the majority). When he returned to Nash-ville after that defeat, the city gathered again to honor him, and Overton was again the man chosen to make the welcoming speech.

After reviewing Jackson's military genius and his compassion for the men who fought under him. Overton concluded the

speech:
"For your great and splendid actions, let all the nation do
you equal honor, but for your social and private virtues, we
claim the right to admire and love you most, because we best
know them—have seen and felt their influence.

21

Names:

Jackson, General

Overton,

Types:

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"Sir, your fame forms a rich portion of our country's treasure
... It must and will be preserved unhurt."
And at last, four years later, when Jackson was elected President in 1828 and told Overton good-bye as he left for Washington, it was with heavy heart. Bachel had just died, and the lonely Jackson often wrote Overton for advice.
"How much pleasure it would give me to see you here where & when I could speak freely to you, & when I could have your advice upon weighty matters," Jackson wrote from the White House that first summer, on june 8, 1829.
Letters indicate that Overton did visit Jackson at the White House at least twice, but he was not there for either inauguration.

OVERTON ADVISES THE PRESIDENT

In June, 1830, Jackson wrote from the White House to get Overton's opinions on certain matters, and on June 16, 1830, from Travellers' Rest, Overton wrote his analysis of the maneu-

from Travellers' Rest, Overton wrote his analysis of the maneuvers Jackson's opponents in the East had used to try to defeat the Tennessean.

"All these men, I knew, were jealous of the rising strength of the west; all averse to the President coming from that quarter," Overton began. "In this, Mr. Jefferson and all the eastern folks perfectly agreed, at that time.

"In the fame you had acquired, they saw a most appalling, distressing obstacle . . . Your ascension to the presidency thwarted the views of these aspirants . . . Oh God! they would exclaim, "Jackson must be broken down before the end of four years, for if elected for the next four years, we are irretrievably lost."

Not long after Jackson became President, his cabinet was

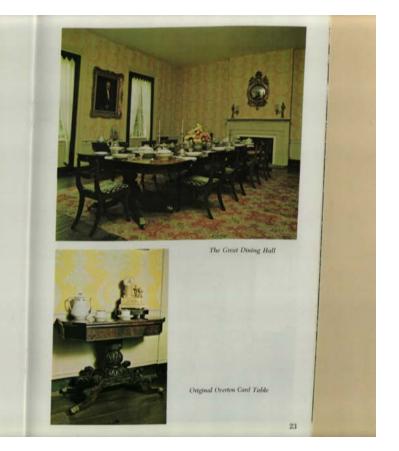
Not long after Jackson became President, his cabinet was split by what became known as the Peggy Eaton affair, and in this very house Overton and his gallant wife made valiant effort to heal the wounds.

The trouble had started when Jackson's old friend, Sen. John H. Eaton of Franklin, shocked Washington society by marrying a pretty young widow, the former Peggy O'Neale, daughter of a Washington tavern keeper. That marriage was on January 1, 1829, only a few days after Rachel's death at the Hermitage. By the time Jackson got to Washington for his inauguration, the scene was set for embarrassment by his appointment of Eaton as Secretary of War.

Jackson's political enemies in Washington made the most of the gossip about Peggy. Some cabinet members and their wives refused to attend state dinners if Mrs. Eaton was to be present.

be present.

Old friends of Jackson's in Tennessee were split on the matter. When Jackson returned for a visit to Nashville in the



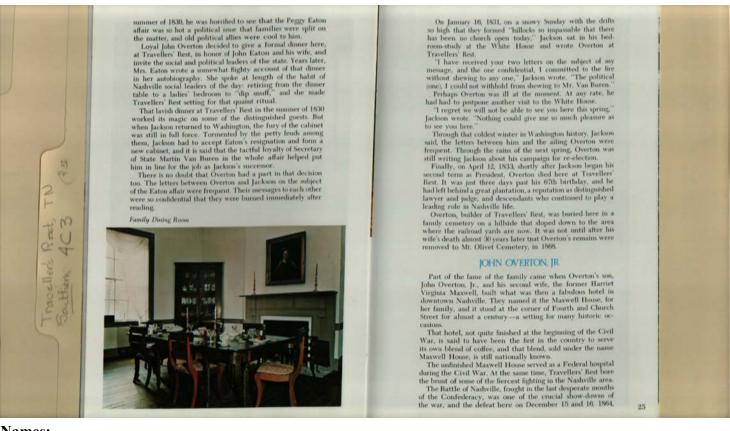
Names:

. Rachel Eaton, John H. Eaton, Peggy, Mrs. Jackson,

Jefferson. O'Neale, Peggy Overton.

Types:

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Names:

Battle of Nashville Eaton, John

Eaton, Mrs.

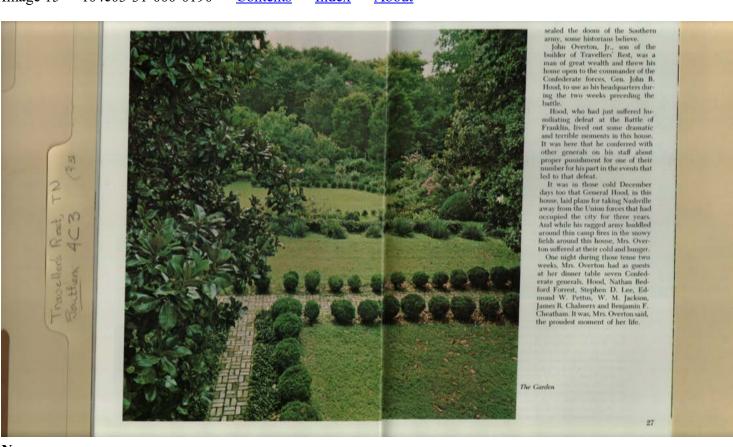
Types:

booklet

Eaton, Peggy Jackson, Maxwell House Maxwell, Harriet Virginia Overton, John

Overton, John, Jr. Van Buren, Martin

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Names:

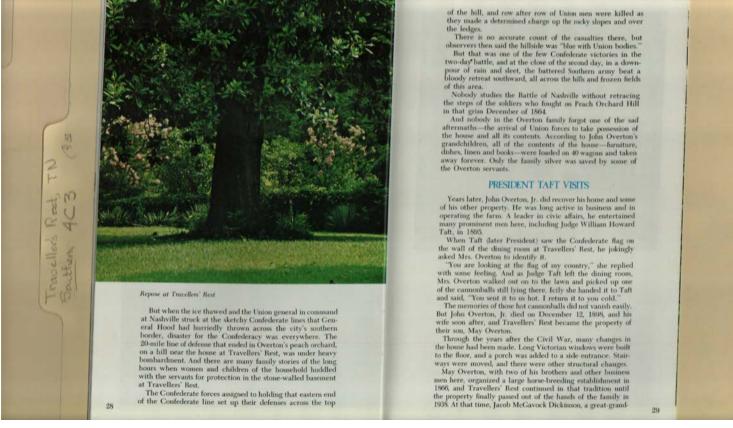
Chalmers, James R., General Cheatham, Benjamin F., General

Types:

booklet

Forrest, Nathan Bedford, General Hood, John B., General Jackson, W. M, General Lee, Stephen D., General Overton, John, Jr. Overton, Mrs. Pettus, Edmund W., General

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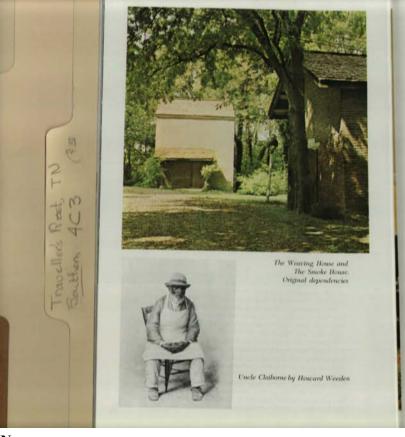
Names:

Dickinson, Jacob McGavock Hood, General Overton, John Overton, John, Jr. Overton, May Overton, Mrs. Taft, Judge

Taft, William Howard, President

Types:

r04c03-31-000-0192 Image 17 Contents Index **About**



son of old Judge John Overton, sold the house to a Nashville physician, Dr. John B. Youmans. It was Youmans who sold the property to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in 1951.

COLONIAL DAMES RESTORE TRAVELLERS REST

The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in Tennessee made vallant effort to have the historic property preserved, and in 1954, the L&N Railroad gave the house and the three acres where it stands to the Colonial Dames. About 10 years later, the L&N added a gift of the field in front of the house, where the driveway to the bouse could be restored to something like its appearance in Judge Overton's day.

Travellers' Rest was in poor physical condition when the Colonial Dames began their preservation and restoration program. They labored to set out new trees where the old ones had fallen, to call in experts to guide them in authentic restoration of the house to its appearance when Judge Overton lived here.

had fallen, to call hexpers to good and the control from of the house to its appearance when Judge Overton lived here.

Fortunately Judge Overton had kept minute records of all transactions—from the purchase of each tract of land and the pay for the carpenters to the cost of cut glass and window panes. A research committee studied those records, consulted architects and experts in historic preservation. Charles Peterson, of the National Park Service, and Henry E. Judd, also of the National Park Service, examined all structural features of the house and advised on the way stairways, partitions, doorways must be removed to peet the house back to the way it looked in Judge Overton's day.

They examined layers of wallpaper to find the original, and, in the dining room, found that that was handsome enough to justify baving it copied for the room today. Francis B. Warfield, Charles W. Warterfield and Clinton E. Brush, III Nashville architects, were consultants on much of the work. Experts in interior decoration advised the Colonial Dames on authentic furniture, silver and landscaping of the 1820-1830 era.

Then the comparative the few of the furnishings in Overton's

era.

Though comparatively few of the furnishings in Overton's home are the same ones there during his lifetime, all of the pieces here are of that era and are of the style used in Nashville. Because of the unique Indian civilization on this site hundreds of years ago, the Colonial Dames, in 1964, opened a small museum of Indian relics found on the place. In one of the small brick buildings at the back of the home, the museum shows something of the way of life of what archeologists now call the Middle Cumberland Culture, dating as far back as 1300.

of the brick buildings at the back of the home, the museum of the prick buildings at the back of the home.

of the brick buildings at the back of the home, the museum

Names:

Brush, Clinton E., III Colonial Dames of America

Types:

booklet

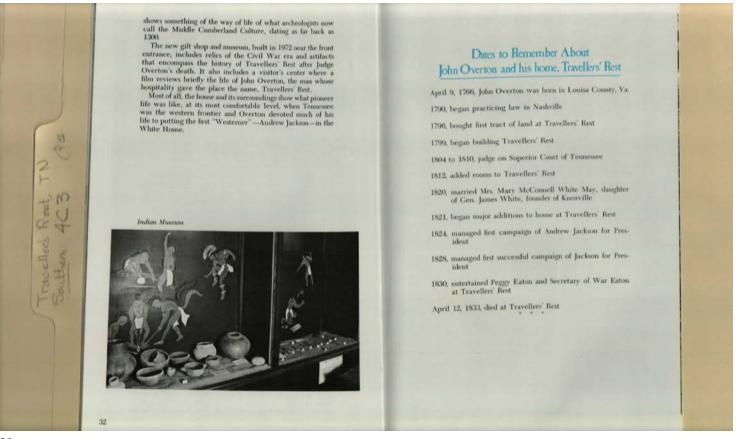
Judd, Henry E. Overton, Judge Peterson, Charles

painting

Warfield, Francis B. Warterfield, Charles W.

Weeden, Howard Uncle Claiborne

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Names:

Eaton, John Eaton, Peggy Jackson, Andrew May, Mary McConnell White, Mrs. Middle Cumberland Culture Museum Overton, Judge White, James, General

Types:

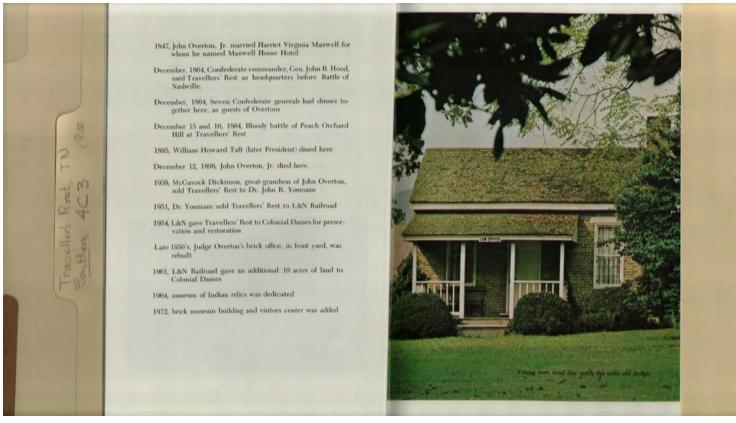
booklet

photograph

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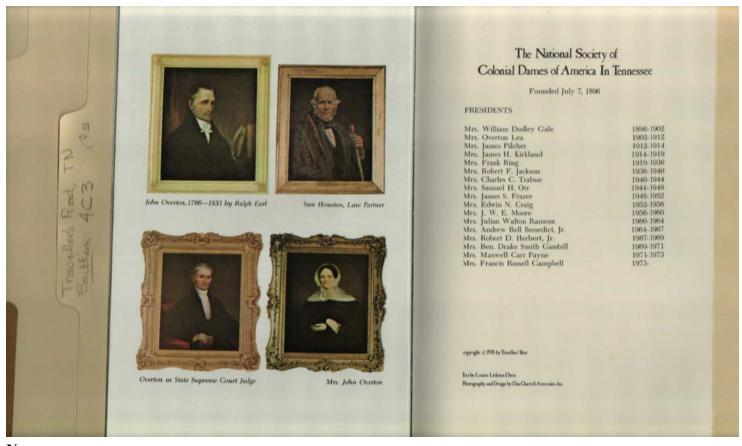
Colonial Dames Dickinson, McGavock Hood, John B., General L & N Railroad Maxwell House Hotel Maxwell, Harriet Virginia Overton, John, Jr. Taft, Willliam
Howard, President
Youmans, John B.,
Dr.

Types:

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Traveller's Rest Nashville, Tennessee Booklet, - Southern States

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Names:

Benedict, Andrew Bell, Jr., Mrs. Campbell, Francis Russell, Mrs. Colonial Dames Presidents Craig, Edwin N., Mrs. Davis, Louise Littleton

Types:

booklet

Earl, Ralph
Frazer, James S., Mrs.
Gale, William
Dudley, Mrs.
Ganbill, Benjamin
Drake Smith, Mrs.
Herbert, Robert D.,
Jr., Mrs.
Houston, Sam

painting

Jackson, Robert F., Mrs. Kirkland, James H., Mrs. Lea, Overton, Mrs. Moore, J. W. E., Mrs. Orr, Samuel H., Mrs. Overton, John Overton, John, Mrs. Payne, Maxwell Carr, Mrs. Pilcher, James, Mrs. Quest, Dan Ransom, Julian Walton, Mrs. Ring, Frank, Mrs. Trabue, Charles C., Mrs.

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, Rachel <u>5</u> , <u>8</u> , <u>9</u> , <u>13</u>	Lea, John M., Mrs. 9	
Allen, Eliza <u>8</u> Astor, G. <u>4</u>	Lea, Overton, Mrs. <u>20</u> Lee, Stephen D., General <u>15</u>	
Battle of Nashville <u>14</u>	Lewis, William B. 9	
Benedict, Andrew Bell, Jr., Mrs. 20	Maxwell House Hotel 19	
Brinkley, Robert, Mrs. 9	Maxwell House 14	
Brush, Clinton E., III <u>17</u>	Maxwell, Harriet Virginia 14, 19	
Burr, Aaron <u>10</u>	May, Francis, Dr. 9	
Campbell, Francis Russell, Mrs. 20	May, Mary McConnell White, Mrs. 18	
Carr, Dabney 3	May, Mary McConnell White 9	
Chalmers, James R., General <u>15</u>	Middle Cumberland Culture Museum 18	
Cheatham, Benjamin F., General 15	Middle Cumberland Graves 6	
Colonial Dames of America <u>17</u>	Moore, J. W. E., Mrs. 20	
Colonial Dames Presidents 20	Nashville, TN <u>1</u>	
Colonial Dames 19	O'Neale, Peggy <u>13</u>	
Craig, Edwin N., Mrs. 20	Orr, Mary T., Mrs. <u>3</u>	
Cumming, David 6	Orr, Samuel H., Mrs. <u>20</u>	
Davis, Louise Littleton 20	Overton, Anne 9	
Dickinson, Charles 10	Overton, Flizabeth 9	
Dickinson, Jacob McGavock 16	Overton, John, Jr. 9, 14, 15, 16, 19	
Dickinson, McGavock 19	Overton, John, Judge <u>2</u>	
Donelson, John, Mrs. 4	Overton, John, Mrs. 20	
Donelson, Rachel 3	Overton, John 3, 5, 7, 10, 14, 16, 20	
Donelson, Samuel 3	Overton, Judge <u>17</u> , <u>18</u>	
Earl, Ralph 20	Overton, May 16	
Eaton, John H. 9, 13	Overton, Mrs. <u>15</u> , <u>16</u>	
Eaton, John <u>14</u> , <u>18</u>	Overton, Thomas 10	
Eaton, Mrs. <u>14</u>	Overton, Waller 3	
Eaton, Peggy, Mrs. 13	Overton, William 3	
Eaton, Peggy <u>14</u> , <u>18</u>	Overton, <u>4</u> , <u>6</u> , <u>8</u> , <u>9</u> , <u>11</u> , <u>12</u> , <u>13</u>	
Ferguson, Robert 6	Payne, Maxwell Carr, Mrs. 20	
Forrest, Nathan Bedford, General 15	Peterson, Charles <u>17</u>	
Frazer, James S., Mrs. 20	Pettus, Edmund W., General 15	
Gale, William Dudley, Mrs. 20	Pilcher, James, Mrs. 20	
Ganbill, Benjamin Drake Smith, Mrs. 20	Pinkley, Frederick 6	
Hamilton, Alexander 10	Quest, Dan 20	
Herbert, Robert D., Jr., Mrs. 20	Ransom, Julian Walton, Mrs. 20	
Historic Traveller's Rest 1	Ring, Frank, Mrs. 20	
Hood, General <u>16</u>	Robards, Captain <u>4</u>	
Hood, John B., General 15, 19	Robards, Lewis <u>3</u>	
Houston, Sam <u>2</u> , <u>8</u> , <u>20</u>	Robards, Mrs. 3	
Jackson, Andrew <u>2</u> , <u>3</u> , <u>18</u>	Robards, Rachel Donelson 4	
Jackson, General 12	Short, <u>3</u>	
Jackson, Robert F., Mrs. 20	Swint, Henry Lee <u>6</u>	
Jackson, W. M, General <u>15</u>	Taft, Judge 16	
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Kirkland, James H., Mrs. 20	Van Buren, Martin 14	
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Warterfield, Charles W. <u>17</u> Washington, George <u>3</u> Weeden, Howard <u>17</u> White, Hugh Lawson <u>9</u> White, James, General <u>9</u>, <u>18</u> Winchester, James, General <u>5</u> Winchester, Marcus <u>6</u> Winchester, <u>6</u> Youmans, John B., Dr. <u>19</u>

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