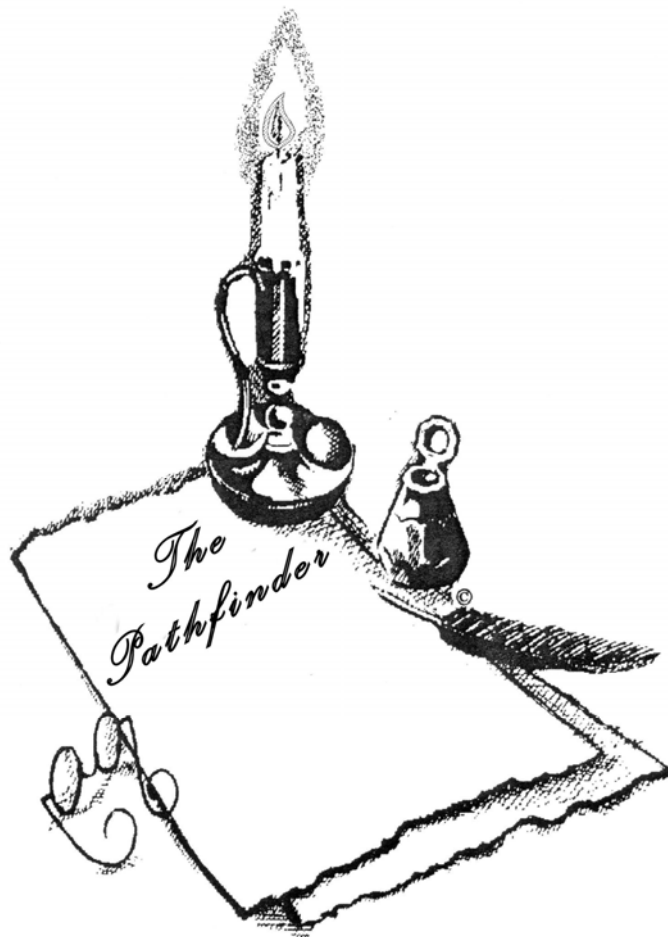


The Pathfinder

A Quarterly Publication of the Grundy County Historical Society

Grundy County, Tennessee



Vol. 23 Number 1 – March 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE	OLIVER JERVIS	1
A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR	SHARON N. GOODMAN	2
THE TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY		2
	JACKIE PARTIN	
LASATER FAMILY HISTORY	RANDY LASATER	8
HISTORY OF THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		11
	BOB DOUGLAS	
HISTORY OF THE LADIES MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION		17
	JACKIE PARTIN	
THOMAS LANE, TEXAS RANGER	H.G. WALKER	19
GRUNDY COUNTY MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1850-1874		23
	BRENDA J. RAYMOND	
GENEALOGY PROJECT	SHARON N. GOODMAN	25
DECEASED MILITARY VETERANS OF GRUNDY COUNTY, TN		26
	DAVID PATTON	
GRUNDY COUNTY COURT MINUTES		27
	SHARON NEE GOODMAN	
GRUNDY COUNTY SPECIAL CENSUS, 1850-1880		31
	CHARLES SHERRILL	
BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR ORDERING (WITH ORDER FORM)		33

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Oliver Jervis

Tracy City has acquired 5 acres across Railroad Avenue from the Heritage Center. This property was the site of the railroad roundhouse, engine repair shop and Tracy City train depot. The railroad roundhouse and engine repair shop were razed in the 1950s. The train depot burned in 1971. Tracy City has engaged a landscape architecture firm to design a public park, known as Old Roundhouse Park, on the 5 acre site.

The Board of Directors of Grundy County Historical Society has approved the addition of the Lulu Estelle Robbins and E.L. Hampton Assembly Hall as an adjunct to the park. This will provide an audio visual center for the park where , among other things, documentaries and videos will be assessable to the public that depict the origin of the *New South* at Tracy City with the development and operation of the coal, coke, iron and steel industries in the South following the American Civil War. In addition existing rest room facilities have been approved to be made available through the adjunct to the park until permanent restroom facilities are constructed. The Board of Directors believes that adding the Assembly Hall as an adjunct to the park will enhance the mission of the Heritage Center by drawing more people into the museum, library and research center and expose them to the history of the region.

The park improvements will be implemented incrementally. The first stage of implementation will be the construction of the Mountain Goat Bicycle/Walking Trail. Parking and landscaping along the south side of Railroad Avenue will follow. An orchestra stage for outdoor concerts is planned as well as restroom facilities and train depot pavilion in the approximate location of the old train depot. An historic train implement or artifact is planned to be connected via a trestle bridge to a parking area on 10th Street. There will be a zig zag bridge on the south slope of the park that leads to a cabin to be named Father Adamz Cabin. The park will include multiple art features as well as nature play area, toddler play area, climbing play area and stairs near the historic stone culvert that connect the upper and lower topographic levels of the park. The historic stone retaining wall will be fully exposed and enhanced with nearby paths that lead to picnic and playground areas.

Old Roundhouse Park is expected to become a major attraction for Tracy City and the plateau and assist the Heritage Center with its mission to depict how the people and communities of the plateau are connected in history.

A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

Sharon Nee Goodman

Thank you for participating in making this newsletter what you would like to see by sending in photographs, stories & family histories. If you would like to send information for publishing in the Pathfinder, please send to Sharon Goodman, 118 Orange Tree Lane, Georgetown, TX, 78626. Or you can email me at sharon@sngHERE.com.

THE TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY

General Manager Shook Tells Some Interesting Facts and Draws Some Wise Deductions

Transcribed from the Nashville, *Daily American*, (June 28, 1888)

Jackie Partin

At the annual meeting of the Tennessee Historical Society, held at Sewanee recently, this letter from Mr. A. M. Shook was read:

Dr. Telfair Hodgson, Sewanee, Tenn.:

I regret very much that I cannot be with you Friday, especially as I am expected respond to the sentiment, the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company Twenty-two years' service for this company has taught me how little is known of its work and origin.

About the time the subject was being agitated of building the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad from Nashville to Chattanooga a young Irishman by the name of Leslie Kennedy, while traveling through this country, became interested in the coal fields of the Cumberland plateau north of Sewanee. Through his influence W. N. Bilbo of Nashville, was induced to take an interest in procuring the lands and securing a railroad to this coal field. The lands at this time had absolutely no value. Men would not buy them even at 12 ½ cents per acre and pay taxes upon them. It was therefore very easy for Bilbo to obtain large tracts of these lands at very low prices which he did, acquiring some by gt., others by purchase.

After he had taken such titles as he could get to these lands he went to New York and enlisted S. F. Tracy, and in 1852 the Sewanee Mining Company was chartered by the Tennessee Legislature. The building of the road from Cowan to Sewanee was commenced in 1853, and finished to what is known now as the "Old Coal Bank" in 1855. The parties building the road encountered much ridicule and but little sympathy for the reason that but few people had any confidence in the success of their undertaking. Maj. A. E. Barney located the line up the mountain, and it is said he was supposed to be crazy, as no sane man would think of attempting to build a railroad up Cumberland Mountain. After the road was completed ten miles and the shipment of coal commenced it soon became evident that the quantity of coal existing at this point was very limited, and the line was projected to Tracy City, and work on this extension commenced in 1856 and was completed to Tracy City in November, 1858.

It is supposed that Leslie Kennedy first applied the name "Sewanee" to this coal, as it was he who opened the mine for the company. It is eminently proper that this question should be discussed at this place on this occasion, as it is a fact that the Sewanee Mining Company, now the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, produced its first ton of coal within two miles of where your meeting is now being held.



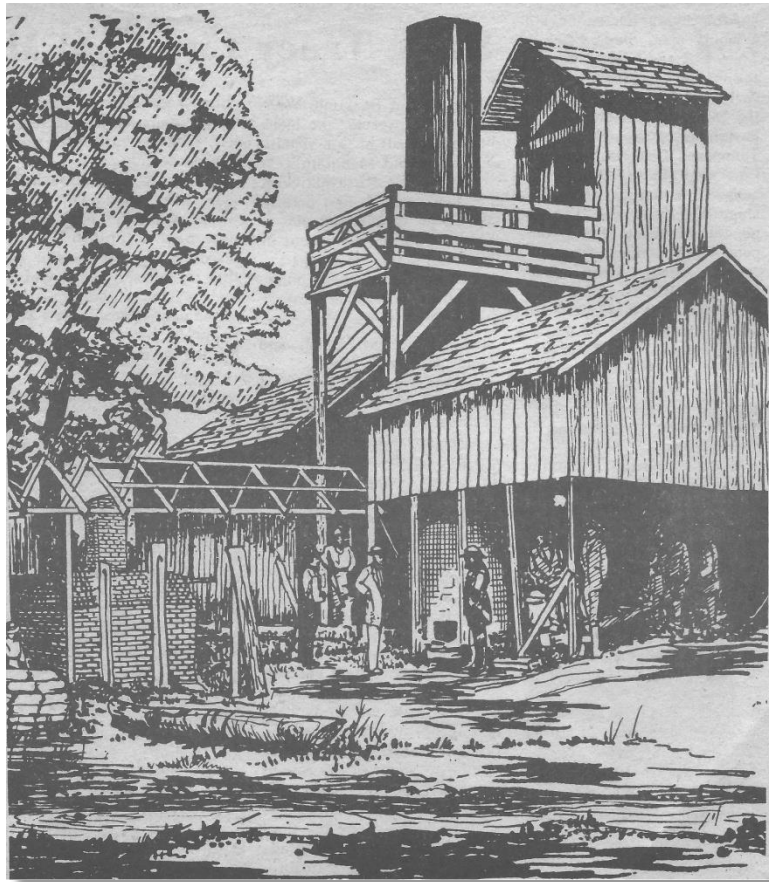
Leslie Kennedy

The Sewanee Mining Company encountered many difficulties in the early development of the property. The two principal ones were want of demand or the product, and lack of knowledge of the business. The war soon came on and the owners abandoned the property, and it was worked first by the Confederates, and then by the Federals without regard to the pure interests of the company, since when the war closed, it not only found the property run down, but the mines that had been opened were robbed by having been worked in such a manner as to render them almost valueless.

In 1866 the company was reorganized and the name changed to the Tennessee Coal & Railroad Company. This company began the work of rebuilding and developing the property without money and without credit. It struggled along for several years, gradually increasing the output as the demand would take it, until 1870 when it became evident that some provision must be made by which a market could be created for the large amount of fine coal that they were making. Up to that time there had been no market except for domestic coals. The want of demand for the product very much discouraged the officers of the company, with the exception of then President, Col. A. S. Colyar, who with unwavering faith always maintained that the demand would come; and on one occasion when the subject was being discussed with a view to determine whether the property should be abandoned or whether it should continue to be worked, Mr. Colyar said no, we will keep on. I expect to see the time when this company will mine and sell 300 tons of coal per day.

In order to find a market for the product of the mines it was evident that some arrangement should be made by which the fine coal could be utilized. There was no way to do this except to manufacture it into coke. Then the question arose, would the coke make iron? In order to test this question an experimental furnace was built at Tracy City of the smallest size and crudest type, but it answered the purpose for which it was intended, and this furnace, the "Fiery Gizzard," was the first coke furnace built in Middle Tennessee, and the first iron ever made with Sewanee coke, and the first coke iron ever made from Birmingham ores was made in this furnace by the Tennessee Coal & Railroad Company. The construction of coke ovens was then commenced and pushed rapidly completion, and coke sold to the Bartow Iron Company of Georgia. That company, however, soon failed, and the Chattanooga Iron Company, which was the next furnace started, was induced to buy the coke. This was followed by the Rising Fawn Iron Company. This gave the company what was then considered a very large market for its products.

In 1880 the company built the Sewanee furnace at Cowan, Tenn., and in 1881 was again reorganized and the name changed to the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, the Sewanee furnace having been sold to this company. In 1882 the company acquired the property then known as the Southern States Coal, Iron & Land Company Limited by purchase. It was then the largest private corporation in the South, and continued further to develop the property by increasing the output at Tracy City, finishing up and putting in blast the second blast furnace at South Pittsburg. It also secured the building of a railroad from Victoria, Tenn. to Inman, Tenn., and opened up there a vast field of fossiliferous ore, which they have used since in their furnaces both at South Pittsburg and Cowan.



Etching of the Fiery Gizzard Blast Furnace

In 1886 the property of the Pratt Coal & Iron Company, which consisted of the Pratt Mines, Alice furnace and the Linn Iron Works, were all acquired by this company. These properties combined constitute what is known as the "Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company." At the end of the present year the

material and product of this company's mines and furnaces will aggregate 10,000 tons daily. Aside from the fact that it will give employment to more than *illegible*,000 men, it will bring back and distribute in the State of Tennessee and Alabama from the consumers of its products more than \$10,000 daily.

The building of the railroad from Cowan to Tracy City, made Sewanee, Monteagle and Tracy City. The work in Sequachee Valley made South Pittsburg, Victoria, Inman and Whitwell. The work in Alabama made Pratt Mines, Coketon, Ensley, Redding, Hillman and Alice, so that a large number of people both in Tennessee and Alabama, have felt and are feeling the vitalizing effects of its operations. While this is true, its product, before it was brought to day-light, and before the conception of this company, had practically no value. In other words, the value of its product is all given it by labor.

The only considerable item of expense incurred by this company in putting its products on the market, whether in the shape of coke, coal, ore or pig iron, outside of the labor employed, is the powder used for blasting the coals and ores in the mines. For this reason it can be truthfully said that the value of the products of this company add to the wealth of Tennessee and Alabama not less than \$10,000 per day; at least, that amount will be distributed amongst its employees.

The transportation companies upon whose lines the various properties of this company are situated, have been liberal in assisting the company in the development of its immense fields of coal and ore, and they are to-day realizing large returns upon the investments they have made in that direction. This question furnishes much for thoughtful reflection as to what extent the manufacturer and the transportation company are mutually in the building up and developing such properties. They help each other; they help the section in which they are located; they help the entire State.

The magnitude of the undeveloped property even at this time is so great that it may be truthfully said that we have but commenced, but entered the threshold, as it were, of the development. This is not only true as to the quantity of the raw materials that are being brought to daylight, but it is also true as to the knowledge of the business. It is necessary that our coal should be mined with more care; that the impurities should be taken out; that our coking plants should be improved; that more skill should be employed in raising our ores and in the manipulation of the materials at the furnaces, in order to get the best results, and more scientific labor should be called. The iron must be dephosphorized and

desiliconized. These apply to the entire coal and iron business of the South, and will furnish a vast field for the employment of the best talent of our young men. It promises more for themselves and more for their country than any other field of labor that now presents itself.

Have we not reached a point when the time has arrived that Technical Schools should be established where the young men of the South can be taught how to locate coal mines and ore mines, build and operate a blast furnace—in fact do everything from prospecting for the coal and ore until the finished product is loaded on the cars—not only in an intelligent way but do it scientifically. The days of “main strength and awkwardness” have past, and we are now in an era where skill and science, directed by intelligence only, can and will succeed. Give the young men of the South an education in this line equal to the best that can be had in Germany, or even in our sister States of the North so that they may have an even chance in the race for success in this line of business.

LASATER FAMILY HISTORY

Randy Lasater

Burrel Lasater, my 4th great grandfather, was born in North Carolina in 1772, which made him just a little younger than Davy Crocket. He, his wife Millie, and their nine children moved to Cades Cove and then on to Bledsoe County Tennessee, where he and his son John C. “Johncy”, my 3rd great grandfather, bought a farm. “Johncy” was born in 1796 and died in 1874. Some of the other Lasater brothers moved to Arkansas, while some went to Texas, and others stayed in Tennessee. One of “Johncy’s” children was Burton, my 2nd great grandfather (1823-1893). He was one of 11 children.

Burton and his wife, Susan Davis, also had a large family. Two of them came across the mountain around 1895. They were John Calhoun “J.C.” Lasater, who was born in 1854 and his brother David Critman “D.C. or Crit”, my great grandfather, who was born in 1862.

J.C. Lasater first settled in the Payne’s Cove area where the Clouse Hill, Payne’s Cove, and Chapman’s Chapel Roads come together right at Big Spring. The property where he lived came to be known as the Lawrence Franks place (now owned by Bob Willis in 2018). J.C. later moved with his wife, Fannie Greyson, and his family to Hillsboro, Tennessee. D.C. Lasater bought a farm on the road

that connects Payne's Cove with Cross Roads. That road is now called the Chapman's Chapel Road.

The earliest records I have located on this family shows Cordelia "Delia" (1866-1940), D.C. Lasater's wife, bought land in 1895. D.C. continued buying several plots of land, finally putting together around 150 acres to make his farm, which he apparently worked until later in his life when he had a business in Tracy City, Tennessee, where he sold horses and mules. He continued to live on his farm and travel by horseback from Pelham Valley to Tracy City. Being a businessman, it was likely assumed that he carried a lot of money. A family story maintained that he was murdered by would-be robbers on April 1, 1919, when he was returning home from Tracy City.

After looking at papers from the Grundy County Court concerning the case, it is my opinion that he may have been chased in the dark by someone intending to rob him because his hat was found 4 miles from Tracy City. Horse scat was found along his route, indicating that the horse continued to move. Witnesses say that he stopped to have a drink before he left Tracy City and was seen with a "wad" of money before he left town. When D.C. "Crit" didn't return home at the regular time that day, "Delia", his wife, sent one of their sons, maybe Robert or my grandfather Milton "Cap" Lasater, to look for him. The son didn't look too carefully because he assumed that his father had stayed in Tracy City that night, but "Delia" called, and "Crit" was reported to have left Tracy City on Monday afternoon. (I was amazed that anyone, even a store, had a telephone at that time.) The boy went back to search on Tuesday, but, again, found nothing. Finally, on Thursday, D.C. and his horse were found. Both he and his horse had fallen to their deaths over a cliff on the trail from the Bud Top (Bud Pattie's land) to Smith Hollow, near where he lived, but the robbery never took place. Maybe the robbers caused the accident and got scared after it happened. Who knows? Murder was suspected, but no one was ever charged with any crime regarding the incident.

D.C. was only in his late 50's and died unexpectedly, so he had no will. The court had to appoint a court officer to settle the estate. My grandfather, Milton Bryant "Cap" Lasater, bought out all the other heirs and kept the farm. In 1921 he married Tressie Rieder. They had 4 children: Nannie Ruth, my dad D.C., and Mary Frances, all of whom were born in Tennessee. After the family moved to Akron, Ohio, Kenny Lasater was born in 1932.



Milton B. "Cap" Lasater



Milton and Tressie Rieder Lasater

My grandfather, Milton B. "Cap" Lasater, was killed in Akron by a tire machine in 1936, so the plan to move back home to Tennessee didn't happen. It always amazed me that my grandmother never sold the farm in Tennessee until my dad

and his brother bought it from her in 1963. My dad, D.C. Lasater, died in 1971, but my mother, Ruth, and I continued raising cattle on the farm.

A lot of the farm has been sold off by my uncle's widow and siblings, but I still live on a small portion of the original farm that has been in the Lasater name for well over 100 years. I plan to will the remainder to my kids, and they plan to keep my part of it in the family.

As in most families, certain names are used again and again. My father's name was David Critman "D.C." Lasater. When he was younger, he needed a copy of his birth certificate, so he traveled to the Grundy County Courthouse where they told him that records from the time of his birth had been destroyed when the courthouse burned. They handed him a blank form to fill out. Having been named after his grandfather, David Critman Lasater, he never really liked the name Critman. He filled out everything else correctly, but just left the middle name as "C", rather than use the full name; thereby, changing his name.

HISTORY OF THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

MOFFAT STATION, TENNESSEE

Compiled by Bob Douglas

Prior to 1840 there used to be a location on the Cumberland Plateau that was crossed by the Cisca Trail. The Cisca Trail ran from Old Stone Fort near Manchester, Tennessee to an area in Florida that is was called St. Augustine, Florida. This was a trail used primarily by various tribes of Indians as it crossed the mountain at the location of the R. M. Payne Toll Road. The Toll Road came across the mountain at approximately the same place that Highway 41 now goes north off the mountain toward Pelham. This trail joined up with or used parts of the Nickajack Trail according to "Indian Trails of the Southeast" by Wm. Meyer

A railroad was built from Cowan to accommodate the extraction of coal from the various areas that was located on top of the mountain, mainly from the areas of what is now Sewanee, Clouse Hill and then to Tracy City areas where the Wooten mines were discovered and developed.

A group of immigrants had been relocated from Switzerland to the Gruetli area by the Tennessee Board of Immigration. In concern for their well-being, John Moffat was making a trip from Nashville to the area of the Swiss Colony in order

to check on their progress and well-being. The train hit a cow in the area which is now where Highway 41, which was the Paine Toll Road crossed the tracks. As time and the accident progressed Moffat looked around the area. He liked what he saw and decided he wanted to return. Later he purchased the land from the Bostick Heirs, which later became Monteagle.

The intersection of the toll road and the railroad later became a stopping place for the train as people would ride the train to the area and then head a short distance north, down the Toll Road to picnic at Sweet Fern Cave. The cool breeze from the cave was a prize feature and probably the only air conditioning in the summer at that time. As the story goes the train continued to stop at various places in the area as there was just woods with no depot destination or marking. Finally, a board was nailed to a tree on which was the name "Moffat". It was around 1840 that the location became known as "Moffat". The name was given to the location probably by John Moffat, who had come from Glasgow, Scotland. One story gives credence to the town as being named around 1880 for a friend of Moffat's by the name of Count Monteagle. Another story says that the name of Monteagle Springs which came later was used and that name came about from the Bald Eagles that were usually seen soaring over the Springs. The spring referenced may have been the spring that was located behind what is now Monteagle Grammar School.

Around 1880 Mr. Basil Summers built a church by himself on his property in the area that is now called Summerfield. Soon after the church was built, Isaac Layne and his brother, who lived in Hollingsworth Cove, which is now called Layne's Cove, used to walk up the mountain to preach in that church. Their preaching preceded the establishment of Summerfield Methodist Charge in the same church.

Due to growth of Moffat Station and after the hotel was built the Presbyterian Church moved to the Union Church which was established between 1880 and 1890. Anna Mary Parker said the Union Church was located on Central Avenue on hill behind what used to be the City Café/Dairy Queen location before reaching Church Street.

The Union Church was probably named as such since it was a combination of three churches. The Methodist held church on the first and third Sundays of each month and the Presbyterians and Church of Christ shared the other two Sundays in the same building. The building was also used as a school. Sometime later the Union Sunday School was established at the same location.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized May 10, 1884 and held their services in the Union Church which was located in Marion County. Reverend R. J. Moore was the pastor for six years with the following members making up the congregation: Sam Young, Mrs. Annie Porter, John Lowrie (1820-1913), Miss Sarah Gilliam (1828-1886) later to become Mrs. John Lowrie and John Moffat (1828-1886) from Scotland and his wife, Mrs. Lidia Landow Moffat (1829-1901) from Ontario, Canada.

The sixteen people that are listed as Charter Members of The Cumberland Presbyterian Church when it was organized on May 10, 1884 were as follows: Mr. John and Lidia Landon Moffat, Mr. J. F. Partain, Mr. and Mrs. A.(S.) M. Young, S. P. Partain, Zephia Simpson, Mr. William S. Summers, Mr. James Bennett, Mr. John Lowrie, Rebecca Lemons, J. S. Partin, Mattie Levan, Sarah Gilliam, Sarah Bennett and Mrs. Annie Porter. John Lowrie and S. M. Young were elected and ordained as Ruling Elders at this time. J. S. Partin was elected and ordained as Deacon.

In the fall of 1885 there were 25 members added to the registries of the church with Rev. R. J. Moore remaining as the pastor for six years.

In February of 1891 Reverend Waterson became the pastor until the third Sunday of March 1892 when Rev. W. E. Tillett from Chattanooga became the pastor for the next six years. One source says Reverend Tillett held services once or twice a month.

During Rev. Tillett's term a move was made in 1894 to build The Cumberland Presbyterian Church House. The Church that is now located on College Street in Monteagle, Tennessee was completed in 1896. The dedication service was held the first Sunday in June 1896.

Another source: "The Nashville American" of June 22 of 1896 states that the dedication was held on June 20, 1896. "It is estimated that 300 people from Tracy City and other points near here were present at the dedication of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church house Tuesday last. Rev. Dr. Tillett, as master of ceremonies, conducted an interesting service, after which a liberal contribution to the funds of the organization was made, and the company was entertained in small numbers by citizens in their homes. A special train conveyed the visitors to their respective destination in the evening. Not only the building, but furniture and seats have been added, and the whole work reflects credit upon the pastor and congregation."



The Monteagle Cumberland Presbyterian Church as it looks today.

The structure has been preserved as it was built with the exception of restrooms and Sunday school rooms that were added in 1957.

Funds for this endeavor were partially raised in 1894 with Mr. Emil Graenicher, Mrs. George Sealey, Mr. William Metcalfe, Mr. Preston Lane, Mrs. Annie Porter and Mrs. Jane Hans making up the Finance Committee.

Mr. H. B. Mankin, Mr. John Lowrie and Mr. S. M. Young were appointed to the Building Committee at that time.

In 1898 the Rev. J. C. Henley came to pastor the church for three years. Rev. Henley was followed by Rev. W. E. Tillett as he was asked to return as pastor. Rev. Tillett served until 1906 when the when he resigned at his own request.

Rev. G. C. Talent was then called to the pastorate in 1906. Rev. Talent served until November 1908 at which time he was replaced by Rev. B. L. McWilliams who came to the Church and served until September 1908.

Next S. T. Byres became the pastor and served three years until he resigned at his own request.

The Next pastor was Rev. W. T. Presley in 1911. He served for nearly three years resigning at his own request. During his term the records show there were 133 active members.

No regular services were held between 1925 and 1934 nor was it served by a pastor. By 1925 the membership and interest in the Church had fallen off greatly due to fact that some of the members that had moved and others through the years had died.

Brother J. C. Odum took the Rev. Pressley's place and served for seven years. During this time, which was around 1914, interest in the church began to lag. A revival was held which brought in a number of new members to the church. After Rev. Odum left, he went back to his home in Beech Grove, Tennessee and served as acting minister until his death.

Reverend Lovett took the pastorate after Reverend Odum for a year or two. There is question about the length of time he served that remains because there is no official record on the book.

It was through the loving kindness and help of Mrs. Irene Dickerson (1885-1944) that paid a larger part of the pastor's salary and spent over \$600 for repairs to the Church. That the church was reorganized in May of 1934 with four members. They were Mrs. Annie K, Bennett (1878-1950) and Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Lowrie and Mrs. Annie Gregory with L. P. Lowrie as the only Elder. At time of the reorganization J.D. Holder, Horace Long, Isaac Perry and Terrill Richmond were appointed as Elders. Dr. Tillett took the charge at that time and faithfully preached every second Sunday for a period of time.

In 1945 there was another reorganization of the Church. Lemuel P. Lowrie was the only Elder at that time. Mr. Lowrie and Clarence E, Schaerer made up the two Trustees at that time. Later and probably after the reorganization, there were four Elders chosen. They were Douglas Holder, Clarence Schaerer, Terrill Richmond and Isaac Perry. There were two Deaconesses appointed, which were Mrs. Jim Long and Mrs. Martha Louise Lowrie. Mr. F. V. Ogelvie, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Mankin lent their services where needed.

Between 1939 and 1957 the church was served by the Reverends: Eshman, M. H. Wakefield, Charles Hendershot, L. E. Baird, O. J. Woodward and S.O. M. McAdoo.

In 1952 the Rev. Ky Curry, pastor of the Cowan, Tennessee Cumberland Presbyterian Church, came to help with the operation of the Church. Rev. Beverly Johnson was hired to serve the Monteagle and Sewanee churches. The Elders at that time were J. D. Holder, C. M. McDonald, W. D. Lowrie and John Miller.

Other noted Elders of the past were, S. M. Young, John Lowrie, B. H. Mankin, R. E. Schaerer, Ibelbert B. Lappin, G. F. Sealey and Lemuel P. Lowrie.

The membership was fortunate to have a dedicated Lay Minister, Theron Myers who was an outstanding educator and gifted speaker from Sewanee, Tennessee who came to conduct church services from 1958 until his death in 1981.

Beginning in 1981 there were four Lay Ministers bringing the message each Sunday. They were Ralph O'Lear, Tom Stubblefield, Billy Terrill and Mike Winn.

Mr. Billie Terrill served as Sessions Clerk in 1980.

Miss May Justice, a school teacher and author, was a faithful member that improved the church and the building in many ways. To list a few of the outstanding people that have had a calling to serve the Lord in the church we find the following: John Miller, Beulah Miller, Doug Holder, Hattie Holder, Bill Lowrie, Mae Tucker, Vera Campbell, Clare McDonald, Elizabeth McDonald and Ora Lee McFarland.

In November 1986 the Rev. Frank Harmon came to serve as minister with his wife Evelyn of Beech Grove, Tennessee. The church gained seven new members and the Sunday School rooms were painted and carpeted.

This page was created by Roark Enterprises and others.

Mrs. Charlene Lowrie contributed the following dated August 3, 1986.

“Our present teachers are Tom Stubblefield, Shirley Winn and Mike Winn. Elders are Charlene Lowrie, Nettie Thomas and Billie Faye Terrill. Treasurer is Charlene Lowrie and Sessions Clerk is Billie Faye Terrill. Rev. Hillman Moore, Moderator of the church, comes from Cowan, to the mountain the first Sunday of each quarter to serve communion, have baptisms and receive new members.”

“We are proud to say Chris Winn was baptized this year and Angela Thomas Kopek was baptized and became a member of the church. Charles Thomas

brings us messages upon occasion. We are proud to say that today is one of the occasions.”

“Thanks to all of our new comers, our attendance varies from 12 to 32, and our present membership is 6.”

“Let it be noted that even though we are small in number, our hearts are with the Lord.”

The Elk Presbytery which dates from April 8, 1813 to 1962 and beyond was formed. Out of that organization the Cumberland Presbytery was formed. In 1900 the Elk Presbytery was made up of Churches in Bedford, Coffee, Grundy, Franklin, Lincoln, Marshall and Moore Counties in Tennessee.

Representatives from the Elk Presbytery met at the Monteagle Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the years of 1907 and 1916.

UPDATE: Rev. Clayton Jones became the new minister of the Monteagle Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 2017. The church is growing in attendance and repairs have been and are continuing to be made to the building.

HISTORY OF THE LADIES MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Mabel Metcalfe, Sec.

The Ladies Memorial Association was organized in 1905 after the death of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Marugg. She wanted to do something for a memorial to her little son and something that would help others also. At that time the cemetery was a pine thicket and with no fences around it, so Mrs. Marugg asked several ladies to come to her home, and she told her plans.

First, they had the cemetery transferred legally to the Ladies Memorial Association. Mrs. Marugg was the first president. There were a few graves in the cemetery of some of the first settlers of Tracy City. At this first meeting the ladies named the organization, Ladies Memorial Association, and set the date the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 2:30 for the meetings. Also they invited all ladies to join the L. M. A. and set the dues at ten cents per month. The price for graves was set at \$1.00 each.

Soon the time came when more ground was needed, so the L. M. A. bought some where the entrance is. A Mrs. Ellie Thompson deeded her little cottage to the L. M. A. and the rent from this has been a great help for many years. The L. M. A. has served dinners, had booths at the county fair, had bazaars, sponsored softball games and has done many things to make money to pay the caretaker and keep up the place where our loved ones are buried.

A FEW NOTES ON THESE OLD MINUTES OF THE L.M.A.

Jackie Layne Partin

The infant son was stillborn and buried as Baby Boy Marugg on October 16, 1902 in the Tracy City Cemetery. Mrs. Marugg's maiden name was Elizabeth "Elise" Schild.

The 6.1 acres was sold by the Tennessee Coal Iron and Railroad Company to the L. M. A. for one dollar to be used for a cemetery; actually, it would continue to be a cemetery. As understood, there probably were burials on the land when the coal and railroad company bought Wooten Place, as it was known, from Benjamin Wooten. Wooten Place predated the name Tracy City. It is quite possible that Mr. Wooten is buried there. Charley Travis is the oldest marked grave being dated May 13, 1868. The effective date of sale was April 6, 1905. There were many graves before the time of the sale. The entrance to the cemetery was on Railroad Avenue, which is now the back entrance. Like just about everyone else who has a burial on his or her property, I am certain the coal company put up no argument in getting rid of the cemetery—land does not sell well with one grave or a hundred graves on it. Of course, the company maintained the mineral rights. That part of the deed kind of made me sit back in my chair, but it was what it was!

Mrs. Ellie Thompson's maiden name was Ellender "Ellie" Thornhill. She married Joseph C. Thompson October 18, 1876. She died two years before her only living child Lula passed away, so the two ladies must have decided together that their little house and property would best serve the L. M. A. once they were gone. The property was somewhere in the area of 10th and Merritt Streets near the old White/Arbuckle red brick house.

Other early burials were Charles Kennedy (1869); Louisa C. (McFadden) Roddy (1869); Charles Jones Litton (1871); Rust Twins (1871); Charlotte Kennedy (1873); James Stevenson (1873); Beulah Legg (1875); Nancy Jane (Farrell) Mason (1877); Arthur A. Colyar (1879); and Ollie W. Simpson (1880). Since

Wooten Place and the new town predated 1868, we may never know how old the burial ground is.

Pine Street obviously was named such because of the masses of pine trees that Mrs. Mabel Metcalfe spoke of growing in the section of early burials.

THOMAS LANE ~ TEXAS RANGER

H.G. Walker

Thomas Lane was the son of George Lane and Martha Prather. They made their home in the present Viola Community of Warren/ Grundy County Tennessee. Very little is known about Thomas Lane other than the information handed down through family members and that compiled by Floyd Benjamin Layne for the book, Layne, Lain and Lane Genealogy. Thomas was born in 1805 and raised in Warren/Grundy County, Tennessee until he was a young man. It is not known when he ventured to Texas, but his name appears there as early as Feb. 1835.

According to Layne, Lane and Lain, he returned home from the "Texas War" and a short time later he returned to Texas, never to be heard from again.

(1) His father, George died in 1848 and left a will. George had 2 sets of children, remarrying after his wife, Martha, died about 1831. In this will, he willed to Thomas certain land, "if he is not deceased".

(2) Nothing, as far as I can find, was ever heard from him again. (LAYNE, LANE and LAIN Genealogy p.27). Finding this mystery intriguing, I endeavored to try to locate this Thomas Lane and attempt to ascertain what became of him. These were very dangerous and tumultuous times in the new Republic of Texas. I first located a military record that showed a Thomas Lane that served in Captain Dugald McFarlane's artillery unit. This record was dated Feb. 1835.

(3)(3a)After the battle of the Alamo and Goliad the Texas army was in retreat eastward along with hundreds of refugees in a plight known as the Runaway Scrape. Santa Anna's army was in pursuit. The Texas army, under General Sam Houston, turned and attacked Santa Anna's army at Jan Jacinto, soundly defeating them and winning the independence of Texas.

In the last days of the retreat Santa Anna's army was pressing the rear units of Houston's army. As Captain Dugald McFarlane's artillery was rushing to get to

the main army, he ran headlong into one of Santa Anna's divided units and made a hasty retreat across Clear Creek. The river being out of its banks from flooding slowed the artillery from crossing, and Captain Dugald ordered two of the last cannons dumped in to the muddy river to avoid capture. These 2 cannons were never recovered and are the subject of modern explorers trying to find them. They are considered the holy grail of Texas artifacts. This is the only account of actual participation of McFarlane's artillery in the Texas war that I can locate. We must assume that Thomas Lane was present for duty during these events.

(4) Early entries of McFarlane's Artillery list them as headquartered on the Lavaca River in present day Jackson County/ Victoria County Texas. A military record was found for Thomas Lane stating he was due pay upon return from furlough. (supposing this was his trip home) This was probably our Thomas Lane.

(5) Other vouchers for pay were also found.

(6) Military veterans who had served in the Texas war were all entitled to bounty land for their service. Grants of leagues of land and partial leagues were offered depending on the rank of the soldier. A search of early land records indicates Thomas Lane was granted a military land grant # 0002, in Jackson County Texas for 1/3 league of land. (about 1200 acres). This was in 1838.

(7) Although Texas had won its independence, there continued to be border conflicts. Texas recognized the southern border as the Rio Grande, but Mexico claimed the border was much further north resulting in clashes within an area west of the Nueces River and as far north as San Antonio. (San Antonio was recaptured twice by the Mexican army after Texas independence.) To combat these intrusions of Mexican forces, renegades, outlaws and Indians, the Texas government authorized the formation of Ranging Companies to patrol these area and act as a civil defense force and early warning force for unwarranted intrusions.

Authority was given in Jan 1841 to raise 3 companies of Militia / Minutemen in Victoria County. These men were known as Texas Rangers. Command of these forces of 20 men each devolved to the legendary Captain Jack Hays, Captain John Price and Capt. Antonio Perez. As these units reported for service in

Victoria County, we find Thomas Lane on the roster of Captain John Prices Spies.

(8)(8a) The story of what happened to three members of this ranging company on a scouting mission in April of 1841 was told by one of the survivors, Stephen Dincans.

Stephen Dincans, John Blackwell, and Thomas Lane were left behind as the main unit returned to Victoria for provisions. They were located at a place called the Water hole or Palo Oaks some 30-40 miles west of the Nueces River. While there, their terms of enlistment expired and Prices Company was disbanded, unbeknownst to the three. They stayed at their duty location until another ranging company came by commanded by a Captain Owenby. They joined up with Owenby and ran into a contingent of 250 Mexican soldiers. They were all taken prisoner and taken to Matamoros and then on to Mexico City. While in prison in Mexico City, Owenby's men staged an escape, killed 6 guards and made for the mountains. During the search for these escapees several were killed and wounded by the Mexican army, and the rest, including Stephan Dinkins were returned to prison. Captain Owenby made good his escape. Thomas Lane was not mentioned as either recaptured or killed. The remainders of the prisoners recaptured were later released back to Texas in June of 1842. There was no mention of Thomas Lane.

(9) (from Chapter 12, Gulf Coast Minutemen) Savage Frontier Vol3, 1840-1841)
"Texas Rangers Stephen Dincans and his two fellow rangers found themselves on a very lonely vigil in a remote area of Texas. Members of Captain John Price's Victoria rangers had gone into service on January 3, 1841, just days ahead of Jack Hays' San Antonio rangers. His small ranger unit had scouted continually between the Guadalupe and Rio Grande rivers. During April, Price had established his ranging area around a good watering hole west of the Nueces River. Captain Price had asked that each of his rangers equip themselves with three good horses while out in service. Dincans had done so, but he had since been forced to leave one of his horses just west of the Nueces, about thirty miles above Corpus Christi. With his two remaining horses, Dincans and fellow rangers John Blackwell and Thomas Lane were ordered to remain in camp in late April as the company rode back east for more provisions. During the time that they were gone, however, the four-month service period which Price's rangers had been authorized by the Texas government to fulfill, was completed.

According to Private Isaac Stem, the balance of the company was disbanded on May 2, 1841. "Captain Price merely returned the muster roll and never gave us any written discharge."1

Before word could be sent to the three rangers still on duty far west of the Nueces, they ran into trouble with Mexican forces. The Gulf Coast Minutemen July 1841 Private Stem related: Part of the company came into the settlements for provisions, by order of Capt. Price. Stephen Dincans and two others, who I think were John Blackwell and a man by the name of Lane, were left behind on duty by the Capt. at the place called the water hole, or Palo Oaks, some 30 or 40 miles west of the Nueces. Before we could return there again, we learned these men were all taken prisoners by the Mexicans. Dincans, Blackwell, and Lane must have been in the field for some period of time after the disbanding of Captain Price's ranger company. By the time these men learned that their own company had been discharged, they had joined up with another ranging unit under Captain James P. Ownby. Ownby's men had been mustered into service on May 18, 1841, as a result of attacks by Mexican forces in the area. The southern settlements along the Texas Gulf Coast were especially vulnerable to attacks by bandits and rogue Mexican military forces during 1841".

(10) There is where the Thomas Lane story ends. It is not known what happened to him, but his name is mentioned in several of the statements of prisoners recorded much later.

Thomas Lane's history is the history of the Texas Republic. Although we do not know how or where he died, his name is now forever etched in history as one of the early original TEXAS RANGERS.

In conclusion, I know there will be those who will say, how do you know this is our Thomas Lane. The short answer is I do not. I do, however, know that his family spoke of him being in the Texas War. My research has found that only one Thomas Lane existed as being a veteran of the Texas War. The same is granted bounty land for service. The same is recorded in the local militia/ranging unit of the county and adjoining county where he resides. Let the reader conclude for himself. The process of elimination in this case has excluded any and all others as there were no other Thomas Lanes until later.

I will now focus on finding Mexican military records to attempt to pinpoint his fate.

**GRUNDY COUNTY, TENNESSEE MARRIAGE LICENSES,
1850-1874**

File contributed for use in USGenWeb Archives by Brenda Jordan Raymond.

USGENWEB NOTICE: In keeping with our policy of providing free information on the Internet, data may be freely used by non-commercial entities, as long as this message remains on all copied material. These electronic pages cannot be reproduced in any form for profit or other presentations. Used with permission.

Tucker, Archibald	Thomas, Elijah	01 Jul 1850
Tucker, D.T.	Ragsdale, Isabella	14 Mar 1874
Tucker, Eliza	Cope, John	02 Aug 1856
Tucker, Eliza	Lawson, Joseph	05 May 1851
Tucker, Elizabeth	Crabtree, Francis	16 Jul 1872
Tucker, Elizabeth	Crabtree, Francis	26 Feb 1872
Tucker, Mahala	Walker, James C.	18 Nov 1862
Tucker, Margaret	Meeks, James	23 Jan 1858
Tucker, Mary	Thomas, James	03 Feb 1855
Tucker, Melinda	Crabtree, John	22 Apr 1854
Tucker, Nancy	Meeks, Felix G.	03 Aug 1854
Tucker, Rosannah	Sanders, Thomas	17 Jul 1851
Tucker, S.L.	Payne, Sarah A.	29 Sep 1863
Tucker, Samuel	Warren, Susanah	03 Feb 1855
Tucker, Sousan	Arnold, J.W.	01 Nov 1862

Tucker, Stephen	Pendygrass, Martha	16 Jan 1873
Tucker, William	Kilgore, Sarah	04 Mar 1854
Tuliman, George	Nunley, Sarah Jane	01 Jun 1867
Turner, Bailey	Sanders, Sarah	07 May 1853
Turner, Elizabeth	Chitchens, J.H.	06 Apr 1859
Turner, John	Hornesby, M.G. Miss	04 Jul 1855
Turner, Louisa	Harrison, Thomas	09 Aug 1852
Turner, Margaret	Starling, Alexander	21 Nov 1857
Turner, Selina	Meeks, James	11 Jun 1853
Turner, Thomas	Trussel, Mary	31 May 1872
Turner, Thurseay	Oliver, John	27 Dec 1860
Van Biber, Geo. L.	Franklin, Adele	31 Jul 1871
Vanderfritt, John	Sitze, Sarah	21 Aug 1853
Vaughn, Henry	Payne, M.E. Miss	27 Feb 1862
Vaughn, Jefferson	Jennings, Nancy	04 Sep 1861
Vonrouhr, Leonard R.	Schaneman, E. Miss	07 Feb 1871
Wagner, David	Wootan, Eliza	12 Oct 1854
Walker, Eliza	Walker, Martin F.	20 May 1851
Walker, Elizabeth S.	Walker, James S.F.	12 Nov 1856
Walker, F.M.	Smith, Martha	16 Mar 1861
Walker, I.T.	Anglin, Elizabeth	01 Sep 1872
Walker, James C.	Tucker, Mahala	18 Nov 1862
Walker, James S.F.	Walker, Elizabeth S.	12 Nov 1856
Walker, John W.	Park, Nancy	07 Mar 1859

Walker, Margaret	Dykes, John	16 Dec 1859
Walker, Martin F.	Walker, Eliza	20 May 1851
Walker, Martin J.	Fults, Lucindy	06 Jan 1866
Walker, Mary E.	Abernathy, T.C.	27 Dec 1866
Walker, Minnie T.	Scruggs, John	24 Jan 1867
Walker, Prudy	Tate, John	01 Jul 1872
Walker, Samuel	Bond, Elizabeth	03 Mar 1852
Walker, Samuel	Coggin, Mary	24 Jul 1858
Walker, Sarah	Bouldin, G.W.	23 Apr 1859
Walker, Sarah	Kell, W.N.	15 Feb 1859
Walker, Sarah E.	Roddy, B.F.	19 Feb 1874

GENEALOGY PROJECT



DECEASED VETERANS OF GRUNDY COUNTY, TN

David Patton, Palmer Town Historian

After a lifelong interest in military history, and especially that which related to our Grundy County people, about twenty years ago, I began to earnestly gather the names of anyone who ever lived in Grundy County and served in the U.S. Armed Forces.

My sources were varied, from word of mouth to tombstone epitaphs and newspaper obituaries in local and out of county publications. Even I was frequently surprised to learn that someone I knew had a distinguished military record that few others knew about.

Most of the names listed here will be familiar and bring back a flood of memories while others will have been largely forgotten, but it is our fervent hope that all will be remembered with appreciation and respect by future generations of Grundy Countians as they enjoy the freedoms secured by those who came before.

Henley, Samuel Kenneth

Henry, George Edward

Henry, James B.

Henry, Willie Gene

Hiett, Philip Ray

Hiett, Wallace Samuel, Jr. "Shorty"

Hill, Charles D. Sr., "Big Don"

Hill, Estle Douglas

Hill, Ira Wayman

Hill, Joe Calbert

Hill, Johnnie Morgan

Hill, Luther

Hill, Richard H.

Hill, William Clayton

Hillis, Edwin Carroll

Hinerman, James Solomon

Hines, Raymond G.

Hobbs, Alvin E.

Hobbs, Barney B.

Hobbs, Bonner Revis

Holt, Paul A.

Hooten, Roy H.

Hopkins, Michael John

Hopwood, George

Hornbuckle, Carl Douglas

Hornbuckle, Charles D.

Hoskins, Call K.

Hughes, Herschel

Huling, Walter

Hunerwadel, Robert A.

Huntley, Edward Brown "Bud"

Hunziker, Arthur

Hunziker, Edward J. "E.J."

Hunziker, Lee Wade

Hunziker, Louis Edward

Hutcheson, Melvin

Ingle, Garland

Ingram, Joe Mason

Irvin, Carl David "Copie"

Irvin, Freeman S.

Hobbs, Carl Edward	Irvin, Paul William
Hobbs, Carl H.	Irvin, Robert Andrew "Bobby"
Hobbs, Clinton W.	Jackson, Dave Franklin
Hobbs, Garry Earl	Jacobs, Clyde Emmett "Jack"
Hobbs, Grady Earl	Jacobs, E.P.
Hobbs, Harvie Varnell	Jacobs, Richard Lewis
Hobbs, Isham J.	James, Charls Edward, Sr.
Hobbs, James G.	James, Albert R.
Hobbs, Lloyd Byron	James, Alvin Lee
Hobbs, Robert Earl	James, Frank E.
Hobbs, Rubin Gene	James, Neil "Dick"
Hobbs, Virgil	James, Stanley E., Sr.
Hobbs, Walter J.	Jernigan, Oran Lee
Hobbs, Willie Francis "Bill"	Johnson, Albert James "A.J."
Hobbs, Zollie	Johnson, Charles H. "Chick"
Hodge, James Edward	Johnson, Clarence E.
Hoes, Margaret Martha	Johnson, Edgar C.
Holder, Doc	Johnson, Edward
Holder, Henry Edward "Edd"	Johnson, Eugene
Holder, Frank	Johnson, Frank
Hollingsworth, Lewis W.	Johnson, Gene
Hollingsworth, Roy N.	Johnson, George T.
Holt, James Earl "Bud"	Johnson, Hammon V.
Holt, Oscar	Johnson, Herman E.
	Johnson, Herschel L.

GRUNDY COUNTY COURT MINUTES BOOK, 1844-1855

Transcribed "as is" by Sharon Goodman

Be it remembered that at a county court begun and held for the County of Grundy at the house of Jesse Wootten on Cumberland mountain on the first Monday being the 5th day of June A.D. 1848 and 72nd Year of the Independence of the United States the 72nd year. Present the worshipful Alexander M. Blair, Richard Bradford and Anderson S. Goodman, Justices of the quoram & c.

Ordered by the court that William Gest be appointed Overseer of the road in the room of Samuel Christian resigned, and have the same bounds and hands.

This day Ambrose Killian esquire tendered his resignation as a Justice of the peace of Grundy county, which was received by the court and ordered to be Spread upon the minutes.

This day appeared in open court Silas T. Roberts Administrator of Isaac H. Roberts, deceased, and suggested to the court; the Insolvency of the estate of Decedent. Whereupon on motion of Said Silas T. Roberts, Administrator as aforesaid, Said Suggeston is ordered to be entered on the record by the court.

Ordered by the court that the Sheriff of Grundy take into his custoday, two female children, of Telitha Cagle, and have them before the court at the next Term, to be disposed of in such manner as the court in their discretion may direct.

Court adjourned until court in course.

A.M. Blair, Chairman Richard Bradford A.S. Goodman

Be it remembered that at a county court begun and held for the county of Grundy at the house of Jesse Wootten at Cumberland mountain, on the first Monday being the 3rd day of July A.D. 1848. Present the Worshipful Alexander M. Blair, Chairman, Richard Bradford, Anderson Goodman, Smith Blanton, John Fults, Walter Braley, Thomas Warren, George Roberts, Richard M. Stepp, William W. Craw, Daniel Saine, Elias Smith, William R. Sheid, Gedion Gilley, R. Tate, A. Northcutt and D. Mosley esqrs. Justices & c.

This day John Fults, esqir, who was elected a Justice of the peace in civil district No. 2 in Grundy county on the first Saturday in March last produced here in open court a commission under the Great Seal of the State of Tennessee, and took the Seval as the prescribed by law for Justices of the peace and was thereupon admitted to exercise the functions of his office.

This day Michael Hoover and Anderson S. Goodman the rivinue commissions of Grundy county mad thairt report of a Settlement with John Burrows, Trustee, for the year 1845, 1846, and 1847, which report being unexcepted is by the in all things confirmed.

Ordered by the court that the Stone hammer fuineshed by Philip Roberts, and Thomas Burrows, be appropriated to the use of the several Overseers of the road from thop of the mountain to Centerville.

Ordered by the court that Adrien Northcutt be allowed the sum of three dollars for furnishing a Stone hammer for the use of the two roads leading up the mountain from Nunleys Cove, in a direction to Altamont, to be paid out of any money in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated. There being fifteen Justices present and the vote being taken those who voted in the affirmative were fifteen and in the negative none.

Ordered by the court that the following persons be appointed a Venire to the October Term of the circuit court for Grundy county, 1848, (towit, in civil district No. 1: William H. Coulson, Joseph Braley, and John Berry. No. 2: Jacob Myres and Jonathan Scott. No. 3: Ambrose Killian, Abraham Jones and Richard M. Stepp. No. 4: Jesse Crouch, Ezekil Lowe and Robert Tate. No. 5: Joseph Mathews, John Dykes, and Richard Bradford. No. 6: John Burrows, Anderson S. Goodman and James Sartain. No. 7: Harris Bell, Samuel Parker and John Meeks and Silas Saunders. No. 8: Thomas Warren, D. Mosley and William Gross and that a Venire Facias issue.

This day John Morrow, Sr. the Constable elect in the eleventh district of Grundy county, with Thomas Warren, Elias Smith, Joseph G. Gentry, Philip Roberts, and John Warren who acknowledge their bond conditioned as the law directs, Whereupon the said John Morrow, took the Several oaths prescribed by law for constables and was thereupon admitted to exercise the functions of office.

This day Philip Roberts Sheriff brought into court pursuant to an order made at the last term of this court Artemesa, Emeline Cagle and the mother of Said child appeared in open court and consented that Said child might be bound to Ballard G. Wilson, Whereupon Alexander M. Blair Chairman of the court entered into an Indentured with the said Ballard G. Wilson, and bound Said child to him until She arrives at the age of twenty one years.

Ordered by the court that John Tipton late Tax collector for Grundy county be allowed three dollars for clerks and prentisns which he paid, as such collector, to be paid out of the county treasury not otherwise appropriated. There being fifteen Justices present and the Vote being taken those who voted in the affirmative were fifteen and in the negative none.

Ordered by the court that Stewart Cowan, John Burrows, James Winton, Solom Meeks, Lovell D. Sartain, William Guest, be appointed a Jury of View to lay off and mark a road of the second class from Burrows Cove to Hubbards Cove, and Mak report to the next quarterly term of this court.

Ordered by the court that Lewis Harris be appointed Overseer of the road from his house to interscett the Hillsborough and Manchester at the head of the lane between R. Nevell deceased, and Widow Ledbetter and all the hands that formerly belonged to Said Road, towit all the hands northwest of Beans creek to the county line, including the hands of said Harris, south of Said creek, down to the district line with the exceptions of John Cashes hands.

Ordered by the court that Arthur M. Rutledge, be permitted to open and keep in repair a road from the Franklin county line to intersect the turnpike road at the widow Willis and work his own hands.

Ordered by the court that Adrian Northcutt, Water Braley, James Tate, William Dugan and William S. Mooney be allowed the Sun of Seventy five dollars and forty three cents to be paid out of any money in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated for having the county of Grundy surveyed there being thirteen Justices present and the vote being taken, those who voted in the affirmative were eleven and in the negative none.

Ordered by the court that Richard Bradford be allowed the Sum of sixty cents for furnishing book to record estrays to be paid out of any money in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated. There being thirteen Justices present and the Vote being taken those who voted in the affirmative were thirteen and in the negative none.

Court adjourned until court in course.

A.W. Blair, Chairman A.S. Goodman Richard Bradford

GRUNDY COUNTY TENNESSEE SPECIAL CENSUS RECORDS,

1850-1880

Compiled by Charles Sherrill – Nashville, TN, 1996 / Used with permission

*unless otherwise noted, crops mentioned below are in bushels.

1880 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS OF GRUNDY COUNTY

NAME	TILLED ACRES/ WOODLANDS	VALUE OF FARM & BLDGS	VALUE OF IMPLEMENTS	VALUE OF LIVESTOCK	VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS	HAY (TONS)	HORSE & MULES	OXEN & COWS & OTHER	CATTLE DROPPED/ PURCHASED/ SLAUGHTERED	BUTTER (LBS)	SHEEP ON HAND/ BORN	SHEEP PURCHASED/ SOLD/ SLAUGHTERED/ KILLED BY DOGS/ DIED	FLEECE & WEIGH T
PAGE 4, E.D. 42, CIVIL DISTRICTS 2-5													
RICHEN, JOHN	1090	500	100	100	300	2		234	010042	40	140		818
TOMI(?), MELCHOIR	892	500	10	130	200	3		054	00111	60			
BANHOLZER, ANDREW	40260	900	175	230	400	25	01	2711	010220	275	1473	012040	1430
ZERALD, MELCHOIR	30170	800	145	200	300	10	02	0612	010030	200	3012	0104000	1939
BAUMGARTEN, JOHN	20160	300	25	100	150	3	10	024			53	0103500	510
KISLING, JOHN	30220	800	200	300	400	23	10	435	010212	100	33	020010	36
FLURY, HENRY	2377	500	120	140	500	5	10	237	030020	200			
WERTHMULLER, NIC.	12188	600	100	170	175	1	10	249	030000	150	117	0101101	919
SWEETING, CHRIST	694	250	5	15	50	0.75		011					
BUTTEKER, FERDINAND	713	500	20	80	80	2		034	010010	20	21		215
PAGE 5, E.D. 42, CIVIL DISTRICTS 2-5													
WICHSER, DAVID	1025	300	100	170	135	2		233	010010	30			
WEIDEMAN, JOHN	10120	400	20	100	75	3		022					
MADDER(?), JACOB	1288	500	60	150	200	5	10	244	01110	150			
SCHONEMANN, JACOB	18107	500	120	300	300	3	20	237	02510	60	710		512
LOCKHART, NO 1ST													
NAME	12138	500	50	150	135	4	10	212	01110	40	102		1023
BARKER, HOWEL	80820	800	75	150	70	3	20	223		75	3510	0100500	3070
WRIGHT, W.C.	25475	500	15	125	250	1	10						
WIMLEY, WM.	2030	100	10	100	70	1	10	021		40			
PICKETT(?), JESSE	18288	500	50	150	200		20	022		50			
ORANGE, JOHN	18180	500	75	185	175		10	022		40			
PAGE 6, E.D. 42, CIVIL DISTRICT 2-5													
OVERTURE, HENRY	1387	350	100	300	80		02	222		40			
BOGAN(?), WM.	793	250	15	175	76		01	023		20			
MILLER, ISAAC	251086	2000	175	200	277	25	20	031	10000	40			
HUDSON, WM.	4100	100	5	15	17		01	010		10			

NAME	SWINE	BARN YARD POULTRY OTHER	EGGS (DOZ)	INDIAN CORN (BUSHEL)	IRISH POTATOES (BUSHEL)	SWEET POTATOES (BUSHEL)	APPLE TREES	ORCHARD PRODUCE (\$)	HONEYWAX (LBS)	WOOD CUT (CORDS)	OTHER
PAGE 4, E.D. 42, CIVIL DISTRICTS 2-5											
RICHEN, JOHN	7	15	100		50		100	3	565	30	CHEESE, 100 LBS.; WINE, 50 GAL
TONI(?), MELCHOIR	10	6	100	100	45		120	6		25	CHEESE, 200 LB.
BANHOLZER, ANDREW	20	15	100	100	85	150	100		455	38	CHEESE, 350 LBS.; DATS, 11; RYE, 9; WHEAT, 11; WINE, 40 GAL.
ZERALD, MELCHOIR	6	16	130	65	100	120				40	CHEESE, 275; DATS, 10; RYE, 13; WHEAT, 13
BAUMGARTEN, JOHN	8	7	40	50	80	60	15			30	DATS, 13
KISLING, JOHN	20	21	120	30	50	60	150	3		120	CHEESE, 100 LBS.; RYE, 30; WHEAT, 10; WINE, 30 GAL.
FLURY, HENRY	13	15	110	150	60	60	100			50	CHEESE, 100 LBS.; DATS, 16; RYE, 10; WHEAT, 8; WINE, 22 GAL.
WERTHMULLER, NIC.	20	6	80	60	40	30	25	3		30	CHEESE, 100 LBS.; RYE, 7; WINE, 84
SWEETING, CHRIST				10	15	15	6			15	
BUTTEKER, FERDINAND	1	5	24	5	40					45	CHEESE, 30 LBS.; RYE, 6; WINE, 20
PAGE 5, E.D. 42, CIVIL DISTRICTS 2-5											
WICHSER, DAVID	3	15	25	30	80	52	12	2		40	DATS, 9; WHEAT, 11
WEIDEMAN, JOHN	4	6	40	40	60		100			20	DATS, 10; WHEAT, 11
MADDER(?), JACOB	18	10	80	110	75		140	1		40	CHEESE, 200 LBS.; WHEAT, 11
SCHONEMANN, JACOB	20	10	75	100	154		90	1		30	MOLASSES, 33 GAL; MARKET GARDEN PRODUCE, \$20
LOCKHART, NO 1ST NAME	29	50	100	250	35		115	9		40	MOLASSES, 30 GAL.
BARKER, HOWEL	12	20	70	70	78		500			45	MOLASSES, 45 GAL.
WRIGHT, W.C.	4	10	35	100	34		1800	250		10	
WIMLEY, WM.				200	75		70			15	
PICKETT(?), JESSE	7			140	100		1000	60		10	GRAPES, 100 LBS.
ORANGE, JOHN	14			180	180		100			40	DATS, 16; MOLASSES, 50 GAL
PAGE 6, E.D. 42, CIVIL DISTRICT 2-5											
OVERTURF, HENRY	14			40			70			40	
BOGANI(?), WM.	11			70	30		10			10	MOLASSES, 60 GAL.
MILLER, ISAAC	18	14	90	120	200		75			100	
HUDSON, WM.	10									15	

- ___ Beersheba – A History 2010 \$15
- ___ Beersheba – Volume 2 \$15
- ___ Beersheba – Volume 3 \$15
- ___ Beersheba Supplement 2012 \$15
- ___ Dad’s Railroad by Mary Priestly \$14
- ___ Episcopal Church – Early Church Records by Pat Makris \$25
- ___ Flury & Stoker Family by Catherine Flury \$25
- ___ Grundy by James Nicholson \$47
- ___ Grundy County Family Portraits by Jackie Partin \$15
- ___ Grundy County Heritage 1844-2004 \$50
- ___ Grundy County Cemeteries Vol. 1 & 2 \$80 or \$40 for single Vol
- ___ John Armfield of Beersheba \$15
- ___ Morton B. Howell \$10
- ___ Mountain Voices & index – Monteagle SS Assembly \$60
- ___ Sewanee – Echoes of the Past by Pat Makris \$25
- ___ Sewanee – People, Places & Times by Pat Makris \$25
- ___ The Other Side of Sewanee by Pat Makris \$25

___ *Number of books ordered* \$ _____ *Total price of books ordered + shipping*

If book cost is \$25 or less include \$7 shipping. If book cost is \$26 or more include \$10 shipping.

*Send order & payment to **Grundy Co. Historical Society; P.O. Box 1422; Tracy City, TN 37387***

Your contact information: Phone _____ e-mail _____
 Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____

GRUNDY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OFFICERS

President	Oliver Jervis
Vice President	Oscar P. Fitzgerald IV
Secretary	Lannie Bell
Treasurer	Ron Buffington

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

Finance	Ron Buffington
Library & Research	Janelle Taylor
Membership	Nadene Moore
Museum	Cynthia Killian
Publications & Publicity	Carla Hill-Ocando

Membership Dir.	William Beard
Membership Dir.	Bobby Wiggins
Community Dir.	Dale Layne
Community Dir.	Gerald Sitz

LIFETIME MEMBERS

Howell E. Adams, Jr., Madeline Adams,
David Patton, Marian V. Savage, Inez
Winton

SOCIETY MEETINGS

The Grundy County Historical Society meets semi-annually (June and December) at the Heritage Center. Meetings are normally on the 2nd Saturday unless otherwise announced. These meetings are open to anyone with an interest in the history of the region.

MEMBERSHIP

Dues are \$30.00 and include delivery of The Pathfinder electronically by email. Paper copies of The Pathfinder delivered by U.S. Postal Service, are an additional \$15.00, for a total of \$45.00. Membership is for the calendar year and expires on December 31st.

EDITOR

The Pathfinder is published quarterly by the GCHS. The Society welcomes articles submitted for publication. Contact Sharon N. Goodman for submission policy at sharon@sngwhere.com. Material published is the responsibility of the person submitting the item and is subject to editing and revision.

QUERIES & RESEARCH

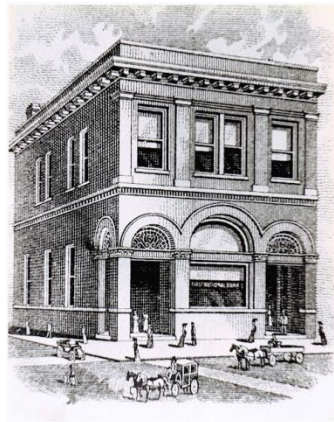
Queries are free. Please be brief. Submit by e-mail to Janelle Taylor at jcoats@cafes.net or send on a 3"x5" card to the Grundy County Historical Society's address, Attn: Janelle Taylor. The Historical Society will perform quick lookups at no charge. Further research will be performed at a rate of \$10 per hour plus the cost of copies at \$.15 per page plus the cost of postage and handling. Contact jcoats@cafes.net with queries.

**Grundy County Historical Society Heritage Center
P.O. Box 1422
Tracy City, TN 37387**

**465 Railroad Avenue
Phone 931 592-6008
Fax 931 592-6009**

**Heritage Center heritagecenter@blomand.net
Museum & Administration history@blomand.net**

**Website
www.grundycountyhistoricalsociety.com**

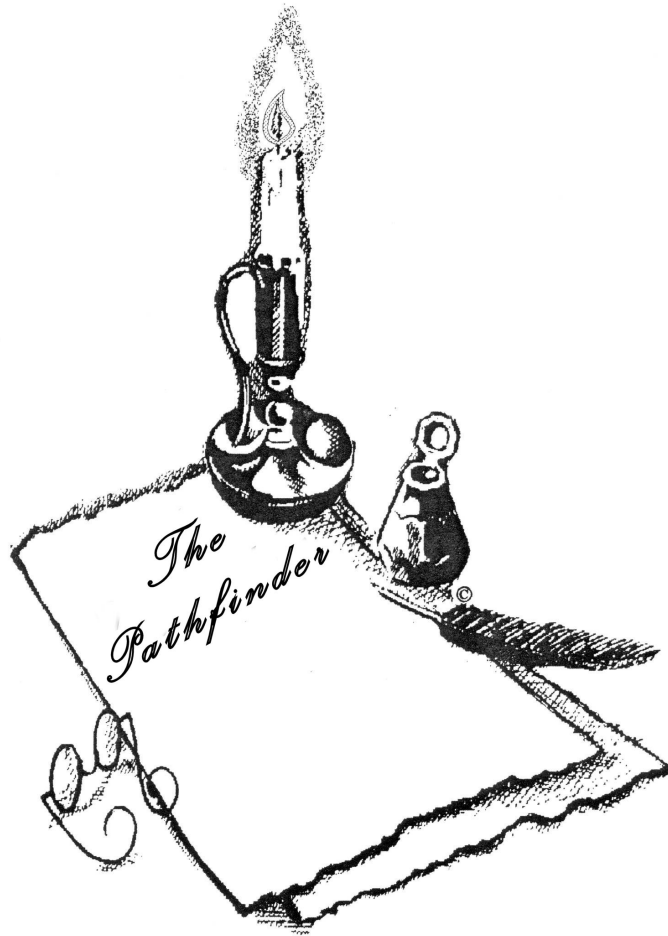


**Grundy County Historical Society
P.O. Box 1422
Tracy City, TN 37387**

The Pathfinder

A Quarterly Publication of the Grundy County Historical Society

Grundy County, Tennessee



Vol. 23 Number 2 – June 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE	OLIVER JERVIS	1
A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR	SHARON N. GOODMAN	2
MARY E. (GRISWOLD) NORTHCUT SWEETON vs UNITED STATES	JACKIE LAYNE PARTIN	2
THE INK IN MY VEINS	CARL GOODMAN	7
HISTORY OF GRUNDY COUNTY	W.C. ABERNATHY	11
CORRECTIONS		14
HISTORY OF THE ICEMAN	BOB DOUGLAS	15
GRUNDY COUNTY NAME MAP	JANELLE LAYNE TAYLOR	20
GRUNDY COUNTY MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1850-1874	BRENDA J. RAYMOND	21
GENEALOGY PROJECT	SHARON N. GOODMAN	25
DECEASED MILITARY VETERANS OF GRUNDY COUNTY, TN	DAVID PATTON	25
GRUNDY COUNTY COURT MINUTES	SHARON NEE GOODMAN	27
GRUNDY COUNTY SPECIAL CENSUS, 1850-1880	CHARLES SHERRILL	29
BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR ORDERING (WITH ORDER FORM)		32

PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

Oliver Jervis

(None reported this quarter)1

A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

Sharon Nee Goodman

Thank you for participating in making this newsletter what you would like to see by sending in photographs, stories & family histories. If you would like to send information for publishing in the Pathfinder, please send to Sharon Goodman, 118 Orange Tree Lane, Georgetown, TX, 78626. Or you can email me at sharon@sngwhere.com.

MARY E. (GRISWOLD) NORTHCUT SWEETON

VS UNITED STATES 1871

Jackie Layne Partin (2017)

(Please realize that these claims are hard to read and repetitious, so forgive me if I misread or wrongly transcribed words.)

Mrs. Sweeton’s Claim was:

Nature of Claim	Amount Claim	of	Amount Allowed	Amount Disallowed
2440 Rails	\$73.20		\$73.00	\$1.20
9 acres of corn	\$360.000		\$135.00	\$225.00
1000 bundles oats	30.00		\$30.00	
20 hogs	\$250.00		\$100.00	\$150.00
20 sheep	\$50.00		\$50.00	
One horse	\$125.00		\$100.00	\$25.00
50 bushel potatoes	\$50.00			\$50.00
Total	\$938.20		\$487.00	\$451.20

NOTE: Some of the notes were **paraphrased** by me, Jackie Layne Partin, as I went through Mary's claim record. Most items are **quoted** from the record. I took liberty to make comments from time to time about Mary, her farm, and family. Those comments will be listed as **Notes**.

The claimant was a widow whose husband died before the war. She owned the property for which she claims compensation in her own right. She swears to her loyal sympathies. Her witnesses testify she's loyal conversation, reputation, and associations and that her father was an aged and prominent Union man. There seems to be no reason to doubt Claimant's own statements or those of her witnesses. She was from Connecticut.

Gen. Stedman's Brigade of Buel's Division of the Army camped in the vicinity Claimant's farm in **August 1862** overnight and burned rails for fuel and cut up the corn in the field of 9 acres and fed to their horses, and also killed and eat the hogs and sheep. The potatoes were in the patch and there is no evidence that they were taken as supplies for the Army. The Horse was taken by Wilder's Brigade in **1863** and we allow the value proved.

We allow the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars.

Mary Sweeton presently resided in Sewanee, Franklin Co., Tennessee. She lived at or near Pelham, Grundy County, Tennessee on the head of Elk River when the claim accrued. Their property in question was taken or furnished for the use of a portion of the army of the United States, known as The Army of the Cumberland commanded by William S. Rosecrans, Maj. Gen'l. Some of the command of General Buel authorized or directed the property to be taken or furnished. Military names mentioned were Col L. H. Lange, Brig. Gen'l Medes Mounted Infantry, Capt. E. H. *Lang* 6th Brigade.

The property was removed to the Camps of the Army on **August 29, 1862**. Mrs. Sweeton believed her property was taken for the support of the army. Her answers to the forty-two questions were nearly all "No." Question # 30, she answered, "*I had no son or brothers, but I had some nephews on my husband's side in the rebel army. I did not aid them in anyway.*" This was in answer to whether she had close relatives who sympathized with the rebellion.

40—*“I sympathized with the union cause and used my influence against the rebellion—I was not permitted to vote when the state seceded—I still adhered to the union cause.*

41—*My sympathies was constantly with the union cause and I never of my own free will and accord did anything or attempted to do anything to injure said cause or to retard its success—I was always ready and willing when called upon or if called upon said to aid and assist the cause of the United States so far as my means and power and circumstances of the case permitted.*

42—*I am a native born citizen of the United States. I have never bankrupted.*

I was a widow—my deceased husband’s name was Northcut....the property claimed for I owned in my own right—as my own—I have married since but the property in this claim is my own—separate and independently of my husband I exercise full control over this farm. I have four children named Stephen A., Sarah F., Adella, Houston and William E. Sweeton. Stephen is 22; Sarah is 20; Idella is 18; Houston is 16; and Wm E. is fifteen years old.

NOTE: In 1860, Mary (32) lived in the district of the head waters of the Elk River with her children: Stephen A. (10), Sarah K. (8), Idella Norma (7), James H. (4) and Wm. E. (1). All of these children were listed as Northcuts. She was the widow of Wm. Elihue Northcut. Mary’s personal property value was \$840.00; her real estate value was \$2000.00. Mary later married Joseph Sweeton.

The land came to me as Dowry from my former husband’s estate—he had died in 1858 and the land was set apart to me before this war came on. As the property belonged to me I do not consider the children have any rights to it or any part of it—and they have never set up any claim to it.

On the subject of property she testifies as follows: *About the 29th of August 1862, General Steadman’s Brigade of the army of General Buell came and camped on my land and all around my house. The troop seemed to be marching towards Chattanooga. The army camped from about an hour by sun in the evening till about 8 next morning.*

There was a big spring and the river Elk river when they camped but there was no wood near and they burnt 2440 of my rails—I counted the panels of fences that was burnt and the rails to the panel—There were two hundred seventy one panels of the finer and it would have averaged nine rails to the panel—of good rails.

NOTE: The name of the big spring could have been Sartain Spring or Blue Spring; Willene Campbell told me that she and her siblings carried many pails of the clear, cold water for use in their home from Blue Spring. She said later that some of the Northcut family had a store near where she lives now. So with interest, we can visualize different brigades of the Union Army bathing, watering their horses, and drinking the cool, clean waters of Blue Spring along the headwaters of Elk River.

This army at the time cut and used nine acres of good corn just ripe enough to pull for fodder—they fed out on the ground to their horses and mules—The land was Elk river bottom land, and had been well tilled, and was a first rate crop of corn and would have averaged eight barrels per acre or forty bushels per acre. At the same time this army took and fed away about twelve acres of wheat that same night.

In addition to the other horses there was a wagon train of three hundred wagons as they told me. I think the wheat would have averaged ten bushels to the acre—they took the wheat and fed it out in the bundle. I had raised a good crop of oats that year—I do not recollect the number of acres of oats I had in that year, but I had had the oats hauled up and put away—and there was a thousand bushels of them. This army fed all these oats away.

I had 22 hogs before the army came running round about the lot and the soldiers began to kill and skin them at once and they killed all of them as I suppose but two—for I never saw but two after the army was gone. I saw many of them killed but don't intend to be understood that I saw all twenty of them killed. Some of the hogs were about eighteen and some about twelve months old—and I had old corn to feed them on and they were in pretty good order and I think they would have averaged one hundred and twenty five pounds each nett.

At the same time I had 25 head of sheep and they only left me five. I saw them drive them to the horse lot and kill them. At the same time they took about fifty bushels of Irish potatoes out of a patch of about three fourths of an acre that I had—they took about all of them that they could get. I suppose there were fifty bushels of these potatoes. I had dug fifty five bushels off of the same ground when I did not think they was any better than they were that year. I suppose the corn was worth one dollar per bushel, I had to give that price for corn to supply this that was taken and haul it from Lincoln County, Tennessee.

Wheat was worth at least one dollar and a quarter per bushel—Oats were worth three dollars a hundred—for my oats were good binds—Pork was worth about ten cents per hundred pounds—the sheep were worth about two dollars and a half each and the potatoes at that time was worth at least fifty cents per bushel.

My horse had been taken by General Wilder's men about the last of June 1863 as he was advancing on Decherd in Braggs retreat before General Rosecrans. This was a sound horse, three years old, fast and was of good sizes and had been broken to work—he was worth one hundred and twenty five dollars. I did not see this horse taken for he was taken from the Goodman's clover field. The officers told me when I was begging them to spare my corn, wheat, oats, hogs, fodder and sheep that I should have pay for it—for they were obliged to have something to eat—and could not then go anywhere else—I did not know anything about army matters or of receipts or vouchers and did not ask for any nor get any for any the property in 1862 nor for the horse taken in 1863. All the property except the horse was taken from them on four o'clock in the evening to eight o'clock next morning—by the same army—and the horse was taken as stated so I learned from others.

I have never received any pay for all or any of this property nor made any application to any other department and further the south not. Signed: Mary E. Sweeton

Deposition of Hiram Kilgore

Deposition of Hiram Kilgore who being duly sworn deposes & says in answer to the general interrogator *my name is Hiram Kilgore—my age is forty two years – my residence Marion County, Tenn. and by occupation a farmer. I am not related to Claimant and have no beneficial interest in her claim. General interrogatory as to loyalty, the witness says, I have known the claimant from fifteen years. I lived during the war about nine miles from her. Had but little conversation with her as to the war.*

She was a widow woman living alone with her children but in all the conversations with her she expressed herself for the Union and was looked upon as a loyal woman—She came with her father Mr. Griswold from Connecticut—He was an unswerving Union man during the entire war and has been a staunch Republican ever since—I was a Federal Soldier in the war, was for the Union at the commencement and have never had a moment yet to regret it. Among our people the Claimant was respected as a Union Woman—and no one in the country but what will join me in saying that both Rebel & Union men so regarded

her during the war—and still regard her so. Her Father resided at Altamont in Grundy County during the war, was known as a Union man—and has been a leader of our party since.

I can say nothing as to what Claimant done—she was a widow with a large family and a woman who worked hard and remained at home all the time—I am satisfied as to her Loyalty and have never heard of anyone who dispute it—The Rebels could only call her a Yankee—but did not have to impose upon her as they did upon her Father and continue to do until today.

She was not in a position to do much for our side but any information she could give the Union Troops they got. She never did help the Rebel. Certain Claimant is to hard working woman and has brought up her family well by her own exertions—She was never informed during the war except when Gen'l McCook Division Camped upon her land one night in 1862—and destroyed her crop for that year. I did not see it done, but saw to the place some afterwards and found that her stock and crop were entirely ruined. And further this Deponent says not.

Signed H. L. Kilgore

Note: Hiram L. Kilgore was the son of Stephen A. and Nancy (Lovelace) Kilgore. He married (1) Malinda Summers and (2) Nancy Tolbert. He rode with the infamous **Calvin L. Brixey** in the 1st Tenn. Co. D Independent Vidette Cav (Union).

(PART TWO IN SEPTEMBER ISSUE)

THE INK IN MY VEINS

Carl Goodman

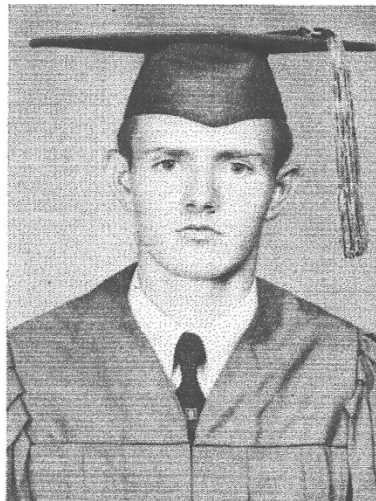
The *Grundy County Herald* and I go way back. When I was about 10, I wrote poems for the paper under the pen name O'Flynn, as if, by assuming an Irish moniker, I could assume talent as well. The accompanying art was an image of a swan, which made me feel dashing as well.

In addition to the poems, which were less than literature, I also contributed what purported to be wise saws—such gems as “A rusty lock is the symbol of an idle key.” Profound, indeed.

Were it not for my mother, who clipped and bagged these “artifacts,” I might never have gazed upon them again. Unfortunately, while searching for other documents, I stumbled upon these now brown and brittle attempts of a young poet.

Herman and Mary Elizabeth Baggenstoss, editors, owners and publishers of the *Herald* at the time, indulged me in more than poetry and wisdom. They gave me my first typewriter, and their letter of recommendation was key to receiving a scholarship to a private college in Georgia seeking someone interested in printing.

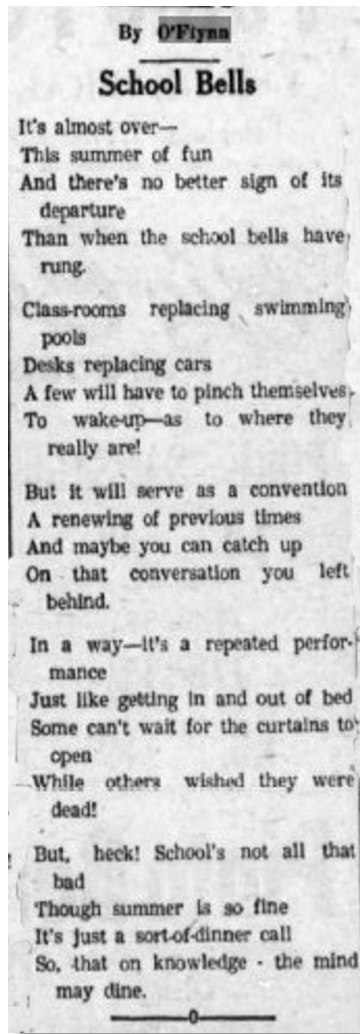
I have always been interested in printing, and I have seen its evolution from hot type to cold type to no type. The *Herald* used hot type, and I can still see Donna Dykes, who was deaf, setting type on the noisy linotype machines, while Buddy Etter laid out the paper’s pages using a handheld printer’s stick. The flatbed press was a novelty. When it was operating, the whole block, from Carrick’s Café to the Annex Café, trembled. It was wise, in either place, to hold on to your coffee cup. To help catch the paper as it came down the chute, someone on the staff would check the sidewalk to see who might be available. There was no age limit or salary for the catcher.



Carl Wayne Goodman

During my senior year in college, I returned home for a semester until my student teaching assignment began at a high school in north Georgia. It was during this “sabbatical” that I briefly joined the *Herald* staff, primarily as a feature writer. There was no dearth of topics. One of my first features was about the universal love of a man for his dog and his dog for him. I don’t remember the

dog's name, but the man was a colorful local figure, William "Bohunk" Parmley, a railroad employee. As his train approached the depot, his dog would leap aboard, barking a loud welcome home.



There were other stories, I'm sure, of equal weight. On the hard news side, I witnessed a crime scene on Highway 56 between Coalmont and Tracy City. A woman used a 2x4 to bludgeon a man as he ate his breakfast. When Herman and I arrived on the scene, the body was gone but there remained brains mixed with oatmeal.

Another gruesome scene I saw was on the mountainside near Pelham. A small aircraft had crashed, killing a young doctor, his wife and infant. Buddy Etter was with me then as photographer. There was little left of the burned wreckage to photograph, except for a baby blanket caught on a tree limb.

Besides writing for the *Herald*, I also sold ads to businesses on and off the mountain. My furnished transportation was a noisy, drafty jeep whose canvas top whipped in the wind. With my hair askew and my hearing temporarily impaired, I decided that selling was not in my future.

Since then, I have written for other newspapers: the *Atlanta Constitution*, the *Army Times*, the *Chattanooga Times-Free Press*, the *Roanoke Times*, and *Stars and Stripes*.

My experience at the *Grundy County Herald*, however, will always remain as the original source of ink in my veins.

The author lives in Winchester, Tenn., and teaches part-time at Motlow State Community College in Lynchburg.



HISTORY OF GRUNDY COUNTY

W. C. Abernathy, Clerk of Court

(Transcribed verbatim from *The Nashville American*—26 Jun 1910

By Jackie Layne Partin)

An act creating Grundy County was passed by the General Assembly of Tennessee, in Nashville, Jan. 29, 1844, reciting that the new county should be made up of territory of Warren and Coffee counties; and appointing Adrian Northcut and William Dugan, residents of that part of the county taken from Warren, and John Burrows and Alfred Braley, residents of that part taken from Coffee, Commissioners to organize the new county, which had been named in honor of Felix Grundy, a former United States Senator from Tennessee, and who, with Samuel B. Barrell, of Boston, Mass., and others, had been dealing extensively in mountain lands of this section; said act also fixed the place for holding the first courts of the county at Beersheba Springs, a popular summer resort on the summit of the Cumberland Mountains, in the northern part of the county, which has continued and is visited during the summer by large crowds of pleasure seekers. When the first County Court of the new county was called to order, Aug. 5, 1844, Adrian Northcut, John Fultz, William Dugan, Ambrose Killian, Robert Tate, Isaac Campbell, Stephen M. Griswold, James Lockhart, John Burrows, Thomas Warren and Daniel Sain produced their certificates of election, together with their commissions from the Governor.

Proclamation being made, the Court proceeded to induct into office the first set of public servants for the new county, who had just been elected, July 6, 1844, after a strenuous campaign, viz: Sheriff, Phillip Roberts; County Court Clerk, Reuben Webb; Register, Abraham Jones; Trustee, John Burrows. The Court then elected Stephen M. Griswold Entry Taker, William S. Mooney Surveyor, and Richard M. Stepp Coroner. The place for the holding of the next Court was fixed at the house of Jesse Wooten, on Cumberland Mountain, about three miles from Altamont and southwest, where the Courts were held continuously until October, 1848, when the county seat was established at Altamont. Isaac H. Roberts, who lived at Pelham, was a member of the legislature from Coffee County when the act creating Grundy was passed, and Adrian Northcut, who lived in Northcut's Cove, was a member of the same Legislature from Warren County, and both were conspicuous in almost every movement toward the

organization of the new county, of which they both became citizens, and often entertained opposite views.

The first question of general importance to the people of the new county was that of establishing a county seat. A number of sites were suggested, including Pelham, Burrows' Cove, **Wooten Place**, Beersheba Springs and Northcut's Cove. The struggle was hardly on until it was apparent that Isaac H. Roberts favored the selection of Pelham, while Adrian Northcut wanted the county seat in Northcut's Cove. After considerable discussion a compromise was reached locating it on the mountain between the two points, and an election was held in October, 1848, and this selection ratified, a town laid off and named "Altamont," signifying "high mountain." A courthouse was erected and the first court held in it June 3, 1850, and was presided over by Richard Bradford, Chairman; A. S. Goodman and Richard M. Stepp, Justices. This house, a frame building, was destroyed by fire in October 1882, with all the Circuit Court records and four books belonging to the Register's office. In 1885 the present structure, a brick building, was erected, and is a neat and splendid building, but the constant growth of business and increase of population has demonstrated its inadequacy.

Grundy is largely a mountainous county and yet contains thousands of acres of timber lands, notwithstanding the timber industry has furnished employment for a large number of people for several years. The principal industries of the county are farming and coal mining, the former accompanying civilization to this section, while the latter sprang up several years later to help supply the demand for cheaper fuel. About one-third of the population of our county are thrifty farmers, some residing on and successfully tilling the soil on the mountain, but a larger per cent living in the coves and valleys which make up into Cumberland Mountain, where the soil is fed from the mountain sides—consequently, no commercial fertilizer is used or needed.

The natural fertility of the soil in these valleys and the splendid advantage from the springs, creeks and rivers that traverse them, coupled with the thousands of acres of grazing land adjacent, render this county one of the best for stock-raising in the State. The famous and historical Elk River has its fountain head in Grundy County, in Burrows' Cove, where boils up a large blue spring of pure water; forming a river from the first, it winds its way southwardly then westwardly, a distance of about ten miles to where it flows into Franklin and Coffee counties. Small creeks from Bell's, Layne's and Payne's coves, in Grundy County, are substantial tributaries to Elk River. The northern part of Grundy County is abundantly supplied with water for all purposes by Collins River and

its Tributaries, which drain a section of county twenty-five miles in width and about thirty-five in length. Fish in the streams and small game which abounds in the forests insure sport for all of our citizens thus inclined.

The celebrated Sewanee steam coal, for which this section is so famous, has been mined at Tracy City since 1857 the first car of coal having been shipped from that place on Nov. 23 that year. The mining and shipping of coal from Tracy City prior to and during the war was somewhat handicapped on account of the meager facilities for handling it and the war coming on so soon retarded their progress and development was slow. The close of the war found the company bankrupt and unable to resume operations, when the late Col. A. S. Colyar became interested and bought a majority of stock in the company by executing his individual note for \$200,000, thus putting himself at the head of the enterprise and immediately organized the Tennessee Coal, iron & Railroad Co., in which many wealthy and successful Eastern business men purchased stock, after which the progress and development of this corporation was marvelous, and it soon became the largest miner and shipper of coal in the State. This company continued to mine coal at Tracy City until July, 1904, when on account of alleged labor trouble, the mines were closed. Since that time, beginning with Sept. 1, 1905, the Tracy City coal mines have been operated by the Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company and the Nunley Ridge Coal Company, both of which are controlled by local capital.

In 1903 the railroad was extended seven miles further north from Tracy City to another large coal field owned by the Sewanee Coal, Coke and Land Company. In 1908 this company was reorganized and chartered under the name of the Sewanee Fuel and Iron Company, which is now operating at Coalmont.

The men employed by these companies are largely citizens of the country who were born and reared in this section, thus relieving us of the objectionable feature of having among us transient and undesirable citizens.

Our people have kept pace with the constant and substantial growth in favor of popular education, and are alive to the issue and in favor of further progress along those lines. We now have thirty-three graded and well regulated schools, with an average daily attendance of 1,381 pupils. Shook School at Tracy City is the largest in the county. The main building was erected in 1889 by Col. A. M. Shook in honor of his father, James K. Shook, and presented to Grundy county. It cost \$39, 700. Several splendid and up-to-date school buildings have been

erected recently by our county, ranging in price of construction from \$1,000 to \$2,250.

The population of the county, as the census recently taken will show, is between 9,000 and 10,000, and we have an area of 320 square miles, which shows that more room for farmers and gardeners may be found here than perhaps in any other county, and none can offer any more inviting and enticing environments. We have the soil yawning to be tickled by the great plowshare, timber, limestone, cement rock and coal banks, which, after fifty years of continuous labor by from one hundred to fifteen hundred men, are just well opened, and the principal part of the coal fields have not been touched by the hands of skilled labor.

The moral and religious sentiment of our people is exalted, while Sunday schools, churches, and benevolent associations of various kinds, thriving in every community, mark the progress of our people and their determination to inculcate in the minds of the boys and girls of our county that principle of righteousness which will make them strong men and women, able to bear the burdens of the future which, in the course of human events, must necessarily fall upon them.

CORRECTIONS:

D.C. Lasater's wife was Cordelia "Delia" Myers, and Randy Lasater's grandfather was Milton Byers "Cap" Lasater not Milton Bryant Lasater as was stated in the article by Randy Lasater in the March Pathfinder.

In the article by Jackie Partin on the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, the correction should be: "The celebrated Sewanee steam coal, for which this section is so famous, has been mined at Tracy City since 1857 the first car of coal having been shipped from that place on Nov. 23 that year. The mining and shipping of coal from Tracy City prior to and during the war was somewhat handicapped on account of the meager facilities for handling it and the war coming on so soon retarded their progress and development was slow. The close of the war found the company bankrupt and unable to resume operations, when the late Col. A. S. Colyar became interested and bought a majority of stock in the company by executing his individual note for \$200,000, thus putting himself at the head of the enterprise and immediately organized the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., in which many wealthy and successful Eastern business men purchased....."

HISTORY OF THE ICEMAN

Bob Douglas

Did you ever know an Iceman? No! No! I am not referring to a person who lived in the Ice Age. I am writing about a person who delivered ice to your business or home. He usually had a daily route to which he applied his services. The businesses usually had large ice boxes that usually took one hundred - pound blocks of ice. The size of ice that was usually taken by the homes ranged from twenty-five and fifty pounds. Businesses would take ice every day and homes every other day. Either way the ice came from the ice plant in three hundred fifty-pound blocks which was cut to meet the demand.

The cans which were used at the ice plant were made of steel. They were approximately three feet wide, four and one - half feet high and one foot or so deep. These cans were filled with water and lowered into a vat of brine. The brine in the vat was cold and was circulated around the cans of water until the water in the cans became frozen. The process took at least 24 or more hours. During this time air was bubbled into the center of the tanks in order to make the ice clear when it was extracted from the cans

The extraction process consisted of spraying water on the tank until it was determined the block of ice was free of the tank. Then the tank was placed on its side on a sloped surface, which caused the block of ice to slide from the tank. The block of ice was then put in to storage or pulled outside to the platform where it was cut and sold to a customer or loaded on a truck to be hauled to another location.

In Monteagle the ice was hauled from the ice plant in Winchester, Tennessee, up the mountain to Monteagle and then stored in a building until delivery to the customer. Each morning the three hundred fifty-pound blocks were loaded, covered with a tarp and tied down in the bed of a pickup truck to be delivered where it was needed.

The blocks were marked with ice hooks in ordered to know where to cut 3 one hundred - pound blocks out of the large blocks. Cutting the blocks with an ice pick was not hard as long as the ice was clear. Air was bubbled into the tanks at the ice plant while the ice was being frozen in order to achieve clear ice. A block

that did not have air properly bubbled in came out of the tank as a white block of ice which was almost impossible to cut straight and to the proper size and shape.



A street scene along US Hwy. 41 in Monteagle during the the time his story is set. The man in his photo is Pete Norwood of Monteagle in front of the Monteagle Diner. The diner would most likely have been a customer of the ice company.

The ice business in Monteagle operated under the name of “Hazelwood” in early 1930’s until the late 1950’s.

Every summer the Monteagle Sunday School Assembly is in session for eight weeks. During that time the ice company moved to Hazelwood Grocery which was located in the octagonal log building which is currently located east of the Dining Hall. The log building was built around 1936, by William Overall Parker (1879-1937) who was Anna Mary Parker’s (1917-2015) father. The building was set up with a division of shelves down the center from the front to the back of the room. On the left side of the division there was a grocery and a fresh meat market and on the right was an area with tables and chairs with a full soda fountain and hand dipped ice cream. The right side was a meeting place for adults and children to have and enjoy a soda.

There was a wooden ice house at the rear of the Hazelwood building with the capacity of holding twelve 350-pound blocks that was used as storage in order to service the houses on the Assembly. Since most of the people that were attending the Assembly were there for only eight to ten weeks and electric refrigerators were beginning to gain popularity, a lot of the people brought their ice boxes from home to live in their houses on the Assembly.

Every other day ice was delivered to the houses on the Assembly and the businesses in the town of Monteagle with ice delivered to the houses and businesses in town on alternate days.

The homes were provided with a sign to be placed in the window in order for the iceman to know how much ice to deliver to the home. The sign consisted of four sizes of ice. The sizes were 25, 50, 75 and 100 pounds. The numbers were four or five inches tall with two numbers on each side of the card, which measured approximately 10" x 14". On the side that had the 25 and 50, when the 25 was right side up the 50 would be upside down. The back of the card had the 75 and 100 in the same arrangement. In between the two numbers on each side was printed "The Chrystal Ice Company – Winchester Tennessee". This arrangement was done so as to make it clear to the delivery man what size of ice to bring in the house for the customer. A lot of time was saved by this sign as the Ice Man did not have to go to the door, knock and wait for the customer to respond then go back to the truck, cut the ice and then take it to the ice box. There was an alternative to this process in which the Iceman would stop in the alley behind the houses and in a very loud voice would holler "ICE by god". That loud report would usually let the whole area know the Ice Man had arrived to deliver ice.

The icebox which was usually located in the kitchen of the home or some area where the water from the melting ice might easily find a way to drain through the floor under the ice box. Sometimes that drain was a small pipe that went through a hole in the floor under the icebox and sometimes it was into a funnel placed in a hole in the floor. There was also a "cityfied" solution to remove the water from the melted ice that was caught in a large pan that fit under the ice box, which had to be emptied almost every day.

On the ever-other-day schedule the iceman and the milkman from Partin's Dairy would start deliveries on the Assembly Grounds around 9 am. A short distance after entering through the front gate the road split in the Assembly. The

milkman took the road to the west side, and the iceman took the road to the east side only to meet in the parking area of the Northgate Lodge and exchange chunks of ice for chocolate milk while taking a morning break.

When the season on the Assembly Grounds was over the contents of Hazelwood and the icehouse operation were moved to R. A. Francis General Merchandise which was located on the town part of Monteagle. After a few years the Hazelwood building on the Assembly Grounds was sold, and Hazelwood became a furniture and antiques store located across the alley from R. A. Francis General Merchandise. The ice storage and delivery was carried on from a 20 block icehouse storage building located behind the two buildings. Sometime later a small icehouse, that held 6 blocks of ice was built a few feet south of Highway 41 in the alley between R. A. Francis and Hazelwood.

It was about that time that George Crouch, the owner of the Crystal Ice Company in Winchester, stopped bringing ice up the mountain to Monteagle. The solution was to either stop selling ice in Monteagle or put the Iceman on the road and let him go get the ice from Winchester and haul it to Monteagle. There was still enough demand for ice in Monteagle that the decision was made to haul the ice from Winchester.

The ice hauls were quite an experience. A $\frac{3}{4}$ ton pickup would go from Monteagle to the ice plant in Winchester and pick up eleven 350-pound blocks of ice. The load of ice consisted of five blocks standing up and six blocks lying down covered with a tarpaulin and tied with a rope. That was the easy part of the job. The challenge was to get almost 4,000 pounds of ice up the mountain to Monteagle and place the load in the icehouse that was located in back of the store buildings.

When servicing businesses the iceman could never know what he might encounter. Sometimes the location that the ice was left could be a cooler or it could be a real icebox with no way to be cooled except the ice that was put into it. If it was a restaurant and a trip was taken through the kitchen there was usually someone's mother or a friend that would welcome a sampling by the iceman of what was being prepared. Occasionally in the summer, there was a truck that managed to get to the top of the mountain with a load of produce that needed cooling because the cooling unit was broken. The round front of the trailers was blocked off by some sort of a fence used to stabilize the square boxes

of produce. Usually there were two vent holes in the front of the trailer, which were located above the cab of the tractor in order for the air to flow into the trailer. The holes were only large enough to pass a 25-pound block through. So, at 25 pounds at a time two or three hundred pounds of ice had to be put into the vent hole that was about twenty feet off the ground.

Once there was an order for two hundred pounds to be delivered to Highlander Folk School. When the iceman arrived he was told to go to a certain building and there was a couple of large coolers that were full of beer that they wanted iced down. Just inside of the back door of the house the two coolers were located. While the iceman's helper was icing the beer down the iceman heard someone giving a speech from the front of the house. After passing through a room, it was possible to see a large group of people sitting on the ground about three feet below the porch at the front of the building. That was a great surprise to see that many people in one place in the Monteagle area. The greater surprise was when the iceman recognized the speaker standing on the porch to be Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt. She had recently returned from Russia and was sharing her experiences with the people assembled on the ground in front of her.

The quantity of ice moved each day varied greatly, depending on a number of factors. In addition to the things mention, temperature, special occasions and holidays had a great influence on the amount of ice sold and moved to different locations. One Fourth of July the iceman made two trips to Winchester for ice, moved ice from storage to the icehouse located on highway 41. That particular day remains in memory as the iceman, by himself, moved over 31,000 pounds of ice.

Some of the Icemen who helped with this operation were:

Alton Custer	John Lackey
Gordon Custer	"Blue" Hamby
Cullen "Mack" Norwood	
Charles Newsome	Alvin Pirtle
Zelma Pirtle	

There were many others, but memory fails at this time.

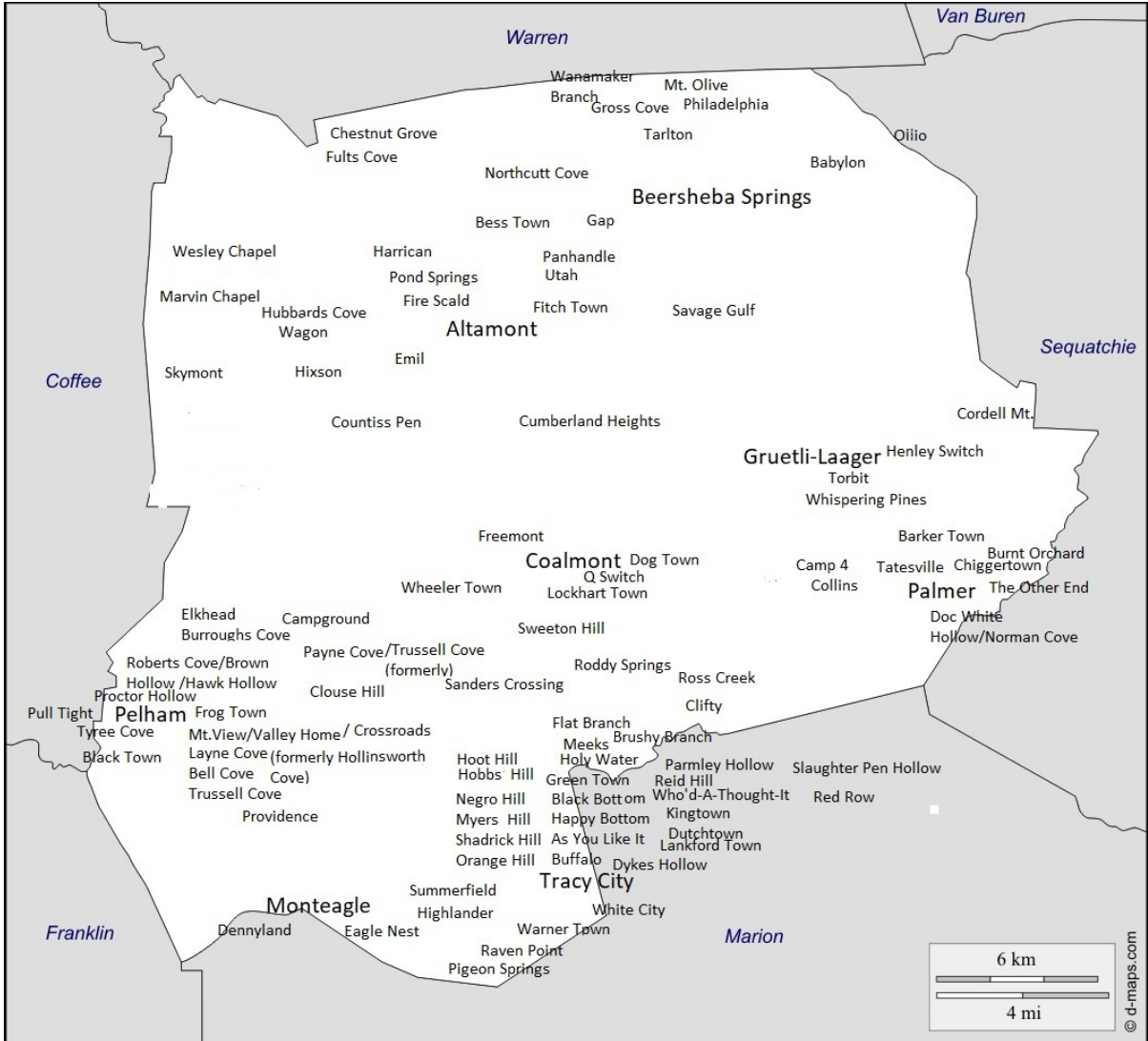
MAP IDEAS

Visits to the places where your ancestors lived and turn vacations into lessons in heritage -- the country's as well as your own. Not everyone is blessed with a close relative who is a family-history buff. But just about anyone can figure out where their people come from and use that knowledge to enjoy family-roots travel, whether that means simply taking the kids to see the hometown where your parents or grandparents lived, or going a bit further down the branches of the family tree.



GRUNDY COUNTY NAME MAP

JANELLE LAYNE TAYLOR



GRUNDY COUNTY, TENNESSEE MARRIAGE LICENSES,

1850-1874

File contributed for use in USGenWeb Archives by Brenda Jordan Raymond.

USGENWEB NOTICE: In keeping with our policy of providing free information on the Internet, data may be freely used by non-commercial entities, as long as this message remains on all copied material. These electronic pages cannot be reproduced in any form for profit or other presentations. Used with permission.

Warnamaker, William

Moffitt, Leonra

03 Apr 1874

Warnamaker, James	Bond, Liddy	04 Jan 1866
Warnermaker, Margaret	Patrick, Wm.	29 Jan 1859
Warren, Amy	Winton, James	19 May 1858
Warren, Cynthia	Lusk, William H.	18 Oct 1860
Warren, E.E. Miss	Keel, Levi	16 May 1855
Warren, H.E. Miss	Perry, Stephen	11 Feb 1852
Warren, James K.	Simmons, Martha A.	26 Dec 1872
Warren, James K.	Simmons, Martha A.	26 Dec 1873
Warren, Martha	Griswalk, Wm. A.	07 Apr 1857
Warren, Mary L.	Rust, John L.	22 Dec 1870
Warren, Susanah	Tucker, Samuel	03 Feb 1855
Warren, Willie	Burrows, Rachel	30 Jan 1867
Warren, Willis	Powell, Anabell	18 Dec 1860
Watley, Elizabeth	Coffelt, John	07 Mar 1857
Weaver, John	Caldwell, Sarah	23 Oct 1855
Weaver, Rebecca J.	Edward, James A.	23 Sep 1872
Webb, Chesby	Christian, Mary Ann	04 Mar 1854
Webb, Chesley	Thompson, Rosannah	26 Oct 1850
Webb, Rosey	Thomas, Anderson Nale	03 Aug 1859
Welch, Patty	Meeks, Nancy	09 Feb 1860
Welliford, James	Morgan, Ann Amanda	10 Mar 1866
Wharoon, Elizabeth C.	Tate, William	27 Mar 1867
White, Elizabeth C.	Crouch, E.M.	10 Oct 1866
White, Lydia	Boulin, Wm.	08 May 1870

White, Mary L.	Caldwell, Andrew	14 Jul 1857
Whitman, Alice	Fults, Wm.	21 May 1855
Whitman, Edward	Bost, Martha	06 Apr 1856
Whitman, John	Fults, Malinda	18 May 1852
Whitten, Emma	Killgore, Simeon	22 Oct 1874
Wilcox, Adam	Nunley, Tennessee	14 Mar 1868
Wilcox, Letha A.	Nunley, David Jr.	02 Sep 1872
Wiley, Thos	Harrison, Elizabeth	06 Sep 1852
Willis, Mary Jane	Thompson, James	20 Aug 1850
Willson, John	Philips, Rosannah Termanti	18 Jan 1868
Wilson, Abraham	Pearson, Amy	14 Nov 1857
Winkler, John L.	Parks, Margaret	26 Sep 1860
Winton, Anderson	Merricks, Mary Ann	20 Aug 1852
Winton, C.A.W.	Russel, Jane	29 Dec 1870
Winton, James	Pursell, Elizabeth	30 Jun 1855
Winton, James	Warren, Amy	19 May 1858
Winton, Jesse	Northcut, Caroline	14 Jan 1856
Winton, John	Crosslius, Delphia	26 Oct 1850
Winton, Lakin	Crouch, Mary E.	29 May 1850
Winton, Mary	Rhea, James	14 Oct 1859
Winton, Nancy	Duglap, Jonathan L.	27 Feb 1851
Winton, S.E. Miss	Northcut, Jete	23 Jan 1869
Winton, William	Wooten, Nancy	17 Jan 1851
Woodlee, Eudora	Patton, Joseph A.	21 Mar 1860

Woodlee, James J.	Dykes, Almira	20 Dec 1862
Woodlee, John	Bouldin, Martha	21 Feb 1874
Woodlee, Sue	Patton, J.H.	13 Dec 1871
Woodlee, Wm.	Smith, Mary Ann	18 Dec 1856
Woods, Moses F.	Wooton, Sarah	13 Aug 1852
Wootan, Eliza	Wagner, David	12 Oct 1854
Wooten, Elizabeth	Braley, Emery	16 Aug 1855
Wooten, John	Lusk, Sarah	16 Jan 1860
Wooten, John H.	Fults, Martha	02 May 1868
Wooten, Jonathan	Rhea, Eliza	28 May 1853
Wooten, Jonathan	Stott, Martha	21 Dec 1873
Wooten, Jonathan	Stotts, Martha	21 Dec 1872
Wooten, Malinda	Cox, John P.	03 Sep 1873
Wooten, Mary	Talent, Adam	12 Sep 1862
Wooten, Nancy	Winton, William	17 Jan 1851
Wooten, Samantha	Northcut, Erwin	26 Nov 1859
Wooten, Sarah	Powell, T.J.	03 Aug 1854
Wooten, Stephen	Cunningham, Elizabeth	02 Mar 1855
Wooten, William S.	Stotts, Mary	11 Apr 1867
Wooten, Sarah	Woods, Moses F.	13 Aug 1852
Wright, Starling	Hobbs, Manerver	07 Jul 1863
Young, Wm.	Tate, Elizabeth	22 Nov 1862

THIS CONCLUDES THE GRUNDY COUNTY, TN

MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1850-1874.

GENEALOGY PROJECT

For this project, use an 8 x 10 photo of grandparents, parents, or relative of your choice. Surround the photo with smaller photos of related persons or descendants of the people in the larger photo.



DECEASED VETERANS OF GRUNDY COUNTY, TN

David Patton, Palmer Town Historian

After a lifelong interest in military history, and especially that which related to our Grundy County people, about twenty years ago, I began to earnestly gather the names of anyone who ever lived in Grundy County and served in the U.S. Armed Forces.

My sources were varied, from word of mouth to tombstone epitaphs and newspaper obituaries in local and out of county publications. Even I was frequently surprised to learn that someone I knew had a distinguished military record that few others knew about.

Most of the names listed here will be familiar and bring back a flood of memories while others will have been largely forgotten, but it is our fervent hope that all will be remembered with appreciation and respect by future generations of Grundy Countians as they enjoy the freedoms secured by those who came before.

Johnson, James G.	Killian, Glynn F., Rev.
Johnson, James Richard	Killian, James
Johnson, Joyce Watson	Killian, Jerry Leon
Johnson, Luther Bryan	Killian, John Sewell "Jack"
Johnson, Marvin H.	Killian, R.J.
Johnson, Milton "Rudy"	King, Benson
Johnson, Vernon E.	King, Bill
Johnson, W.T.	King, Carl E.
Jones, Lavon	King, Charles L.
Jones, John W., Sr.	King, Charles Ray
Jones, Eugene Bryan	King, Charlie Edward
Jones, James E. "Jim"	King, Creed
Jones, Jerry	King, Edward Pleas
Jordan, Monroe	King, Elzie Martin
Jossi, William Lecil	King, Frank
Keener, Billy Joe	King, Franklin D.
Kelley, James R.	King, Fred
Keltner, Jr., James Cecil	King, Fred
Keltner, Sr., James Cecil	King, George W.
Kennedy, Jr., Frederick W.	King, Herschel Coy
Kennedy, Walter	King, Irvin Lee, Rev.
Kiessling, Jr., Edward Henry	King, Paul Edward
Kilby, Carl Harvey "C.H." Sr.	King, Ples
Kildgore, Charles	King, James H. "Jay"
Kilgore, Charles	King, James Lowrie
Kilgore, Clarence Edward, Jr.	King, Leonard
Kilgore, Joe Everett, Sr.	King, Malcolm K.

Kilgore, Joseph Glenn	King, Morris Edward
Kilgore, Rufus, Jr.	King, Oland
Kilgore, Billy	King, Oscar Briggs
Kilgore, Bud	King, Ronald B. "Ronnie"
Kilgore, Charles Wesley	King, Thomas "Buddy Red"
Kilgore, Clarence Edward, Jr.	King, Thomas Preston "Jude"
Kilgore, Clarence, Sr.	King, Tommy F., Sr.
Kilgore, Clyde	King, Virgil Lee
Kilgore, Farris Franklin	King, Wiley Ray
Kilgore, George	King, Wilson
Kilgore, Harley E.	Kirby, Robert R.
Kilgore, Herbert E. "Red"	Kirk, Charles E. "Buddy"
Kilgore, Lee Roy	Kirk, Thomas Edward "Tom Ed"
Kilgore, Levi Marion	Kitchens, Alex Shields
Kilgore, Robert M.	Klipfel, Clarence Irvin
Kilgore, Thomas	Knight, Charles Raymond "Babe"
Kilgore, Virgil Benjamin	Knight, Homer
Kilgore, Walter "Pee Wee"	Knight, Horace E. "Gid"
Kilgore, William Eugene	

GRUNDY COUNTY COURT MINUTES BOOK, 1844-1855

Transcribed "as is" by Sharon Goodman

State of Tennessee

Be it remembered that at a county court begun and held for the county of Grundy at the house of Jesse Wootten on Cumberland Mountain, on the first Monday being the 7th day of August 1848, and of the Independence of the United States the 73rd Year. Present the worshipful Anderson S. Goodman, Richard Bradford, William W. Craw and John Fults esquires &c.

Alexander M. Blair Chairman of this Court being absent the court thought fit to appoint, and did appoint Richard Bradford esquire chairman pro tempore.

On petition of Ephraim Philips and others, it is ordered by the court that Isaac Meeks, James Meeks, Thoasm Saunders, John Meeks, Jourdin Sanders, and Benton C. Stonestreet, be appointed a Jury of View, to lay off and mark a private way from Isaac Meeks field passing Ephraim Philips to intersect the main road,

leading to Pelham, near the school house in Paynes cove, and make report to the next term quarterly of this court.

This day Archibald Dickerson the constable elect in district No. 2 came into open court with Wm. Campbell, Duncan Campbell, Samuel Burrows, Solomon Meeks, and William J. Calhoun and acknowledged their bond conditioned as the law directs. Whereupon the said Archibald Dickerson to the oath prescribed by law for constables, and was thereupon admitted to Exercise the functions of his office, and he is to give additional security at next court.

This day Joseph Vicars came into open court and tendered his resignation as constable of the 3rd district, which was accepted by the court, and ordered to be Spread upon the Minutes.

This day the court appointed Alexander E. Patton, Guardian of Joseph Bradford Patton, and Salina Patton. Whereupon the Said Alexander E. patton came into open court with Smith Blanton, Silas T. Roberts, and A.S. Goodman and acknowledged their bond conditioned as the law directs, and the said A.E. Patton, took the oath prescribed by law for Guardians &c.

This day the court appointed William H. Willis, Guardian of Eliza Willis and Elizabeth Willis, Whereupon the Said William H. Willis came into open court with Smith Blanton, Benjamin Layne, Joseph W. Blanton and A.E. Patton, his securities, and acknowledged their bond conditioned as the law directs, and the said William H. Willis, to the oath prescribed by law &c.

This day Sally Ann Lusk came into open court and chose William Cunningham for his Guadian and the court appointed the same William Cunningham Guardian, for the said Sally Ann, Salina Adeline, George Washington, Joseph Albert, Almeisha Jane, Andrew Jackson, and Malvina Tennessee Lusk. Whereupon the said William Cunningham and his securities came into open court and acknowledged their bond conditioned as the law directs and the said Cunningham took the oath prescribed by law for Guardians.

This day John Burrows Trustee came into open court with John B. Webb and A.S. Goodman his Securities and acknowledged their bond conditioned for receiving and disbursing the School fund of Grundy county as the law directs.

This day Reuben P. Webb clerk of this court, came into open court with C.F. Hord, Solomon Meeks, John B. Webb, and William Armstrong and acknowledged their bond, conditioned as the law directs, for the collection and paying all

monies, which may come into his hands under law licensing retailers of venous and ardent speretous liquors.

For reasons appearing to the Satisfaction of the court, it is ordered that the following hands be taken from Philip Roberts list as overseer of the road and added to the list of Isaac M. Wilkerson towit: B.O. Nevells hands, M.E. Nevells hands, Sirus Warren, William Wilkerson, Davis Willis hands, and A.E. Pattons hands.

This day William B. Barnes esquire who was commissioned by the Govenor, under the Great Seal of the State, as a Justice of the peace for Grundy County, came into open court and took the oath prescribed by law for Justices of the peace and was thereupon admitted to exercise the functions of his office.

Ordered by the court that James Coulson have the following bounds and hands therein Subject to work on roads (towit), all the hands in Myres Cove, all the hands round the mountain to Hubbards Cove, and all the hands in Hubbards Cove until he finish opening road of which he is overseer, and report the Same to court.

Ordered by the court that Greek Braley be appointed overseer of the road from the county line to Jesse Woottens and have the same bounds and hands allotted to Samuel J. Christian, the former overseer.

Richard Bradford, Chirman, p.t.

A.S. Goodman

GRUNDY COUNTY TENNESSEE SPECIAL CENSUS RECORDS,

1850-1880

Compiled by Charles Sherrill – Nashville, TN, 1996 / Used with permission

*unless otherwise noted, crops mentioned below are in bushels.

1880 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS OF GRUNDY COUNTY

NAME	TILLED ACRES/ WOODLANDS	VALUE OF FARM & BLDGS	VALUE OF IMPLEMENTS	VALUE OF LIVESTOCK	VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS	HAY (TONS)	HORSES/ MULES	OXEN/ COWS/ OTHER	CATTLE DROPPED/ PURCHASED/ SOLD/ SLAUGHTERED/ DIED	BUTTER (LBS)	SHEEP ON HAND/ BORN	SHEEP PURCHASED/ SOLD/ SLAUGHTERED/ KILLED BY DOGS/ DIED	FLEECES/ WEIGHT
Lager, Burkhardt	10/40	175	45	125	218	4	1/0	0/2/2		50			
Ruch, Jacob Sr.	50/100	500	120	175	434	8	1/0	2/5/10		100	23/11	0/0/0/3/0/0	13/27
Killing, John	13/147	300	70		160								
McCollum, Wm.	30/270	700	15	320	240	9	1/0	2/15/3		40			
Ross, James	8/72	280	5	150	188		1/0	0/1/0					
Tate, Davidson	15/110	250	10	85	109	3	1/0	0/1/0					
PAGE 7, E.D. 42, CIVIL DISTRICTS 2-5													
Tate, L.F.	25/275	800	200	300	250		1/1	2/5/1	4/3/4/0/0	110	13/5	0/0/0/1/0/0	13/29
Fehr, Jacob	30/120	1000	175	230	340	5	1/0	2/3/4		75			
Turner, Jesse	30/20	300	175	340	200		0/12	2/4/3	1/0/0/0/0	25	9/4		9/19
Scholler, John	20/66	600	10	140	50	1	1/0	0/2/3	1/0/0/0/1	100	11/8	1/0/0/0/0/0	11/25
Ross, Mrs. L.M.	25/175	400	20	210	130	4	1/1	2/2/1	0/0/0/0/1	75	19/11	1/3/1/4/1/3	16/33
Hocker, Joseph	10/85	400	100	200	175	6	1/2	2/1/1		70	4/2		4/9(?)
Tate(?) , Jesse	2/15	40	3	24			0/1	0/1/1		100			
Hocker, Leo	20/300	1050	130	140	125	7	2/0	0/1/5		150	8/2		8/10
Tate, Jesse	12/63	300	35	100	230	5	0/2	0/2/0	2/0/0/0/0	100			
Born, Anna	10/46	550	40	100	75	1	1/0	2/3/5	1/0/0/0/0	100			
PAGE 8, E.D. 42, CIVIL DISTRICT 2-5													
Baur, Reinhardt	5/28	500	14	170	15	2		2/2/3					
Brandly, Albert	2/28	200	10	30	22			0/1/1	1/0/0/0/0				
Hundzler, Jacob	19-811	600	100	210	185	5	0/2	1/3/4	2/0/0/0/0	110	13/6	0/0/0/4/3/1	9/18
Bollinger, Jacob	14/96	300		37	100	4					9/3	0/0/1/0/0/0	8/16
Wichter, David	13/97	200		41	75								
Hauser, Mary Mrs.	16/122	400	15	410	100	5	2/0	0/3/4	0/0/0/0/1	110			
PAGE 1, E.D. 43, CIVIL DISTRICT 3													
Northcutt, Adron	75/50	500	80	325	80	1	0/2	0/2/7	0/2/2/1/0	20			
Tipton, John	40/150	500	25	200	150		2/0						
Hobbs, Wesley	15/75	300	6	200	100		1/0	0/1/1/1/					
Whitman, John	30/75	600	10	200	150		2/0	0/2/0		25	6/0	0/0/0/0/1/0	3/6
Myres, Elizabeth	25/170	400	75	225	100		2/0	0/1/3	0/0/3/0/0	100	15/0	0/0/5/0/0/0	14/28

NAME	SWINE	BARN YARD POULTRY / OTHER POULTRY	EGGS (DOZ)	INDIAN CORN (BUSHELS)	IRISH POTATOES (BUSHELS)	SWEET POTATOES (BUSHELS)	APPLE TREES	ORCHARD PRODUCT (\$)	HONEY/WAX (LBS)	WOOD CUT (CORDS)	OTHER
Laager, Burkhard	25	14	70	75	185	80	170			20	oats, 10; rye, 8; garden produce, \$5
Ruch, Jacob Sr.	34	19/40	120	142	235	70	75	25		100	cheese, 200 lbs.; oats, 14; rye, 17; wheat, 40; molasses, 40 gal.; garden produce, \$30
Killing, John				100	200					10	
McCullum, Wm.	19			230	100	100	340	10		15	
Ross, James	22	11	30	100	175	75				10	garden produce, \$15
Tate, Davidson	4	5	40	35	75	35	175	20		15	
PAGE 7, E. D. 42, CIVIL DISTRICTS 2-5											
Tate, L.F.	35	19/9	38	290	195	46	500	50		140	cotton, 30 bales; molasses, \$6 gal
Fehr, Jacob	12	8	30	100	300	50	100	7		30	wheat, 25; garden produce, \$10 (7)
Turner, Jesse	34	14/18	70	330	1187	60	340			25	cotton, 33 bales; garden produce, \$30
Scholler, John	8	15/9	65	60	70		80			15	rye, 11; wheat, 10; wine, 100 gal; garden produce, \$15
Ross, Mrs. L.M.	14	22/4	80	100	165	70	300	35		10	cotton, 37 bales; garden produce, \$10
Hocker, Joseph	40	35/11	140	110	310	140	720			100	rye, 19; wheat, 38; cotton, 34 bales; sugar, 41 lbs.; garden produce, \$37
Tatel(?), Jessie	11	10/2	70	40						5	
Hocker, Leo	44	30/4	90	105		285	124			15	oats, 18; rye, 27; wheat, 39; cotton, 25 bales; garden produce, \$40
Tate, Jesse	40	31/6	100	275	110					40	molasses, 120 gal; sugar, 30 lbs
Born, Anna	30	13/1	70	30	30					10	
PAGE 8, E. D. 42, CIVIL DISTRICT 2-5											
Baur, Reinhardt		4	30	30							
Brandly, Albert				25							
Hundzicker, Jacob	13	18/21	100	175	190	40	300				cheese, 100 lbs.; oats, 14; rye, 10; wheat, 13
Bollinger, Jacob	14			50	311	50	200	15			oats, 23; wheat, 27
Wichser, David	23			37	295	65					wheat, 21 (7)
Hauser, Mary Mrs.					34						cheese, 100 lbs.
PAGE 1, E. D. 43, CIVIL DISTRICT 3											
Northcutt, Adron	26	50	100	130			1500	50		25	wages, \$80; weeks labor, 20; wheat, 4; peas, 5; dry beans, 1
Tipton, John	40	25/25	50	370	10		500		100	25	wages, \$10; weeks labor, 2; oats, 40; rye, 20; wheat, 30
Hobbs, Wesley	4	7/7 (7)	17	200			1000	30		20	oats, 70
Whitman, John	8	0/12	25	300			3000	300		20	
Myres, Elizabeth	20	35	100	700	20		1100			20	oats, 50; rye, 100

- ___ Beersheba – A History 2010 \$15
- ___ Beersheba – Volume 2 \$15
- ___ Beersheba – Volume 3 \$15
- ___ Beersheba Supplement 2012 \$15
- ___ Dad’s Railroad by Mary Priestly \$14
- ___ Episcopal Church – Early Church Records by Pat Makris \$25
- ___ Flury & Stoker Family by Catherine Flury \$25
- ___ Grundy by James Nicholson \$47
- ___ Grundy County Family Portraits by Jackie Partin \$15
- ___ Grundy County Heritage 1844-2004 \$50
- ___ Grundy County Cemeteries Vol. 1 & 2 \$80 or \$40 for single Vol
- ___ John Armfield of Beersheba \$15
- ___ Morton B. Howell \$10
- ___ Mountain Voices & index – Monteagle SS Assembly \$60
- ___ Sewanee – Echoes of the Past by Pat Makris \$25
- ___ Sewanee – People, Places & Times by Pat Makris \$25
- ___ The Other Side of Sewanee by Pat Makris \$25

___ *Number of books ordered* \$ ___ *Total price of books ordered + shipping*

If book cost is \$25 or less include \$7 shipping. If book cost is \$26 or more include \$10 shipping.

*Send order & payment to **Grundy Co. Historical Society; P.O. Box 1422; Tracy City, TN 37387***

Your contact information: Phone _____ e-mail _____
 Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____

GRUNDY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OFFICERS

President	Oliver Jervis
Vice President	Oscar P. Fitzgerald IV
Secretary	Lannie Bell
Treasurer	Ron Buffington

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

Finance	Ron Buffington
Library & Research	Janelle Taylor
Membership	Nadene Moore
Museum	Cynthia Killian
Publications & Publicity	Carla Hill-Ocando

Membership Dir.	William Beard
Membership Dir.	Bobby Wiggins
Community Dir.	Dale Layne
Community Dir.	Gerald Sitz

LIFETIME MEMBERS

Howell E. Adams, Jr., Madeline Adams,
David Patton, Marian V. Savage, Inez
Winton

SOCIETY MEETINGS

The Grundy County Historical Society meets semi-annually (June and December) at the Heritage Center. Meetings are normally on the 2nd Saturday unless otherwise announced. These meetings are open to anyone with an interest in the history of the region.

MEMBERSHIP

Dues are \$30.00 and include delivery of The Pathfinder electronically by email. Paper copies of The Pathfinder delivered by U.S. Postal Service, are an additional \$15.00, for a total of \$45.00. Membership is for the calendar year and expires on December 31st.

EDITOR

The Pathfinder is published quarterly by the GCHS. The Society welcomes articles submitted for publication. Contact Sharon N. Goodman for submission policy at sharon@sngnhere.com. Material published is the responsibility of the person submitting the item and is subject to editing and revision.

QUERIES & RESEARCH

Queries are free. Please be brief. Submit by e-mail to Janelle Taylor at jcoats@cafes.net or send on a 3"x5" card to the Grundy County Historical Society's address, Attn: Janelle Taylor. The Historical Society will perform quick lookups at no charge. Further research will be performed at a rate of \$10 per hour plus the cost of copies at \$.15 per page plus the cost of postage and handling. Contact jcoats@cafes.net with queries.

**Grundy County Historical Society Heritage Center
P.O. Box 1422
Tracy City, TN 37387**

**465 Railroad Avenue
Phone 931 592-6008
Fax 931 592-6009**

**Heritage Center heritagecenter@blomand.net
Museum & Administration history@blomand.net**

**Website
www.grundycountyhistoricalsociety.com**

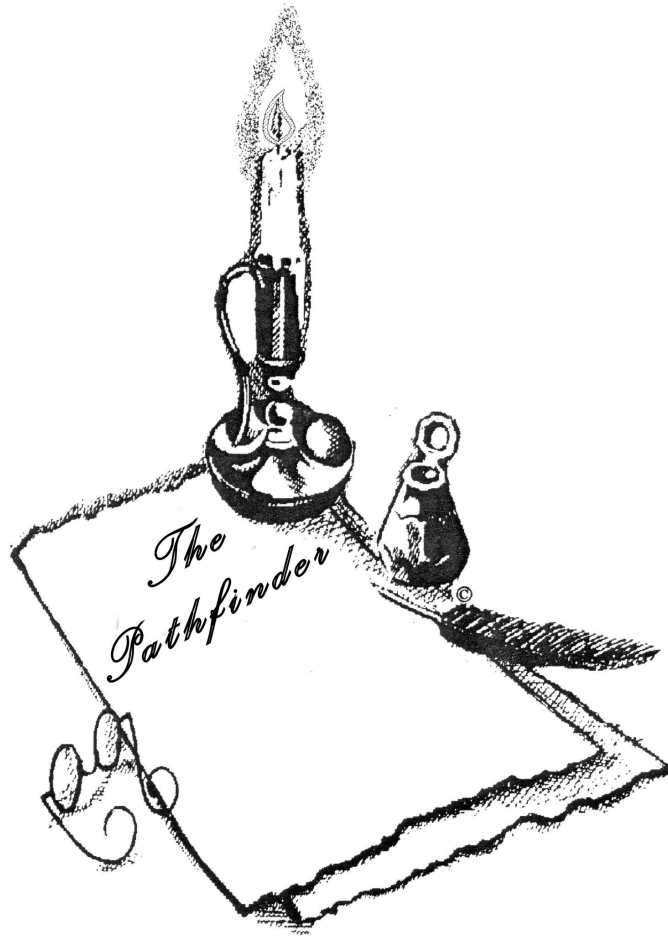


**Grundy County Historical Society
P.O. Box 1422
Tracy City, TN 37387**

The Pathfinder

A Quarterly Publication of the Grundy County Historical Society

Grundy County, Tennessee



Vol. 23 Number 3 – September 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE	OLIVER JERVIS	2
A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR	SHARON N. GOODMAN	2
JOHN MOFFAT	OLIVER JERVIS	2
THE MOUNTAIN GOAT NOW TAKING NEW STEPS		
	BARBARA M. MYERS & LANNY BELL	5
TRANSCRIPTION FROM REPUBLICAN BANNER		
	JACKIE PARTIN	9
BENNETT FAMILY OF GRUNDY COUNTY		
	JULIE HUGHES	10
GENEALOGY PROJECT	SHARON N. GOODMAN	14
DECEASED MILITARY VETERANS OF GRUNDY COUNTY, TN		14
	DAVID PATTON	
GRUNDY COUNTY COURT MINUTES		16
	SHARON NEE GOODMAN	
GRUNDY COUNTY SPECIAL CENSUS, 1850-1880		18
	CHARLES SHERRILL	
BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR ORDERING (WITH ORDER FORM)		21

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Oliver Jervis

(None reported this quarter)

A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

Sharon Nee Goodman

Thank you for participating in making this newsletter what you would like to see by sending in photographs, stories & family histories. If you would like to send information for publishing in the Pathfinder, please send to Sharon Goodman, 118 Orange Tree Lane, Georgetown, TX, 78626. Or you can email me at sharon@sngHERE.com.

JOHN MOFFAT**PART I, 1828-1886**

Contributed by Oliver Jervis

In 1870, after having acquired 1,761 acres of the John G. Bostick and Tandy C.K. Bostick grants located in Marion and Grundy Counties and having contracted for the purchase of 1,146 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres of the Charles Christian grant, John Moffat nailed a sign, "Moffat", on a tree along the Mountain Goat railroad tracts, owned and operated by Tennessee Coal and Railroad Company. The railroad company designated the place Moffat Station and established it as a stop. On January 18, 1871 Moffat Station was approved as a post office by the postal authorities. On October 15, 1874 the name was shortened to Moffat.

John Moffat was born November 9, 1828 in Glasgow, Scotland, the son of well-educated and polished parents who traveled in elevated circles of Scottish society. His father was a successful businessman, a partner of the manufacturing firm of Moffat and Swan, who, however, in an economic downturn, lost his financial position, and immigrated to Canada with his wife, two sons and a daughter. Moffat's father, after about three years of unsuccessful effort to reestablish himself in Canada, became depressed, took to drink, and left his home.

Moffat's mother had supported the family since its immigration to Canada. In order to assist her Moffat, at the age of seven, was "adopted" (probably indentured) to a farmer in a remote part of Canada, where he remained until the age of fourteen. When he was about the age of nine, a temperance missionary visited the rural area where he lived. He gained permission by "hard begging" to attend a temperance meeting where he signed the temperance pledge amid much jeering by hecklers at the folly of pledging such a young child. John Moffat was faithful to that pledge the remainder of his life.

In the summer of 1848, at the age of 19, Moffat became a member of the Sons of Temperance. In 1851 he was appointed its lecturer for the Province of Canada. He was named the representative of that organization to the National Division through which he became known to temperance representatives in the United States. In 1858 the Sons of Temperance selected Moffat as associate editor of its national publication, *Crusader*. It is believed that about 1858, while on a temperance lecture tour, he crossed the Cumberland Plateau on a stagecoach, traveling from Nashville to Chattanooga; at the place he later named Moffat. He was impressed with the climate, the natural beauty of the area, and what he envisioned as an excellent area for development.

John Moffat mapped the village of Moffat and began selling tracts and lots from his holdings to people he could interest in settling on the Cumberland Plateau or Cumberland table lands as it was called. A fellow Canadian, Dr. Oliver D. Mabee, was an early associate with Moffat in the development of the town. He was named its first postmaster on January 18, 1871. On February 11, 1873 he acquired 125 acres from Moffat for \$500. Known as the O.D. Mabee farm, the property was located on Main Street at the current site of Monteagle Elementary School and extended to and including the site of High Point Restaurant.

Moffat believed the sparsely inhabited Cumberland table lands had potential for land value appreciation, if only, the population could be increased. In the initial, August 1871, edition of *The Enterprise*, edited by him, it was proclaimed:

"The measure of land values depends upon the population. Ever addition to the population of a county increases the value of real estate, especially if a producer is added. The grandest, safest, best policy of the land owner – the policy sanctioned by the wisdom of all time – is to multiply his neighbors.

Every producer is also a consumer; thus, while the productive power of the land is increased with labor, especially interested labor, a market for a portion of the

products is created at home. This is why lands are more valuable in towns than in country; this is what makes an acre of sterile land in the heart of London worth five million dollars, which, if located in some of the counties of Tennessee, would not bring a dollar.

Divide your lands, induce and encourage immigration by offering them at low prices and on easy terms, to poor hardworking man of the thickly populated countries. Bring his strong arms, enterprising head and a few hundred dollars into your county, and you will find him raising the price of land all about him. Above all, make it possible for him to come, by offering him terms that he can meet.”

The Enterprise was a monthly journal published by Tennessee Immigration, Real Estate and Labor Association that was formed in 1871 to promote the development of Tennessee through immigration. Immigration was sought not only from foreign countries but also from the northern states of the United States.

The president of Tennessee Immigration, Real Estate and Labor Association was Arthur St. Clair Colyar, a Nashville lawyer and Tennessee political leader. He was instrumental in reorganizing the former Sewanee Mining Company into Tennessee Coal and Railroad Company. It was through his vision that the company developed a process for converting Sewanee seam bituminous coal mined at Tracy City into coke that could be used in blast furnaces to produce pig iron used in the manufacture of iron and steel products.

John Moffat was Secretary and Treasurer of Tennessee Immigration, Real Estate and Labor Association. Colyar and Moffat appear to have been closely connected in the effort to encourage immigration to Tennessee, particularly to the Cumberland Plateau, and the advocacy of division of large tracts of land into smaller parcels at affordable prices. Colyar was politically active in promoting the establishment of a Tennessee Commissioner of Immigration.

The scheme of Tennessee Immigration, Real Estate and Labor Association was the formation of County Co-Operative Associations of not more than ten citizens within a county to collect and make available statistics relative to a county useful to immigrants and others. The statistics for the locality embraced temperature of the climate, accessibility, character of the soil, productions, the mean value of improved and unimproved lands, water power, mines and minerals, timber, manufactures, markets, means of getting to markets, and

other information as the principal and branch offices of the association may have required. The County Co-Operative Associations were further to assist strangers visiting a county to obtain correct information about it. The Association was authorized to sell real estate and receive commissions for real estate sales, that were to be divided between the “corporators and the respective ‘County Co-Operative Associations’”.

In 1872, John Moffat became editor of *Nashville Journal of Commerce*. A weekly publication devoted to business issues. This was an additional platform for his advocacy of Tennessee immigration and development.

In 1874, the Governor of Tennessee, likely through the influence of Arthur St. Clair Colyar, appointed John Moffat Commissioner of Immigration and bestowed upon him the honorary designation of “Colonel”. An Englishman, R.W. Hickling became his secretary. Hickling later became Assistant Commissioner of Immigration.

In 1876, as Commissioner of Immigration, Moffat authored *A Brochure of Tennessee’s Attractions to the Immigrant*, a twenty one page pamphlet that describes the state as eight well defined natural divisions. The most attention is given to the Cumberland Plateau. Among other virtues, it is extolled as a land of people without consumption. Under “Watering Places” it proclaimed:

The Monteagle Health Resort at Moffat, Marion County, was opened last year, (1875) and bids fair to be a popular resort, not only for parties from the low counties of the South in the summer. But also a winter resort for parties afflicted with pulmonary diseases from the North. Here may be found, during the hot months of summer, families from different localities, in the lowlands, enjoying the cool and invigorating atmosphere.”

This article will be continued in the December edition of *The Pathfinder*.

THE MOUNTAIN GOAT NOW TAKING NEW STEPS

Barbara Mooney Myers with additions by Lanny Bell

While researching the Mountain Goat, I began reading about many families I grew up around and those that folks in my family knew throughout the years. One of these families was that of James “Jim” Bell, Sr. Mr. Bell married Charlotte Elizabeth Partin, whom everyone called “Lottie”.

Jim Bell's father, William, a switchman for the NC & St. L Railway in Chattanooga was knocked from the top of a box car by a wire on 1 March 1923, while walking towards the front end of the moving train. Evidently, he did not see the telegraph wires that crossed the tracks because of heavy smoke. He died from his injuries four days later. Jim was 4 years old at the time.

After his father's death, his mother, Lucille Rawlings Bell, and her children moved to Tracy City and lived with her mother-in-law, Mary Crouch Bell. Mary's husband, Allen Tribble Bell, had died in 1919. Lucille was 27 years old and had 3 children: William, Jr., Jim, Margaret and one on the way (Eugene). The house where they lived faced the train depot and is located behind the Cumberland Funeral home. Mr. Bell grew up within sight and sound of the Mountain Goat steam locomotives.

Jim grew up without a father, but was greatly influence by his Boy Scout Leader, Father Alfonso C. Adamz. After graduating from Grundy County High School, Jim was married, had one son, James, Jr., and was working for the NC & St. L Railway in Chattanooga where is dad worked, when he was called to serve in the US Army during WWII, 1943-1945.



WWII photo shows Jim standing on a train in Germany. The watch chain seen in the photo goes to the watch that his dad used when he worked on the railroad. A good watch was needed by railroad workers to stay on schedule.

Mr. Bell was assigned to Company C of the 718th Railroad Operating Battalion. The 718th was the first railroad battalion into France and Germany. It was standard operating procedure to move supplies and personnel at night without lights to and from areas near the front battle lines. The 718th worked closely with General George Patton's Third Army during the Battle of the Bulge. Jim received the WWII Victory Medal, the Army Good Conduct Medal and the European/African/Middle Eastern (EAME) Campaign Medal with 4 bronze stars. Each bronze star on the ribbon of the campaign medal represents a campaign the wearer served in. The 4 campaigns that Mr. Bell participated in were Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace and Central Europe.



The Jim Bell family: Lanny, Lottie, James, Sr. (Jim), Elizabeth and James, Jr.

After the war, Jim returned to Chattanooga as a brakeman for the NC & St. L Railway, eventually transferring to the Tracy City branch known as the "Mountain Goat". During this time, the team pulled coal loader trains off the mountain from Sewanee to the main line in Cowan, TN. Jim and Lottie had two

other children, Lanny and Elizabeth Ann. Jim retired as a conductor on the "Mountain Goat" after spending 39 years as an employee of the railroad. He was the only living member of the "Mountain Goat" crew at the time we in the Grundy County Historical Society began assembling *The Heritage of Grundy County, TN 1844-2004*. Jim & wife Lottie also spent many hours working at the family owned Partin's grocery and general merchandise store in Tracy City where my family traded. Partin's store was located on the lot where the Lunch Box restaurant now stands.

Another dear railroad family was the Schearer family. Mr. Emil Schearer was employed with the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and was the first in Grundy County to be employed by the Nashville -Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad in Tracy City in 1881.

Charles Schaerer worked as a fireman, then became an engineer with the Nashville and Chattanooga and afterward with the Mountain Goat as it whistled up and down the tracks..

Solomon "Sol" Schaerer, Emil's son, worked for Werner's Mill and Lumber Company to buy the family home place from his mother Mrs. Annie Schaerer in 1925. The Schaerer home, located at the corner of Dutchtown Rd. and 3rd Street, now houses the 6th generation of the Schaerer family. Mr. "Sol" also took a job as brakeman with the Nashville-Chattanooga & St. L where he retired in 1957.

According to Alan C. Shook, co-author of the *Mountain Goat*, the train track was built largely to serve the University of the South and the Monteagle Assembly. Depots were built in Monteagle, Sewanee, Tracy City, Palmer, and Coalmont. Will "High Pockets" Payne, a conductor on the train, amused passengers boarding in Tracy City with his saying, "All aboard, and if you can't get a board, get a plank." Many men from the mountain worked for the Mountain Goat line which was 40 miles to and from Cowan to Palmer.

The last run to Cowan was made April 30, 1985. The railroad was a way of life when "Coal was King" on the Cumberland Plateau. Today the rails have been removed, and the railroad bed is making new tracks with the Mountain Goat Hiking Trail. I hope that our community will be a little more appreciative of our past and not forget what our elders have done for us.

My dad loved our railroad history and talked about the "Mountain Goat" and his happy days as a boy when he and his family rode it from Sewanee to Cowan. It was a great joy, I am sure. I miss those tracks, myself, for I used to walk them

in my childhood days. But the past as we knew it is gone, and before us is a new future.

Transcription from the *Republican Banner*—Beersheba, Aug. 12, 1858

Contributed by Jackie Partin

Dear Editor:

At 5 A. M., Tuesday, we left this place in one of Price's four-horse high pressure stages, en route for the grand picnic at Sewanee. The road, which early in the season was one of the roughest institutions that ever enjoyed that name, had become greatly improved. It passes over the plateau of the mountain about twenty miles, to the present terminus of the Sewanee road, which has not yet reached Tracy City. Having taken a deck-passage, we had the full benefit of the refreshing mountain air, which came to us as pure as a maiden's first blush, and laden with the aroma of thousands of wild flowers, and a heavy and varied forest growth. Five miles from Beersheba we enter the beautifully named county-seat of Grundy, Altamont, quite a respectable aggregate of houses and humans, considering the inducements for business.

It is not a little remarkable, in view of the fact well established that the mountain air is a great restorative of feeble health, that the natives of this pimple on the face of nature, in a majority of cases, wear a thin, pale, cadaverous and generally dilapidated aspect. The apparent incongruity is accounted for on the ground that these people, who so belie their healthful home, are indolent and thriftless, and prefer spare diet rather than work and full stomachs. It is certain that many, very many of them, have a great aversion to toil, and it is with the utmost difficulty that they can be induced to take hold of any sort of labor. Their cabins are loosely and carelessly constructed, and a little patch of corn and a garden spot of an acre or so are the only evidences of their agricultural enterprise. They are generally seen sitting about their doors or leaning upon their guns, upon which they depend exclusively for their meat diet—a slim dependence, I imagine, as in three trips hence to Tracy city I have not seen even a squirrel.

But I am digressing. We arrived safely at the terminus of the road, the most difficult part of our stage ride being the passage over the Little Fiery Gizzard, a stream with an immense channel and high bluffs, and very little water. Taking

the cars we were soon whirling over the Coal Company's road—one of the best, by the way, in the country—and a ride of nine miles brought us to the depot—or rather the point where the depot will be—of the University lands. We were fortunate in meeting here our friend Esquire Hawkins, a substantial farmer, and an energetic and careful citizen, residing at the foot of the mountain, in what is known as Talley's Cove, Warren county. Esq. H. Had an extra mule along, and in company with Rt. Rev. Bishop Green, of Mississippi, we commenced at once an examination of the grounds upon which it is proposed to locate the "UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH." We spent an hour in riding over the grounds, and came to a halt at the residence of A. Roberts, Esq., of Hawkerville, no temporarily located with his family in a cabin on the University grounds. Here we had the pleasure of meeting Col. Charles R. Barney, of Baltimore, who is employed by the Trustees for the purpose of making a topographical map of the grounds, its surroundings and railroad connections, selecting sites, and exploring their bearings generally. Col. Barney is one of nature's gentlemen, and highly accomplished in his profession. After the fatigue of seven hours travel we were prepared to do ample justice to the dinner of the excellent lady of our host, Mrs. Roberts, and never did sweet butter, sweet milk, sweet bread, and sweetmeats find more appreciative devotees.....

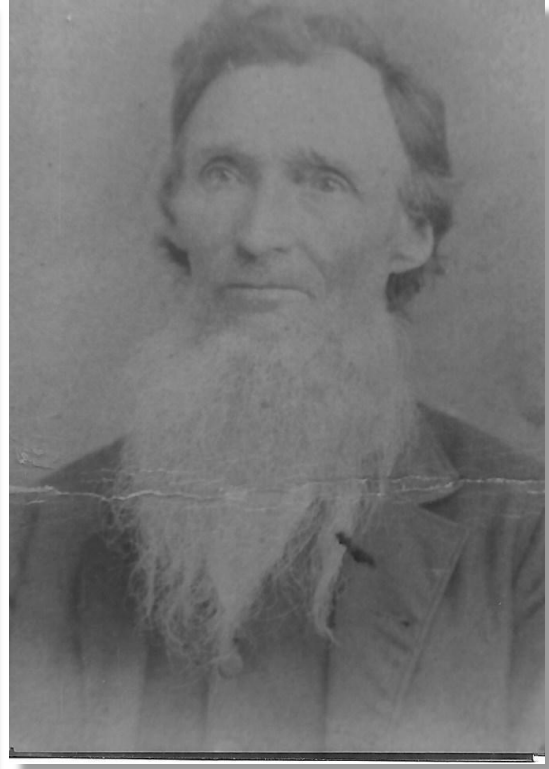
(This article was quite lengthy and the rest of it had no Grundy historical value in my opinion. The fun for me was mentally following the route, crossing the Gizzard on the stage, and finally entering the railroad cars at the temporary terminus—before the railroad finally reached Tracy City, formerly known as Wooten Place. Jackie Partin)

BENNETT FAMILY OF GRUNDY COUNTY

Julie Hughes

Great Granddaughter of Lula Sanders Bennett

Alexander Houston Sanders of Civil War fame, and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Crabtree's daughter, Lula married J.O. Bennett, the grandson of Eli Harlan Bennett.



LEFT: Alexander Houston Sanders and wife, Mary Elizabeth Crabtree

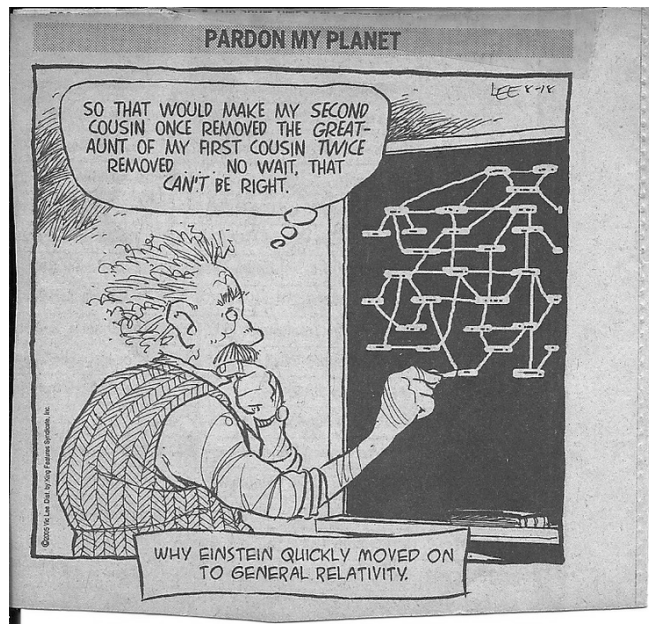
RIGHT: Reverend Eli Harlan Bennett

These descendants of Grundy County residents moved west, settling in Cambria, OK. This photo (below) is from about 1905 when they had visited the Bennett family homestead in Gorman, Texas. J.O. Bennett was a minister and a farmer. He founded the Cambria Baptist Church which still has services to this day. Their young son, Walter Bennett, who is at his mother's arm in the picture was sitting near a window and was struck by lightning and killed a few years after this photo was taken. The older boy pictured here is Emmett Bennett who was to grow up, serve in World War I and live a long life passing away at age 87. The baby is Dora Bennett Johnson who lived to age 77 and had 10 children of her own. The small boy between his older brothers is Arthur Bennett, who married the love of his life, Lola Walls, and had 3 children before Lola died at age 27. Arthur continued on and loved and cared for his children until he passed away at age 74. His children engraved his tombstone, "No Man Could Have Been More".



Pictured (below) in this 1918 photo of the J.O. & Lula (Sanders) Bennett family are their children (back l-r) Arthur, Dora, Myrtle and Marie Bennett (Front l-r) son, Kenneth Bennett, Lula Sanders Bennett, Emmett Bennett, J.O. Bennett, and the barefoot girl is Irene Bennett. Biographies of the 4 older children are given with the first picture. Myrtle Bennet Ford (1906-1992) had 3 sons and worked as a cook at the school. She was lovingly known as Aunt Myrtle by many nieces and great nieces, and we all remember her sense of fashion and wet kisses. Marie Bennett McKinley (1909-1999) also worked as a school cook and raised 3 children. She was a Sunday school teacher at Cambria Baptist Church to many generations. Kenneth Bennett (1911-1949) contracted polio in his youth and suffered the effects the rest of his life. The barefoot girl, Irene Bennett Evicks (1913-2008), married coal miner Adam Evicks (1914-2001). They raised 6 children teaching them the value of an education and hard work. Irene was a homemaker all of her adult life busy with her family, friends, cooking, gardening and flowers. She was known throughout the Cambria Valley as the garden lady.





GENEALOGY PROJECT

Find a multiple photo frame and have prints made to size needed. Frame photos.

DECEASED VETERANS OF GRUNDY COUNTY, TN

David Patton, Palmer Town Historian

After a lifelong interest in military history, and especially that which related to our Grundy County people, about twenty years ago, I began to earnestly gather the names of anyone who ever lived in Grundy County and served in the U.S. Armed Forces.

My sources were varied, from word of mouth to tombstone epitaphs and newspaper obituaries in local and out of county publications. Even I was frequently surprised to learn that someone I knew had a distinguished military record that few others knew about.

Most of the names listed here will be familiar and bring back a flood of memories while others will have been largely forgotten, but it is our fervent hope that all will be remembered with appreciation and respect by future generations of Grundy Countians as they enjoy the freedoms secured by those who came before.

Knight, J.B.	Layne, Kent A.
Knight, Jack	Layne, Larry S.
Knott, Charles Douglas	Layne, Morris
Kraft, Ralph Glenn	Layne, Robert
Kunkle, Charles F.	Layne, Robert Earl "Clifton"
Kunz, Herman Carl	Layne, Taylor
Ladd, Bill	Layne, Willie Douglas "Cap"
Langley, Hiram G., Jr.	Ledbetter, Dewey K.
Lankford, Louie	Ledbetter, James
Lappin, Delbert Earl	Lee, Ernest
Lappin, Ralph M.	Lee, Raymond Allen
LaPrairie, Richard J.	Lee, Willie Green
Laskowske, Phillip W.	Leitsinger, William Henry
Lawson, Bobby R.	Leker, Harold Herman
Lawson, Henry	Lesser, John J., Sr.
Lawson, Perry H.	Lester, Dr. John P.
Lawson, Robert L.	Levan, Charles Oscar, Jr.
Laxson, Billy Fred "Showtime"	Levan, James Alton, Sr.
Laxson, Charlie Walter	Levan, Jarvis L.
Lay, Doyle Dean, Sr.	Levan, Woodrow "Woody", Jr.
Layman, Albert James	Levan, Henry Clinton II
Layne, Alexander Benson	Levan, James Andy
Layne, Andrew, Rev.	Levan, Kenneth C. "Kenny"
Layne, Bill	Levan, Martin E., Jr.
Layne, Bonnie	Levan, Robert Walker
Layne, Bradford "Brad"	Levant, E.M.
Layne, Charles Ray	Lewis, Charles "Frog"
Layne, Chester Edward	Lewis, George Vernon
Layne, Cleveland J.	Lewis, Thomas Howard "Hank"
Layne, Clyde	Lewis, William Austin
Layne, Coleman Franklin	Linton, Lester James, Sr.
Layne, Daniel V.	Littell, Charles, Dr.

Layne, E.W.
 Layne, Eckerd
 Layne, Ernest Howard
 Layne, Ford Ray
 Layne, Homer Lewis, Sr.
 Layne, Ivan
 Layne, James Edward "Ed"
 Layne, Jay
 Layne, Joe P.
 Layne, Joseph Elbert "Ebb"
 Ladd, John Henry
 Lankford, Vachie Martin

Locke, Carl "Red"
 Lockhart, Charles Benson "Kink"
 Lockhart, Clarence Alton, Jr.
 Lockhart, George Allen, Sr. "Bunk"
 Lockhart, Grady Wilson, Sr.
 Lockhart, Elder
 Lockhart, Frank J.
 Lockhart, Gordon D.
 Lockhart, James Harold
 Lockhart, John A. "Big John"
 Lockhart, Lester Kenneth
 Lockhart, Milton
 Lohmann, Melvin L.

GRUNDY COUNTY COURT MINUTES BOOK, 1844-1855

Transcribed "as is" by Sharon Goodman

State of Tennessee

Be it remembered that at a county court begun and held for the County of Grundy, at the house of Jesse Wooten on Cumberland mountain on the first Monday, being the 4th day of September A.D. 1848 and the Independence of the United States the 73rd year. Present the Worshipful Richard Bradford, Robert Tate, and John Fults, esquires Justices &c. A. Northcutt esqr also present.

Alexander M. Blair chairman of this court being absent the court appointed Richard Bradford esqr Chairman pro tempore.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Eleanor Wilkerson is dead and has made no will or testament, and it appearing that She died in the County of Grundy, and Isaac M. Wilkerson being the next of kin, the court thought fit to appoint him Administrator of all and Singular the goods and Chattells rights and credits of the Said Eleanor Wilkerson, and Pleasant H. Price his Securities conditioned as the law directs, and took the oath prescribed by law. And thereupon the court prescribed letters of administration to issue to him.

Ordered by the court that Jacob Wagoner be appointed Overseer of the Hills trace road from the Coffee County line to the Warren County line and have the

following bounds and hands (towit) all the hands on Wm. H. Coulson's lands, all the hands on Wm. S. Mooneys lands, all the hands on Eli Hambys lands, and Evan Martin, Thomas Mitchell, and any hands that may live on the lands of Jonathan Wootten, purchased from Barlett Coulson.

Ordered by the court that Daniel Fults, Richard Bradford, William R. Nunley, Davis Nunley and Stephen M. Griswold be appointed a Jury of View, to lay off and mark a road from Altamonte, to intersect the old turnpike road at Jeremiah Nunleys and report to next Court.

Court adjourned until court in course.

Richard Bradford, chirmon p.t., John Fults, Robert Tate

State of Tennessee

Be it remembered that at a county court begun and held for the county of Grundy at the house of Jesse Wootten on Cumberland mountain on the first Monday being the second day of Octobert A.D. 1848, the 73rd Year of the Independence of the United States. Present the worshipful Anderson S. Goodman, Robert Tate, Richard Bradford, Alfred Braley, Richard M. Stepp, Daniel Mosley, Gedion Gilley, Elias Smith, James Sartain, John Fults, William F. Barnes, Esquires Justices &c.

Alexander M. Blair being absent the court fit to appoint and did appoint Richard Bradford esquire chairman pro tempore.

Ordered by the court that E.G. Brewer be appointed overseer of the road from Elk River to the mountain on the burned stand road and have the following hands (towit): Jefferson Waggoner, Wm. G. Guinn, Wm. Thompson, Worthy Southerland, A.C. Smith, Daniel Mosley and E.R. Tucker & George Tucker, to keep said road in repairs.

Ordered by the court that John Burrows be stricken from the Venire and John B. Webb substituted in his Stead.

Ordered by the court that Elias Smith be appointed Overseer of the Road, from the Stage road at Robert Caldwell's and have the following hands (towit), Green Cladwell, John Thomas, Jesse W. Bride, Robert Adams, Jesse Spain, Sam'l

Silender, Benjamin Jones, Solomon Jones, Seybourn Jones, & Patrick W. Bridge to keep said road in repair.

This day the court appointed Mary Perrel Guardian of Alex'r B. Perrel, Mary E. Perrel, Moses and Andrew Perrel, minor heirs of John Perrel deceased, the said Alexander Perrel, Mary E. Perrel, Moses Perrel being over fourteen years old came into court and chose the said Mary Perrel their Guardian, and the Said Andrew Perrel being under fourteen years old. She was appointed his Guardian. Whereupon the said Mary Parrel came into open court with James Winton Security, who acknowledged their bond conditioned as the law directs and took the oath prescribed by law for Guardians, and was thereupon admitted to act as Guardian for said minors.



GRUNDY COUNTY TENNESSEE SPECIAL CENSUS RECORDS,

1850-1880

Compiled by Charles Sherrill – Nashville, TN, 1996 / Used with permission

*unless otherwise noted, crops mentioned below are in bushels.

1880 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS OF GRUNDY COUNTY

NAME	TILLED ACRES/ WOODLANDS	VALUE OF FARM & BLDGS	VALUE OF IMPLEMENTS	VALUE OF LIVESTOCK	VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS	HAY (TONS)	HORSES/ MULLES	OXEN/ COWS/ OTHER	CATTLE DROPPED/ PURCHASED/ SOLID/ SLAUGHTERED/ DIED	BUTTER (LBS)	SHEEP ON HAND/ BORN	SHEEP PURCHASED/ SOLID/ SLAUGHTERED/ KILLED BY DOGS/ DIED	FLEECE/ WEIGHT
Laager, Burkhard	1040	175	45	125	218	4	10	022		50			
Ruch, Jacob Sr.	50100	500	120	175	434	8	10	21510		100	2311	00003000	1327
Killing, John	13147	300	70		160								
McCollum, Wm.	30270	700	15	320	240	9	10	3153		40			
Ross, James	872	280	5	150	188		10	0110					
Tate, Davidson	15110	250	10	85	109	3	10	0110					
Page 7, E.D. 42, Civil Districts 2-5													
Tate, L.F.	25275	800	200	300	250		11	2151	4234000	110	136	00001000	1329
Fehr, Jacob	30120	1000	175	230	340	5	10	2134		75			
Turner, Jesse	3020	300	175	340	200		012	2443	1010000	25	94		919
Scholler, John	2066	600	10	140	50	1	10	023	1000001	100	118	1000000	1125
Ross, Mrs. L.M.	25175	400	20	210	130	4	11	221	0000001	75	1311	1314113	1633
Hocker, Joseph	1085	400	100	200	173	6	12	2111		70			49 (?)
Tate, J.	215	40	3	24			01	011					
Hocker, Leo	20300	1050	130	140	125	7	20	015		100			
Tate, Jessel	1263	300	35	100	230	5	02	020	2000000	150	82		810
Born, Anna	1046	550	40	100	75	1	10	235	1000000	100			
Page 8, E.D. 42, Civil District 2-5													
Baur, Reinhardt	528	500	14	170	15	2		223					
Brandly, Albert	248	200	10	30	22			011	1000000				
Hundzicker, Jacob	19811	600	100	210	185	Jan-00	02	134	2000000	110	136	0000421	918
Bollinger, Jacob	1496	300		37	100	4					93	00010000	816
Wischer, David	1397	200		41	75								
Hauser, Mary Mrs.	18122	400	15	410	100	5	20	034	0000001	110			
Page 1, E.D. 43, Civil District 3													
Northcut, Adron	7550	500	80	325	80	1	02	027	0222110	20			
Tipton, John	40150	500	25	200	150		20						
Hobbs, Wesley	1575	300	6	200	100		10	011					
Whitman, John	30175	600	10	200	150		20	020		25	80	0000110	316
Myres, Elizabeth	25170	400	75	225	100		20	013	0030000	100	150	00050000	1428

NAME	SWINE	BARN YARD POULTRY/ OTHER POULTRY	EGGS (DOZ)	INDIAN CORN (BUSHELS)	IRISH POTATOES (BUSHELS)	SWEET POTATOES (BUSHELS)	APPLE TREES	ORCHARD PRODUCT (\$)	HONEY WAX (LBS)	WOOD CUT (CORDS)	OTHER
Laager, Burkhard	25	14	70	75	185	80	170			20	oats, 10; rye, 8; garden produce, \$5.00 cheese, 240 lbs.; oats, 14; rye, 17; wheat, 40; molasses, 40 gal.; garden produce, \$30
Ruch, Jacob Sr.	34	1940	120	142	235	70	75	25		100	
Killing, John				100	200					10	
McCollum, Wm.	19			230	100	100	340	10		15	
Ross, James	22	11	30	100	175	75				10	
Tate, Davidson	4	5	40	35	75	35	175	20		15	garden produce, \$15
Page 7, E.D. 42, Civil Districts 2-5											
Tate, L.F.	35	199	38	290	195	46	500	50		140	bales of cotton, 30; molasses, 56 gallons wheat, 25; garden produce, \$10 (?)
Fehr, Jacob	12	8	30	100	300	50	100	7		30	
Turner, Jesse	34	1478	70	330	187	60	340			25	bales of cotton, 33; garden produce, \$30
Scholler, John	8	199	65	60	70		80			15	rye, 11; wheat, 10; wine, 100 gal.; garden produce, \$15
Ross, Mrs. L.M.	14	224	80	100	165	70	300	35		10	bales of cotton, 37; garden produce, \$10
Hocker, Joseph	40	3571	140	110	310	140	720			100	rye, 19; wheat, 38; bales of cotton, 34; sugar, 41 lbs.; garden produce, \$37
Tate (?), Jessie	11	2-Oct	70	40						5	
Hocker, Leo	44	3074	90	105		295	124			15	oats, 18; rye, 27; wheat, 39; bales of cotton, 25; garden produce, \$40
Tate, Jessel	40	376	100	275		110				40	molasses, 120 gal.; sugar, 30 lbs.
Born, Anna	30	131	70	30		30				10	
Page 8, E.D. 42, Civil District 2-5											
Baur, Reinhardt		4	30	30							
Brandly, Albert				25							
Hundzicker, Jacob	13	1821	100	175	190	40	300				cheese, 100 lbs.; oats, 14; rye, 10; wheat, 13
Bollinger, Jacob	14			50	311	50	200	15			oats, 23; wheat, 27
Wichser, David	23			37	295	65					wheat, 27 (?)
Hauser, Mary Mrs.					34						cheese, 100 lbs.
Page 1, E.D. 43, Civil District 3											
Northcut, Adron	26	50	100	130			1500	50		25	wages, \$50; weeks labor, 20; wheat, 4; peas, 5; dry beans, 1
Tipton, John	40	2525	50	370	10		500		100	25	wages, \$10; weeks labor, 2; oats, 40; rye, 20; wheat, 30
Hobbs, Wesley	4	777 (?)	17	200			1000	30		20	oats, 70
Whitman, John	8	712	25	300			3000	300		20	
Myres, Elizabeth	20	35	100	700	20		1100			20	oats, 50; rye, 100

- ___ Beersheba – A History 2010 \$15
- ___ Beersheba – Volume 2 \$15
- ___ Beersheba – Volume 3 \$15
- ___ Beersheba Supplement 2012 \$15
- ___ Dad’s Railroad by Mary Priestly \$14
- ___ Episcopal Church – Early Church Records by Pat Makris \$25
- ___ Flury & Stoker Family by Catherine Flury \$25
- ___ Grundy by James Nicholson \$47
- ___ Grundy County Family Portraits by Jackie Partin \$15
- ___ Grundy County Heritage 1844-2004 \$50
- ___ Grundy County Cemeteries Vol. 1 & 2 \$80 or \$40 for single Vol
- ___ John Armfield of Beersheba \$15
- ___ Morton B. Howell \$10
- ___ Mountain Voices & index – Monteagle SS Assembly \$60
- ___ Sewanee – Echoes of the Past by Pat Makris \$25
- ___ Sewanee – People, Places & Times by Pat Makris \$25
- ___ The Other Side of Sewanee by Pat Makris \$25

___ *Number of books ordered* \$ _____ *Total price of books ordered + shipping*

If book cost is \$25 or less include \$7 shipping. If book cost is \$26 or more include \$10 shipping.

*Send order & payment to **Grundy Co. Historical Society; P.O. Box 1422; Tracy City, TN 37387***

Your contact information: Phone _____ e-mail _____
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ **State** _____ **Zip** _____

GRUNDY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OFFICERS

President	Oliver Jervis
Vice President	Oscar P. Fitzgerald IV
Secretary	Lannie Bell
Treasurer	Ron Buffington

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

Finance	Ron Buffington
Library & Research	Janelle Taylor
Membership	Nadene Moore
Museum	Cynthia Killian
Publications & Publicity	Barry Rollins

Membership Dir.	William Beard
Membership Dir.	Bobby Wiggins
Community Dir.	Dale Layne
Community Dir.	Gerald Sitz

LIFETIME MEMBERS

Howell E. Adams, Jr., Madeline Adams,
David Patton, Marian V. Savage, Inez
Winton

SOCIETY MEETINGS

The Grundy County Historical Society meets semi-annually (June and December) at the Heritage Center. Meetings are normally on the 2nd Saturday unless otherwise announced. These meetings are open to anyone with an interest in the history of the region.

MEMBERSHIP

Dues are \$30.00 and include delivery of The Pathfinder electronically by email. Paper copies of The Pathfinder delivered by U.S. Postal Service, are an additional \$15.00, for a total of \$45.00. Membership is for the calendar year and expires on December 31st.

EDITOR

The Pathfinder is published quarterly by the GCHS. The Society welcomes articles submitted for publication. Contact Sharon N. Goodman for submission policy at sharon@sngnhere.com. Material published is the responsibility of the person submitting the item and is subject to editing and revision.

QUERIES & RESEARCH

Queries are free. Please be brief. Submit by e-mail to Janelle Taylor at jcoats@cafes.net or send on a 3"x5" card to the Grundy County Historical Society's address, Attn: Janelle Taylor. The Historical Society will perform quick lookups at no charge. Further research will be performed at a rate of \$10 per hour plus the cost of copies at \$.15 per page plus the cost of postage and handling. Contact jcoats@cafes.net with queries.

**Grundy County Historical Society Heritage Center
P.O. Box 1422
Tracy City, TN 37387**

**465 Railroad Avenue
Phone 931 592-6008
Fax 931 592-6009**

**Heritage Center heritagecenter@blomand.net
Museum & Administration history@blomand.net**

**Website
www.grundycountyhistoricalsociety.com**

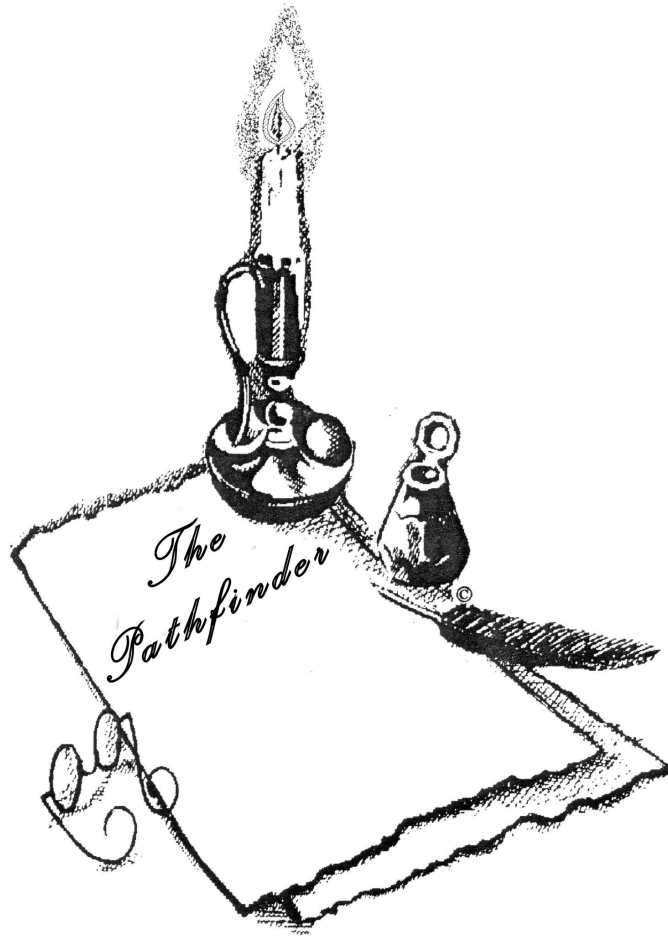


**Grundy County Historical Society
P.O. Box 1422
Tracy City, TN 37387**

The Pathfinder

A Quarterly Publication of the Grundy County Historical Society

Grundy County, Tennessee



Vol. 23 Number 4 – December 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE	OLIVER JERVIS	2
A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR	SHARON N. GOODMAN	2
NEW GRUNDY COUNTY PICTORIAL HISTORY BOOK		2
JOHN MOFFAT, PART II	OLIVER JERVIS	3
GENEALOGY PROJECT	SHARON N. GOODMAN	8
MINE ACCIDENTS IN GRUNDY COUNTY		
	JACKIE PARTIN	8
TRANSCRIBED FROM THE REPUBLICAN BANNER		
	JACKIE PARTIN	10
GOING TO THE MAD STONE	JACKIE PARTIN	11
THE McMINNVILLE TO CHATTANOOGA STAGE ROAD, PART I		
	RICHARD SAVAGE	15
DECEASED MILITARY VETERANS OF GRUNDY COUNTY, TN		20
	DAVID PATTON	
GRUNDY COUNTY COURT MINUTES		22
	SHARON NEE GOODMAN	
GRUNDY COUNTY SPECIAL CENSUS, 1850-1880		24
	CHARLES SHERRILL	
PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE		27

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Oliver Jervis

(None reported this quarter)

A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

Sharon Nee Goodman

Thank you for participating in making this newsletter what you would like to see by sending in photographs, stories & family histories. If you would like to send information for publishing in the Pathfinder, please send to Sharon Goodman, 118 Orange Tree Lane, Georgetown, TX, 78626. Or you can email me at sharon@snghere.com.

NEW GRUNDY COUNTY PICTORIAL HISTORY BOOK**~CELEBRATING 175 YEARS OF GRUNDY COUNTY~**

Even though the brochure (SEE BACK PAGE OF NEWSLETTER) says that our deadline has passed, we will continue taking photos at least through mid-February 2019. It doesn't cost to put your photos in the book, and they can be oldies or current ones as long as you identify the people in them. Where applicable indicate maiden names of the ladies as well as their married names. If they are group photos, please identify by rows, left to right. If someone is unidentified, please indicate that instead of just skipping them and naming the next person.

Write a couple of sentences about the photos you send. You may send 5 or 6 photos. These will not necessarily appear on the same page, so write your information so that this will work as a stand-alone photo. If you want to order the book, which will be out in late 2019, the order form shows you how to do that. **DO NOT DELAY.** Send your pictures as soon as possible to the address on the order form or to heritagelibrary@blomand.net. Include your name, address, and phone number.

If you want **MORE** photos on your own page, you can get that for \$125 per page. This price is for families, individuals who want to feature something about

themselves or others such as career or military service, schools, or churches. Businesses can purchase pages for \$250 per page. Text and photos will be acceptable on your own purchased page(s). You can lay out your page or just send the photos and information you want on the page, and the publisher will lay out the page. If you have questions, please call 931 467-3170. Leave a message if no answer.

JOHN MOFFAT

PART II, 1828-1886

Oliver Jervis

John Moffat was an educator, even though he had limited formal education. When once asked if he was a self-educated man. He replied: "No; true, I got what little book-learning I have by my own effort; but my mother educated me before I was seven years old." Indeed, at the age of four he could read the bible fluently and read to his mother while she sewed.

As a youth in Canada he had been awarded a first class teaching certificate in English and taught school while attending college. The teaching income enabled him not only to support himself but also to provide a home for his mother, brother and sister. His mother died while he was in college. He kept his brother, Alexander Moffat, in college until he graduated with distinction. About 1862 he and his brother established the Moffat Academy at Komoka, Ontario, Canada. John Moffat taught elocution and general literature. He further established and edited the *Ontario Review*, a monthly journal dedicated to education and temperance.

During this period John Moffat was also engaged in formation of the Canadian Temperance Alliance, an organization devoted to public advocacy of temperance, much like the Christian Temperance Union in the United States. In 1868, he was invited by advocates of open temperance programs to help establish an alliance in Ohio. A convention was held. Resolutions were adopted to pursue the course. Moffat was asked to lead the movement. The convention pledged to raise the funds to pay expenses. Moffat accepted the challenge and spent several thousand dollars of his own money in the effort. Substantial resistance was encountered from the closed order temperance organizations that looked upon the open Alliance as a competitor and the most conservative prohibitionists

rejected the Alliance as an organization. After a year and a half he terminated the effort. By 1868, Alexander Moffat had died and John Moffat had become ill. In 1869, in poor health, he sought a new home in the Cumberland Plateau.

While John Moffat's destination may have been to the Cumberland Plateau where he certainly began in 1869 significant development activities, his residence and primary business office were in Nashville. His family moved to Nashville in 1873 where they resided at the Litell place on Nolensville Pike. His office was located in the State Bank Building at Union and Cherry Streets. This is also where the offices of Arthur St. Clair Colyar's law firm, Colyar, Foote & Colyar, were located. It appears that Moffat moved his family to Moffat about 1875. Thereafter, they built a home on the northeast corner of Spring and Moffat Streets. The home remains today, significantly modified.

Education was a major emphasis in John Moffat's plans for the development of Moffat. On October 21, 1872, he gave 50 acres at the site of the present DuBose Conference Center to Mrs. Maria Louise Yerger and Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, both school teachers from Jackson, Mississippi, for a select academy for young women. The school was named Fairmount College (later Fairmount Female College).

August 11, 1876, Moffat Collegiate and Normal Institute was chartered by the State of Tennessee as "a college with power to confer degrees on students in the Collegiate Department and to issue certificates of qualifications to students in the Normal Department". On September 12, 1876, Moffat conveyed about 700 acres to the institution, being all of the lands within the village of Moffat survey not previously sold. He apparently further secured pledges for a like amount of land from others to be conveyed upon the opening of the school. A building was purchased large enough to house 100 students. The building was the Monteagle Health Resort, located on the northwest corner of College Street and Central Avenue that had been opened in 1875. This site is contiguous to the current south east corner of Monteagle Sunday School Assembly. The building has been described in *Life and Lectures of Prof. John Moffat* by R. L. Abernathy as follows:

"It was built for a summer resort, is well furnished, and is admirably adapted for the purpose, and will accommodate with comfort over 100 students."

Moffat's dream was to establish an institution to provide a Christian education for those not able to pay. He viewed lands conveyed to the institution, and

pledged to be conveyed, as an endowment to accomplish this mission. His idea was to educate the poor white people of the South. A teaching staff was selected and a principal named, Rev. L.T. Burbank of Herndon, Virginia. Efforts at fundraising met resistance in the South because the institution was non sectarian and in the North because blacks were not included in the educational scheme. Moffat Collegiate and Normal Institute never opened.

The plateau where John Moffat laid out the village of Moffat has been described as “an unbroken forest in 1870”. Taking advantage of a natural resource for a developing market, Moffat established a saw mill at the southeast corner of Main Street and Second Street (now Laurel Lake Drive), currently the site of Mountain Goat Restaurant. On May 15, 1873, he contracted to sell the saw mill and land connected therewith to P. Gilliam and W.M. Shetters. Several years later, on October 12, 1882, Moffat and Jacob Innis entered into an agreement for the erection and operation of a saw mill by Innis on Moffat’s land south of the railroad for a period of a year.

In 1874, Moffat organized the Shoe and Leather Company of Moffat and conveyed 4/5th of an acre on Main Street west of Central Avenue for \$2,000. In 1876, its investors adopted a resolution appointed John Frances trustee to liquidate the assets of the corporation and wind up its affairs. John Moffat was president of the company at the time of the resolution, and appears to have supported the action. This may have been a failed project, or, it may have been a change of investment objectives, for on July 10, 1876, following the adoption of the liquidation resolution, a charter was sought for the establishment of Moffat Collegiate and Normal Institute that has been previously been visited.

There is abundant evidence that by 1877 John Moffat was in financial trouble. Research reveals five foreclosure actions filed against him and properties he had purchased. In addition there were two outstanding trust deeds (i.e. mortgages) securing money borrowed or other indebtedness incurred. Further, leading citizens who had given Moffat power of attorney to act on their behalf revoked his powers.

Two of the foreclosure actions, *Whitworth vs Moffat*, and *Steger vs Moffat*, involved a tract of 1,429 acres that were part of the John G. Bostick and Tandy C.K. Bostick land grants purchased by Moffat in 1870. Much of this land had become a part of the village of Moffat survey and included land on which the Monteagle Health Resort had been built. T.M. Steger, a Nashville attorney, acquired this property through the foreclosure sales.

T. M. Steger with other investors organized Mont Eagle Springs Hotel Co. with Major A.W. Wills, Theodore Cooley, Lytton Taylor, W.M. Shetters, Dr. Telfair Hodson (Vice Chancellor of The University of the South), Howard Gordon, and R.H. Howell as members of its Board of Directors. On November 8, 1880, T.M. Steger conveyed 17 acres of the former Monteagle Health Resort to Mont Eagle Springs Hotel Company for \$9,500 of the capital stock of the company.

John Moffat seems to have had some interest in the new company for on April 24, 1882, T.M. Steger sold \$9,000 of the stock to him at twenty five cents on the dollar, to be delivered in lots as paid for, with an initial part payment of \$800. Thereafter, as real estate transfers were made from the original holdings acquired by Steger in the foreclosure proceedings, land conveyances were made jointly by Steger and Moffat.

The hotel opened June 1, 1881. It was advertised in a seventy five page brochure published to promote the hotel as “elegantly, accommodating 500 guests”. The brochure further describes the hotel:

“It presents a façade 320 feet in length by 150 feet in its greatest depth. In front of this façade are three bold projections or ells, which break up pleasantly the long line of the principal front. The central projection is surmounted by a large square dome, around the top of which is a richly ornamented balustrade, where an extended view of the country can be had, and above which rises a lofty flag-staff with the National colors ever flying.”

In the brochure, after explaining John Moffat’s effort to establish Moffat Collegiate and Normal Institute on the site states:

“Recently the property was purchased by a company of gentlemen, and the name of the place, for the sake of euphony and appropriateness, was, by the permission of the Washington authorities, changed from Moffat to Mont Eagle.”

John Moffat clearly had a vision for the settlement of the Cumberland Plateau at Moffat. He had a plan to implement his vision; however, his plan was significantly undercapitalized. Land purchases were dependent upon seller financing and the retention of vendors’ liens. The land acquisition debt coupled with a title challenge to one of the primary tracts, as well as aggressive development activity, made him vulnerable to outside opportunists. These emerged with an investor group from Nashville led by T.M. Steger.

Steger appears as the purchaser of Moffat land in several judicial proceedings and is instrumental in the creation of Mont Eagle Springs Hotel on property John Moffat intended for Moffat Collegiate and Normal Institute. For the site Moffat had allocated as a place of education for the poor white population of the South to be transformed into a lavish vacation spa for the affluent, including a bar “attended by a gifted ‘mixologist’ with the best supplies available”, must not only have been disappointment to him, but appears antithetical to his life’s work as a temperance advocate. The tragedy of his father’s experience certainly must have been noted in the watering place edifice; a father he had found and helped elevate from depression and who himself became a temperance advocate.

It is not within information currently available to determine whether T.M. Steger and his associates were true friends of John Moffat or wolves in sheep’s clothing, taking advantage of Moffat’s financial plight. Steger did cooperate with Moffat in 1882 in an enterprise to entice the Committee on Site Selection of the Representatives to Organize a “Chautauqua for the South” called by the State Sunday School Convention of Tennessee to locate a proposed Chautauqua Assembly at Mont Eagle. This became Monteagle Sunday School Assembly that thrives today as John Moffat’s most enduring legacy in the town.

Finding the path our ancestors walked
is not always easy
but
the rewards of the journey
make the effort worthwhile

GENEALOGY PROJECT



Use a shadow box frame or a photo frame and include pieces of fabric, small collectables, crocheted pieces or tatted pieces with a photograph.

SOME DOCUMENTED MINE ACCIDENTS IN GRUNDY COUNTY

Collected by Jackie Layne Partin

Tracy City—Published Aug. 1897—"Killed in the Mines—A sad accident occurred at Tracy City last Saturday causing the death of Carroll Tate by the falling of slate in the mines, killing him instantly. Mr. Tate was married to a sister of B. W., Geo, and Jossiah Rogers, formerly of this place and leaves a wife and child."

Tracy City/Myers Hill—Sept. 17, 1897—At the Petersburg and Myers Hill Coal Mine, owned by the T. C. I. & RR. Co., John Dyer and Vach L. Lankford were hit by falling slate. John Dyer was killed instantly and Vach L. Lankford was fatally injured, where he died a few days later. In an 1897 Bureau report, it stated that the Petersburg and Myers Hill Mine was operated by T. B. Lankford and J. J. Thompson as contractors.

Tracy City—Published Aug. 21, 1907—Tracy City, Tenn.—"Killed in Mines; Wife Dies—Feb. 18—Last Saturday Walter Wilcox was killed in East Fork mine by a fall of slate. The shock was so severe to his wife that she died Saturday night. Both will be buried today at Carpenter, Ala."

Tracy City, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1909—"Ben Gilley, a miner, about 60 years of age, was killed at the Reid Hill mine at this place about 8 o'clock this morning in his room by falling slate. Gilley was working in his room and it became necessary for him to remove a prop which had been supporting the roof for some time, and when he took out the prop the overhead slate fell on him, killing him instantly. The unfortunate man had been a miner all his life and had resided here permanently. Deceased is survived by his wife and two married sons, who live here."

Tracy City—Published Feb. 19, 1915: "John Cawthorne was struck by falling slate Friday morning and rendered unconscious, but lived until Saturday about 9:30 when he quietly passed away. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his death. Funeral services were conducted at the residence at two o'clock Sunday by Rev. J. D. Northcut, after which the remains were laid to rest in the City Cemetery by the Red Men, to which order he belonged. A large concourse of friends and relatives followed the remains."

Tracy City, Tenn., April 26, 1915: "Henry Marler was found dead in the mines at Flat Branch, four miles east of here, early this morning. He had gone to the mines quite early, presumably to start the gasoline pump in order to clear the mines of water, and it is thought that he was overcome by the gases and died before assistance came. He was found about 7. He had been operating these mines for some time, and, for convenience, lived near the mines. He was about 30 years of age and married. He is survived by his wife also his father and mother, brother and sister, who reside here."

Blessed be your holidays

Cozy be your hearth

Merry be your family

Peaceful be your hearts

Irish blessing

TRANSCRIBED FROM THE REPUBLICAN BANNER**Published October 19, 1873, TRACY CITY, TENNESSEE****AN EXTRAORDINARY COURT MUDDLE IN THE MOUNTAINS**

Contributed by Jackie Partin

Nothing in the social history of Tennessee beats what is now transpiring in this county. Chancellor Marks being incompetent to try some cases in this county, certified the same to the Governor, who commissioned Lewis Metcalf, an attorney of the Winchester Bar, to hold the regular court, commencing on last Wednesday.

Acting in accordance with the views of the regular chancellor, as well as his own, Chancellor Metcalf opened the court at Tracy City, believing that by the vote of the people and the action of the County Court in pursuance thereof, the county seat was removed. The Sheriff reported that the Clerk and Master refused to bring his books and papers to the court; thereupon the new Chancellor made a conditional order on the Clerk and Master to appear with the books, or show cause, etc. The next day the Sheriff made his return, showing that Robert Sanders, the Clerk and Master, pulled off his coat and swore he would whip any man who came from Tracy City after his books, and that the Chancellor could not preside, because he would not swear him in, and that he had men about him with weapons, threatening anybody who took the books and papers. Thereupon, the Chancellor, made an order for an attachment and arrest for contempt, and commanding the Sheriff to take the books and bring them.

Upon an attempt to execute this order, Sanders fled to the woods, first hiding out all the books and papers belonging to the office. The Sheriff, with a considerable posse, has been now for two days scouring the woods in pursuit of the fugitive Clerk and Master, and making every effort to discover the whereabouts of the books. The Chancellor, with a pro tem Clerk is opening and adjourning court from day to day, and will continue to do so until the Clerk is arrested and the books recovered. The whole matter is producing considerable excitement, especially among suitors who expected to have their cases tried, but more especially with the sureties of the Clerk and Master.

James M. Boulden, an Altamont attorney, came to Tracy City yesterday, as was facetiously said on the way, "under a flag of truce," but, contrary to custom in

such friendly meetings, he was immediately arrested on a State's warrant, charging him as an accessory in purloining and concealing the public records. Before the Justices he offered to waive an examination and give bail for his appearance at court, but the court said they wanted to investigate the charges, and the case was continued until today for witnesses.

It is understood that Sanders and Boulden are defying the Chancery Court, upon the ground that they obtained a certiorari and supersedeas from Judge Guild, in their own names, as to the action of the County Court, hence the question of law which Boulden and Sanders seek to raise without going before the court and while in contempt, is that the order of the County Court moving the county seat is vacated by the certiorari, and the county seat is still at Altamont.

The other side admits this would be so if the removal depended upon the action of the County Court, and it was such action as could be appealed from. But they say the two-thirds majority vote of the county, when counted by the County Court, removed the county seat, and that the action of the County Court was municipal and final; that it affected all the citizens alike, and no one citizen not a party to the proceeding could appeal, and that the order of Judge Guild is a nullity, and, as he is compelled to decide where to hold his court, he is bound to decide whether the supersedeas vacated the action by the people moving the county seat. Upon the decisions of the Supreme Court produced, the Chancellor is of opinion the order of the County Court upon the vote of the people being a municipal matter, affecting all the citizens alike, cannot be appealed from by a citizen not a party, and that the order of Judge Guild is a nullity, and that Tracy City is still the county seat, and he continues to hold his court here.

If the lost records and fugitive Clerk and Master are found, I will report.

GOING TO THE MAD STONE

Jackie Layne Partin

The challenge to write a "short" story, a really "short" story, fell upon me. I accepted the challenge. First, let me start by inserting an excerpt from a "long, long" story that I wrote years ago called "The First Chronicles of Pigeon." Delores (Byers) Dykes, one of my neighbors on Pigeon Springs Road, shared her story with me. The mad stone was a part of the Cumberland Mountain folklore

shared mostly by word of mouth, so for future generations, I will record some accounts of going to “the mad stone.” Mrs. Dykes account follows:

“...It was on the back porch of their home in the little valley where Delores was bitten by a puppy whose mother was rabid. Her father killed the pup then took his daughter to ‘the mad stone.’ Her mother had been ill for some time after baby Don was born and could not go with her, but her father was very attentive. Being so young, Delores could not remember where they went or who took them. The person with the mad stone stuck it to the wound and it stayed put. When it fell off, the stone was placed in milk, which turned green. This was done over and over until the stone would no longer stick. Delores has vivid memories of the milk turning green and of the small stone. Her father told her that he too, at one time, had been taken to the mad stone. He also told his family about an O’Neal girl who had been mauled by a rapid dog; she was taken to the mad stone, but failure to cover all her many wounds with the stone resulted in her death. According to Delores, folks knew where the mad stone was and went to it just like they would go to a hospital. The stone was believed to have come from the head of a whitetail deer. This was not the only remedy believed to thwart rabies before the shots were readily available to all. Don’t ballyhoo too loudly—Delores says that she is living proof that the mad stone worked...”



Delores Belva (Byers) Dykes

In Grundy County's local newspaper, *Mrs. Grundy*, March 1, 1917, we read "**Bit By Mad Dog**—*a son of Mr. J. C. Henley was bitten by a mad dog Sunday and was taken to a mad stone at Manchester for treatment Monday. At present the boy is alright and will be up in a few days.*" From this little article, one might assume that mad stones were rare. One also might assume that it was important to know where the mad stone was and who owned it. One might also assume that the stone got its name from a "mad" or rabid animal. The challenge was to know who kept a mad stone and how quickly one could get to the stone.

On **June 2, 1858** in *The Republican Banner*, we read this following account: A "*Mad Stone*"—*The Mount Pleasant (Ky) Journal publishes a letter from a person, of whom it says, "He is a reliable man, and his statement is entitled to full credence," giving an account of his being cured of hydrophobia by a "mad Stone." He says: On the morning of the 15th of March last I was attacked by a rabid cat. It sprang upon me with all the ferocity of a tiger, biting me on both ankles, taking a piece entirely out of my left ankle, clothing, flesh and all. I saw at once my hopeless condition, for the glaring eyes of the cat told that it was in a fit of hydrophobia!*

Himself and wife travel in search of a man with a "mad stone."

We reached his residence the eighth day after I was bitten. For three days before we got there I felt the terrible disease coming on; had a high fever; my eyes were red and swollen, with rumbling sounds in my head; found it difficult to swallow any liquid; my left leg turned spotted as a leopard (!) twitching of the nerves; drank no water for eight days. The stone was promptly applied to the wounds. It stuck fast as a leech until it was gorged with poison, when it fell off voluntarily. It was then cleansed with sweet mild and salt and water, and was applied again, and so on for seven rounds, drawing hard each time, when it refused to take hold any more. The bad symptoms then left me, and the cure was complete, and I returned to my family and friends with a heart overflowing with thanksgiving and praise to God for his goodness and mercy in thus snatching me from the very jaws of death. Great is the power of the "mad stone,"...

A month later in the *Bellefonte, Ala. Era* we read of this account: "*Capt. Isaac Clark, his son, S. P. Clark, and a grandson five or six years old, all of Jackson county, were bitten by a mad dog, as was supposed, on the 1st inst. A number of*

dogs, three horses, and perhaps some stock, were bitten. Mr. Clark went to a madstone in the possession of the widow of Charles A. Jones, near Bridgeport. After two hours's application the stone was filled with what was supposed to be the virus. Several applications were made, but the effect was not sufficient to insure a cure, and Mr. S. P. Clark started to Mississippi, in search of a madstone, that had been tried with success."

In the *Republican*, issue **Apr. 18, 1872**, "*Dreadful Case of Hydrophobia, Louisville— On the 13th of February Jewett Butterfield, a policeman in Portland, a suburb of this city, was bitten on the thumb by a strange greyhound, which gave no sign of rabies. The wound healed and the circumstance was forgotten. Tuesday last Butterfield felt a pain in the arm as if punctured by a hundred needles. This was followed by chills which culminated in convulsions. The latter occurred at intervals of a quarter to half an hour, increasing in the intervals till the paroxysms became horrible. A mad stone was applied without effect, and the unfortunate man died this afternoon in the agonies of hydrophobia.*"

In *The Daily American*, **June 18, 1883**, another mad stone account was published in *The Smithville Index: Not long since, a little boy of Walker Moore's living near Smithville, was bitten by a mad dog. Mr. Moore immediately took the boy to a "mad stone" in Coffee county, and we learn through the virtue in the stone the poison was all taken out. Mr. Moore says when the stone was first applied, it stuck to the place bitten 1 ¼ hours, and a less time each application, until it would not stick at all. We also learn that Mr. Mont Pirtle, living in the same neighborhood, has a little boy which was bitten about one week ago, but his father did not know it until a day or two ago, when he immediately started with him to the "mad stone."*

These accounts will help the reader understand that "going to the mad stone," could be comparable today to going to a specialist, one who hopefully would have the real answer to the medical problem. It was not a game, but a serious, last ditch effort to save a life. This past summer one of my sons was bitten by a bat, a visit to an ER room being the immediate reaction. Please believe that had I been living in "the olden days," my family and I would have been seen "going to the mad stone."

Note: To keep my story short, I will allow the reader the honor of researching where the mad stone originated. Find me at jackiepartin@blomand.net .

THE McMinnville to Chattanooga Stage Road

Richard Savage, Jr.

On 2 August 1846 a resolution was passed at a public meeting in McMinnville to build a good road from that town to Chattanooga.ⁱ It was a time of big changes brought about by the coming of the railroads. At the time of the McMinnville meeting the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad was building towards Chattanooga and was expected to arrive there in a year. When completed this would give Chattanooga a rail connection with the coast at Charleston, South Carolina. Certainly there were economic incentives in having a good road to connect Nashville with the railroad at Chattanooga – it was argued that such a road would be the most important in the state. And the shortest proposed route for this road was through McMinnville.ⁱⁱ So the resolution was passed and work began immediately.

First the route of the road had to be planned. At this time finding a route that was as short as possible was the primary consideration. It was claimed that the route that was chosen did not vary at any point more than a half mile from a straight line between McMinnville and Chattanooga. It seems that the need for a road had been anticipated as William L. Cain had surveyed a route at least as far south as the Sequatchie Valley some years before.ⁱⁱⁱ Soon a route was chosen going south along the Collins River, crossing the Cumberland Plateau into Sequatchie Valley, then ascending Walden's Ridge before descending into the Tennessee River Valley and going on to Chattanooga.

Progress was rapid. By 1 October 1847 the road had been completed from McMinnville to the top of the mountain above Sequatchie Valley.^{iv} However, progress was slower on some other sections so that the road wasn't completed until 1850.^v

Certainly there were roads along at least part of the route chosen which predate the McMinnville to Chattanooga Road. For example, the Collins River Valley from McMinnville to the base of the mountains had been settled for many years and so there were already roads in this area. Also, in 1833 the Tennessee General Assembly had passed an act authorizing Isaac Easterly to open a turnpike road from near the present site of Altamont to near Ephraim Thurman's residence (the present site of Daus) in Sequatchie Valley.^{vi} Finally, in 1840 the General Assembly had authorized Josiah Anderson and George

Williams to open a turnpike road from the Sequatchie Valley across Walden's Ridge to the north bank of the Tennessee River opposite Chattanooga.^{vii}

However, the new road was to be a first class road. From an 1821 act of the General Assembly first class roads embraced the stage roads and other roads of equal importance that were to be causewayed, bridged, milemarked, and indexed.^{viii} More specifically, an act passed 5 February 1848 incorporating the McMinnville and Chattanooga Turnpike Company states that "Said road shall be opened at least twenty feet wide, with sixteen feet in the centre clear of stumps, trees and other obstructions, and when necessary shall be causewayed, in a safe and substantial manner, at least twelve feet wide, and good and substantial bridges of the same width at least, shall be built over all streams requiring bridges on said road, and on the east and west sides of the mountain it shall in no part have a greater ascent than one foot in the distance of ten feet, and on top of the mountain not more than fifteen inches in a distance of ten feet, or such rise not exceeding eighteen inches in ten feet, as the commissioners may allow."^{ix} In some places where there were already roads one would expect that the older route was used but likely needed improvement to meet the first class standard. Surely in other places a completely new road had to be constructed.

The road south of McMinnville in the Collins River Valley through Warren County and northern Grundy County to the base of the mountains was constructed as a public road. The route of the Grundy County portion of the road is preserved in the County Court minutes of 4 January 1847 that detail a route sometimes on new road and sometimes using an older road from the Warren County line to intersect the turnpike road at the foot of the mountain.

At this point the McMinnville Chattanooga Turnpike climbed Peak Mountain and crossed the plateau by way of Barkertown before descending to the Sequatchie Valley at Ephraim Thurman's. Perhaps this road had been planned a few years back as in the 1848 act incorporating the turnpike company the beginning point is said to be in Warren County. Actually, the base of Peak Mountain where the turnpike began is in Grundy County that had been formed in 1844. The 1848 act set the tolls for the road. These were "wagon and six horse team eighty cents; each wagon and four horse team forty cents; each four wheel pleasure carriage drawn by two or more horses, sixty cents; each pleasure carriage drawn by one horse, forty cents; each cart and driver, thirty cents; each dearborne, carryall, or jersey wagon, thirty cents; each man and horse, ten cents; each led or loose horse, or horse in drove, five cents; each head of neat cattle, two and a half cents; each head of hogs and sheep, one cent."^x

After reaching Thurman's the road used public roads to cross Sequatchie Valley to near the residence of Josiah Anderson. There the Marion and Hamilton Turnpike ascended Walden's Ridge, crossed the plateau, and descended to the Tennessee River near Chattanooga. This turnpike was authorized in the same legislation that created the McMinnville and Chattanooga Turnpike. This road was to have the same tolls and be built to the same standard.^{xi}

The longest well-preserved section of the McMinnville to Chattanooga Road in Grundy County is an about three mile long section of the road beginning to the northwest of the base of Peak Mountain and continuing until it reaches the plateau. Much of this section of the road has been incorporated into the trail system for Savage Gulf State Natural Area and so is maintained by park personnel.

Once the plateau is achieved there is a road continuing to the east and southeast that has been identified on topographic maps since the 1950s as the McMinnville Stage Road. However, in the Grundy County Court Minutes of December 1851 there is recorded "... the Jury of View appointed by the court at its September Term last to mark out and lay off a road Beginning about a mile from the Top of the Mountain on the Peak and on the McMinnville and Chattanooga Turnpike road ... report that they have in compliance of the order of said Court layed off and marked out a rout(e) which is as follows to wit. Beginning at Jackson Tate's running thence to Sterling Savage's Thence to Martha Night's – Thence to the McMinnville and Chattanooga Turnpike road at the first Bridge after said road assends the mountain ...” But the road identified as the Stage Road on topographic maps has no bridges and never could have had one as there are no drainages. Something was wrong!

It wasn't hard to work out where the road really was in this area. As a part of my research on the history of the Savage family I had worked out quite accurately the location of the properties of Sterling Savage, his daughter Martha Knight, and other family members on the Cumberland Plateau. Some of this land joined land of Hugh Lawson White Hill. When Hill died in 1892 the division of his estate among the heirs was recorded in some wonderfully detailed deeds and by a valuable map. In the deed made to his son Virgil Hill^{xii} a location for a crossing of the McMinnville and Chattanooga Road in the area of interest was given. It was a simple matter to plot out the Virgil Hill inheritance starting from a known corner with the Savage family land. The point given by the Hill deed wasn't on what was identified as the McMinnville Stage Road on the topographic

maps at all! Instead it landed squarely on a roughly parallel road further to the west and closer to the gulf of Savage Creek.

Soon after determining which road was the actual route of the Stage Road I walked a portion of this old road looking for a place where there might have been a bridge. It was easy to find. Roughly a mile from the top of the mountain there is a small creek known as Anderson Spring Branch that flows from a natural pond. Although a very small creek, the channel is deep in the present day so would definitely require a bridge. A short distance south of the creek crossing there is a road intersection. Checking out this road on the ground and comparing it with an 1895 topographic map that shows both roads, it was soon clear that this road (known as the Dunlap Road) was the road from the 1851 court minutes.

Having found the actual route for the Stage Road after it reached the plateau my project soon expanded. I knew that there were other places that the route for the road indicated on the topographic maps was not in fact the historical route. For example, I had a deed for the Brown's Chapel Cemetery that placed the road beside that cemetery^{xiii} – which again didn't agree with the topographic maps. I took on the project of trying to determine the route of the road across Grundy County. This has been the larger part of my research. Detailed maps are available on the Grundy County History and Heritage website.

But what about stagecoach service along the road? Sources here are limited, as few issues still exist from the newspapers that would be the most helpful. However, the *Chattanooga Gazette* of 14 June 1850 reported that it was expected that after the beginning of July stagecoaches would be running three days a week over the road carrying mail and passengers between Chattanooga and Nashville. An article originally published in the *Murfreesborough Telegraph* and reprinted in the *Nashville Tennessean* on 11 February 1851 perhaps indicates that the beginning of this service was delayed. The article reads, "On Wednesday morning last the stage left this city crowded with passengers for Chattanooga via McMinnville, many of whom, we presume, never before saw the 'elephant' in the shape of a 'coach and four.'"

The glory days for the road had arrived. Advertisements for the various stage lines regularly appeared in the *Tennessean*. The stage left Nashville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:00pm for Murfreesboro, McMinnville, and Chattanooga to meet the train for Charleston. The advertised travel time for the approximately 135 mile road to Chattanooga was 32 hours with it requiring

62 hours to get to Charleston.^{xiv} Guilford H. Slaughter, at one time the station agent in Nashville, gives more details in his booklet *Stage Coaches and Railroads*. Apparently 32 hours between Nashville and Chattanooga was the goal but Slaughter says that it might take up to 36. The fare was \$10 with a fare of \$25 for a passenger going all the way from Nashville to Charleston. The stages used four horses except on the mountain grades where six were needed. It certainly wasn't luxury travel as on the steep part of the road before reaching the summit of Peak Mountain (and on other steep slopes) passengers would get out and walk.^{xv} And on the initial part of the descent down Peak Mountain there are stories of pulleys being used to aid in lowering the coaches.^{xvi}

Many thought that the Cumberland Mountains would prove to be an impenetrable barrier for the railroads so did not anticipate the changes that were coming. By April of 1851 the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad had been completed between Nashville and Antioch.^{xvii} When the rails reached Tullahoma it was possible for the Nashville passenger to take the train to Tullahoma followed by a stage on to Chattanooga. The travel time was cut to 22 hours and the fare to \$8. This change, which marks the end of the Nashville to Chattanooga stagecoach run, took place 1 March 1852.^{xviii} The Nashville-Chattanooga stages had perhaps only run for about 13 months. The 2228-foot Cowan Tunnel, considered an engineering marvel at the time and still in use today, was completed through the mountains in 1852 with the rails laid in 1853. This allowed the railroad to reach the Tennessee River in May of 1853.^{xix} The Nashville passenger could then meet the train at 5:00am and get to the river at noon. Passengers, mail, and freight were then transferred to steamboats that travelled upstream to Chattanooga. The passengers would arrive in Chattanooga that evening.^{xx} The stagecoach service between McMinnville and Chattanooga could not have survived past May of 1853 as it would have been much faster to take a stage from McMinnville to Tullahoma, take the train to the Tennessee River, and then the steamboats on to Chattanooga. A few months later the railroad was completed to Chattanooga further reducing the travel time.

Due to the fact that no McMinnville or Chattanooga papers survive between March of 1852 and May of 1853 it is hard to know whether the McMinnville-Chattanooga stage continued to run in this time period. There is some evidence to suggest that it did. Beersheba Springs was a resort town so that from time to time advertisements for the Springs would appear in the Nashville newspapers. An advertisement in the *Tennessean* of 11 August 1851 gives the transportation details from Nashville. One could go to Murfreesboro on the evening train then

take the stage through McMinnville getting off at the foot of the mountain below Beersheba Springs where they would be met by transportation up the mountain. An advertisement of 28 March 1853 says that a passenger leaving Nashville by the morning train can reach Beersheba Springs by stages and hacks the same day. Perhaps the transportation arrangements were the same as in 1851?? However, by 22 June 1853 in an advertisement dated 31 May 1853 passengers are advised that a stage line had been set up from Murfreesboro to Beersheba Springs. Perhaps the change had been prompted by the railroad reaching the Tennessee River earlier in the month and the abandonment of the McMinnville-Chattanooga route.

Even after the end of the stage service on the McMinnville to Chattanooga Road, stagecoaches still ran on a part of the road. The railroad was soon extended to McMinnville, but as it never reached Beersheba Springs there was a stage service at least part of the time between McMinnville and Beersheba Springs into the 1900s.^{xxi} Also, at some point in the 1850s there was a stage service from McMinnville to Dunlap that made its way from Peak Mountain to Dunlap via the Dunlap and Hill Roads. This service was probably of short duration.

PART II IN THE MARCH 2019 ISSUE!

DECEASED VETERANS OF GRUNDY COUNTY, TN

David Patton, Palmer Town Historian

After a lifelong interest in military history, and especially that which related to our Grundy County people, about twenty years ago, I began to earnestly gather the names of anyone who ever lived in Grundy County and served in the U.S. Armed Forces.

My sources were varied, from word of mouth to tombstone epitaphs and newspaper obituaries in local and out of county publications. Even I was frequently surprised to learn that someone I knew had a distinguished military record that few others knew about.

Most of the names listed here will be familiar and bring back a flood of memories while others will have been largely forgotten, but it is our fervent hope that all will be remembered with appreciation and respect by future generations of Grundy Countians as they enjoy the freedoms secured by those who came before.

London, Jack Daniel, Sr.	Marable, John H.
Long, Anthony J. "A.J."	Marler, James Pascal
Long, Charles	Marler, Paul Lee
Long, David Vernon	Marler, Wade D.
Long, Henry	Marlowe, Lemuel B., Jr.
Long, James	Marlowe, Joseph David
Long, James, E.L. "Jim"	Marlowe, William C.
Long, Kenneth	Martin, Charles Morrison
Long, Neil Stone	Martin, R.D.
Long, Reno	Matthews, Felix Grundy
Long, Sherwood Loxsley	Mayes, Fritz Lewis
Long, Theodore L. "Ted"	Mayes, Wayne
Long, William "Bill"	Maynard, Kenneth Dale
Longdon, Charles	McAmis, Clyde James "Red"
Looney, Joe C.	McBee, Eugene
Lovelace, Larry Ray	McBee, Gary Edward
Lovell, Louis D.	McBee, Grant
Lovell, James Rudolph, Jr. "J.R."	McBee, Henry W. "Hamper"
Lowe, Jack Kenneth	McBee, William R., Sr. "Lanky"
Lowe, Herman Edward	McBride, Roy Lee
Lowe, William F.	McCanless, Willie Earl
Lowrie, Bill	McCarver, David
Lowrie, Harold	McConnico, K.T.
Lusk, Byron H.	McCreary, Joseph W.

Lusk, Harvey	McEldery, Fred
Lusk, Arnie, Jr.	McEldery, Kenneth I.
Lusk, Rayford W.	McFarland, William "Bill"
Lux, Fredrick	McFarland, Edward Lee
Lynch, Earl Myers	McFarland, James B., Jr. "J.B."
Mabee, Oliver	McFarland, James Mitchell
Magouirk, Charles Edward	McFarland, R.C.
Magouirk, Ira	McFarland, William Cecil
Magouirk, Lois Alton	McGee, G.W.
Magouirk, Paul	McGee, J.C.
Mahan, Frank	McGinnis, Claymon
Mainord, Charles	McGinnis, Gordon A.
Mallard, Herschel	McGinnis, Ray
Malone, Jesse Leon	McGinnis, W.H.
Mancuso, Paul	McGovem, Billy Ray
Mankin, Henry Hall	McGovem, Charles Lewis "Whitey"
Mankin, Jackie Lynn "Moose"	McGovem, Eugene Malcolm
Manley, Hayden	McGovem, James Alton
Manley, Ricky D.	

GRUNDY COUNTY COURT MINUTES BOOK, 1844-1855

Transcribed "as is" by Sharon Goodman

State of Tennessee

Ordered by the court that Andrew Lockheart be released from paying a poll tax for 1848 and copy of this order shall be a voucher for the Tax Collector on Settlement.

Ordered by the court that Robert P. Webb clerk of this court be allowed the Sum of forty dollars and seventy five cents for ex officio services, making out Tax List. Copy of Tax List, venire facias, Juries of View, Overseer orders, furnishing trustees with aggregate. Recording settlements with County officers, and report to Superintendant, to be paid out of any money in the county treasury no otherwise appropriated, there being eleven justices present and the vote being taken those who voted in the affirmative were eleven, in the negative, none.

Ordered by the court that Jacob Myres be released from the payment of a poll Tax, and \$125. Of the valuation of his land, and that a copy of this order be a voucher for the tax collector on settlement.

Ordered by the court that Philip Roberts Shereff, be allowed thirty four dollars and 75 cents, for summoning jurors, Jires of View, attending courts, and for bringing children to court, to be paid out of any money in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated, there being eleven Justices present and the Vote being taken those who voted in the affirmative were eleven and in the negative none.

Ordered by the court that James Winton be released from the payment of a Double Tax on his land in district No. 6 and that the Tax collector only receive Single Tax for the same.

Ordered by the court that William J. Calhoun Register be allowed the Sum of Three dollars and seventy five cents for furnishing books to register dead and other instruments to be paid out any money in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated there being eleven Justices present and the vote being taken those who voted in the affirmative were eleven in the negative none.

Ordered by the court that the order made at the last term of this court appointing a Jury of View, from Altamont to reley Nunlyes be revived.

Ordered by the court that Abraham Jones and Silas T. Roberts be appointed Trustees of the Altamont Accadamy in the room of David Burrows and William Dugan who refuses to act.

Ordered by the court that Jesse Wooten be allowed to the sum of five dollars, for furnishing the County and circuit court with wood and water for the last year. There being eleven Justices present and tanken those voted in the affirmative

were ten in the negative none, to be paid out of any money in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered that court adjourn until court in course.

Richard Bradford C Pro ten, A.S. Goodman, Robert Tate



Happy Holidays
and a
Very happy New Year!

**GRUNDY COUNTY TENNESSEE SPECIAL CENSUS RECORDS,
1850-1880**

Compiled by Charles Sherrill – Nashville, TN, 1996 / Used with permission

*unless otherwise noted, crops mentioned below are in bushels.

1880 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS OF GRUNDY COUNTY

NAME	TILLED ACRES WOODLANDS	VALUE OF FARM & BLDGS	VALUE IMPLEMENTS	VALUE OF LIVESTOCK	VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS	HAY (TONS)	HORSES/ MULES	OXEN COWS OTHER	CATTLE DROPPED/ PURCHASED/ SOLD/ SLAUGHTERED/ DIED	BUTTER (LBS)	SHEEP ON HAND/ BORN	SHEEP PURCHASED/ SOLD/ SLAUGHTERED/ KILLED BY/ DOGS/ DIED	FLEECES/ WEIGHT
Smart, Reuben	4070	500	10	200	150		10	0223	009500	50	50		36
Tate, Robert	149	200	5	150	125		10	0711	022000	20			
Smart, Calvin	2025	200	7	50	75		10						
Hobbs, Christopher	40100	1000	25	900	200		30	2445		50	300		2540
Northcut, Polk	40100	2500	25	400	100		20	0334		50	450	01220006	3060
PAGE 2, E.D. 43, CIVIL DIST. 3													
Northcut, Losson	1001000	300	30	800	350	2	42	4214	010660	300	506	3550100000	1530
Hobbs, John	1075	50	70	200	75		10	2221	002200		206	101200000	1530
Nunley, Jesse	60100	9000	60	800	900	2	40	2334	001000	200	5012	022060004	45100
Smith, Emsley	30160	500	50	250	300		20	2334		50	40		36
Bevington, Henry	200400	2000	60	300	400	3	20	0712		350			
Fultz, Harison	3010	66	5	200	80		10	0332	011011	50			
Fultz, Adam	60340	600	75	300	200		41	2443		50	516	04000000	3366
Fultz, Nathan	100800	200	65	200	300		10	0110		20	220		1224
PAGE 3, E.D. 43, CIVIL DIST 4													
Stepp, William C.	7040	1440	500	40	800		31	0221	022201	50			
Walker, Francis M.	60600	6000	10	400	500		31	2113	012201	50	1714		1322
Killian, Ambros	1620	900	15	300	200		20	712		50	93	000002	913
Walker, James	600	800	30	600	250		40	421	01100	100	250	01100000	3140
Knight, Warren	1100	125	40	40	43		10	0711	002200	25	42		33
Dykes, Martin	10200	500	20	20	110		20	0712	011001	25	85	0000010	33
Griswald, Anderson	752000	1500	40	500	330	4	16	0423	020480	200			
PAGE 4, E.D. 43, CIVIL DIST 4													
Nunley, Emery	1550	10	5	200	100		30	0712	000001	50			
Coppinger, William	5025	950	10	275	120		20	0221		25			
Walker, Valentine	660	122	25	50	50		10						
Smart (?), Cannon	150	30	20	15	15				0000001				
Scott, John	6025	1000	25	500	250		30	0226	140001	50	206		1510
Killian, Jerry	75100	1000	40	800	60	8	62	2334		50	132	0000000	1126
Wannamaker, Jacob [sic]	4575	1000	10	200	105		20	2323	100001	50	31	0000010	22

NAME	SWINE	YARD POULT	EGG S	INDIAN CORN	IRISH POTATOES	SWEET POTATOES	APPLE TREES	ORCHARD PRODUCE	HONEY/WAX	WOOD CUT	OTHER
	(DOZ)	(DOZ)	(BU)	(BU)	(BU)	(BU)	(CT)	(LBS)	(CORDS)		
Smartt, Reuben	15	25	50	200	25		400	50	275/10	20	wages, \$25; 6 weeks labor; oats, 40.
Tate, Robert	3	20	70	250			30			15	
Smartt, Calvin	18	30	100	625			60	12		15	
Hobbs, Christopher	18	30	100	625			1500	100		20	wheat, 35
Northcut, Polk	20	20	100	625			400			15	wages, \$30; 12 weeks labor; wheat.
PAGE 2, E.D. 43, CIVIL DIST. 3											
Northcut, Losson	50	50	100	500			1500	400	125/10	80	wages, \$200; 75 weeks labor; oats, 100; wheat, 110.
Hobbs, John	18	20	100	120						15	wages, \$50; 12 weeks labor; oats, 100.
Nunley, Jesse	50	40	100	400	40		10000	120	300/10	200	wages, \$90; 25 weeks labor; peas, 4; dry beans, 75.
Smith, Emsley	40	20	50	500	40		2500	30		15	wages, \$25; 4 weeks labor; oats, 30.
Bevington, Henry	20	40	100	1000	100		300			20	wages, \$20; 8 weeks labor; oats, 200; wheat, 75.
Fultz, Harrison	7	35	60	300			180		200/6	20	wages, \$6; 1 week labor; oats, 60;
Fultz, Adam	30	25	100	500			600	75	200	25	wheat, 8
Fultz, Nathan	28	100	100	500			600			20	wheat, 46
PAGE 3, E.D. 43, CIVIL DIST 4											
Stiepp, William C.	30	25	25	500			600	100		50	wages, \$40; 15 weeks labor; oats, 25; peas, 10
Walker, Francis M.	50	40	100	1500			30000	600	100/10	100	wages, \$50; 52 weeks labor; oats, 50;
Killian, Ambros	9	40	100	150			40	20		50	peas, 5
Walker, James	20	70	100	400			150	21	500/70	75	wages, \$6; 2 weeks labor.
Knight, Warren	9	0/20	20	60						10	wages, \$10; 3 weeks labor; oats, 50; peas, 5
Dukes, Martin	30	40	50	200			75		75/6	50	wages, \$20; 3 weeks labor; oats, 25; dry beans, 10
Griswold, Anderson	70	40	200	1000	100		2000		100	50	oats, 200
PAGE 4, E.D. 43, CIVIL DIST 4											
Nunley, Emery	16	40/40	50	150			20000	100		25	wages, \$15; 4 weeks labor; wheat, 23; nursery produce (?), \$5000
Coppinger, William	20	7	50	400			1200	100		25	
Walker, Valentine				140			300	100		20	
Smartt (?), Cannon										20	
Scott, John	25	40	50	385			400	250		25	wages, \$15; 2 weeks labor; wheat, 62
Killian, Jerry	35	30/40	100	500			1000	400		60	wages, \$10; 4 weeks white & 1 week colored labor; wheat, 56; nursery produce, \$10000; peas, 10
Wannamaker, Jacop [sic]	25	25	50	100			1000	100		25	milk, 2 gallons sold

Available Publications For Sale

Beersheba Springs, a History Vol. I 2010, \$20.00

Beersheba Springs, a History Vol. II Family Homes, Love and More, \$20.00

Beersheba Springs, a History Vol. II Supplement 2012, \$20.00

Beersheba Springs, a History Vol. III Classics, \$20.00

Dad's Railroad by Mary Priestley, \$14.00

Family History of Flury – Stoker family compiled by Catherine Flury, \$25.00

Grundy County by James L. Nicholson (Tennessee County History Series), \$47.
Used condition

Grundy County Family Portraits by Jackie Partin, \$15.00

Grundy County Cemeteries Vol. I, \$40.00

Grundy County Cemeteries Vol. II, \$40.00

The Heritage of Grundy County, \$50.00

Grundy County Tidbits by Euline Harris Vol 1 \$30.00

Grundy County Tidbits by Euline Harris Vol 2 \$30.00

Grundy County Tidbits Vol 3 by Euline Harris \$30.00

John Armfield of Beersheba Springs by Isabel Howell, \$15.00

Morton B. Howell Memoir, \$10.00

Mountain Voices & Index, The Centennial History of Monteagle Sunday School
Assembly, \$60.00

The Swiss Colony at Gruetli by Frances Helen Jackson, edited by Clopper Almon
2010, \$20.00

The Pathfinder (Quarterly Publication of Grundy Co. Historical Society) back issues \$12.00 ea.

Pictures of Our Past Grundy County Tennessee, collected and edited by Grundy County Historical Society 2008 is out of print. Persons interested in placing a reservation for a second printing of the edition should contact The Heritage Center at 931 592-6008 or email history@blomand.net in the event that we are able to reprint it.

New 175 Anniversary of Grundy County Pictorial History - Due out winter 2019 \$39.95 if ordered in pre-publication. Price will increase after publication.

Book orders costing \$25 or less, include \$7 postage. Book orders over \$25, include \$10 postage.

-
- i "Public Meeting." *Central Gazette* (McMinnville), August 7, 1846.
 - ii "To the People of Warren County." *Central Gazette* (McMinnville), July 24, 1846.
 - iii "McMinnville and Chattanooga Turnpike Road." *Central Gazette* (McMinnville), August 28, 1846.
 - iv "Turnpike Across the Mountain." *Central Gazette* (McMinnville), October 1, 1847.
 - v Acts of Tennessee 1849-50, Chapter 249, 479.
 - vi Private Acts of Tennessee 1833, Chapter 57, 31.
 - vii Acts of Tennessee 1840, Chapter 94, 180-2.
 - viii Acts of the Fourteenth General Assembly of Tennessee, Chapter 6, 10.
 - ix Acts of Tennessee 1847-8, Chapter 150, 234.
 - x Acts of Tennessee 1847-8, Chapter 150, 234-5.
 - xi Acts of Tennessee 1847-8, Chapter 150, 235.
 - xii Grundy County Deed Book L, 38-43.
 - xiii Grundy County Deed Book H, 103.
 - xiv e.g. "U. S. Mail Stages and Accommodation Coaches." *Nashville Tennessean*, October 4, 1851.
 - xv Slaughter, G. H., *Stage Coaches and Railroads*. Nashville: Hasslock and Ambrose Publishers, 1894.
 - xvi Tate, Dennis A., *Rebels Saints and Sinners*, Missoula, 2000.
 - xvii Prince, Richard E., *Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway*, Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2001.
 - xviii "Important Connection of Stage and Railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga. Fare Reduced." *Nashville Tennessean*, May 4, 1852.
 - xix Prince, *Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway*.
 - xx "Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad." *Nashville Union and American*, June 23, 1853.
 - xxi Interview with Jim Wanamaker, 2018.

Order Form

Send all material, checks, and orders to:

Please check the appropriate boxes below:

Grundy Co. Pictorial History Book
c/o Grundy County Heritage Center
P.O. Box 1422
Tracy City, TN 37387

Make checks payable to Grundy County Pictorial Book

- Please enter my order for _____ copies of the Limited Edition *Grundy County Pictorial History* book, Only \$39.95 each.
- Add \$6.50 per book for postage if mailed.
- Add \$6.00 per book for name embossing if requested.

Name

Name to be embossed—up to 24 characters/spaces

Address

ORDER TOTAL \$ _____

City State Zip

Check one of the boxes below:

- Please mail my order to me. I will pick up my order
- I am interested in knowing more about the printed MEMORIAL/TRIBUTE, BUSINESS, CHURCH, SCHOOL, & ORGANIZATIONAL CLUB PAGES. Call me at the number below:

Phone



NOTE: Proceeds from the sale of this book will also help other communities and organizations preserve their history through Our American Heritage Project, a non-profit organization.

DEADLINE: NOVEMBER 15, 2018

GRUNDY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OFFICERS

President	Oliver Jervis
Vice President	Oscar P. Fitzgerald IV
Secretary	Lannie Bell
Treasurer	Ron Buffington

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

Finance	Ron Buffington
Library & Research	Janelle Taylor
Membership	Nadene Moore
Museum	Cynthia Killian
Publications & Publicity	Barry Rollins

Membership Dir.	William Beard
Membership Dir.	Bobby Wiggins
Community Dir.	Dale Layne
Community Dir.	Gerald Sitz

LIFETIME MEMBERS

Howell E. Adams, Jr., Madeline Adams,
David Patton, Marian V. Savage, Inez
Winton

SOCIETY MEETINGS

The Grundy County Historical Society meets semi-annually (June and December) at the Heritage Center. Meetings are normally on the 2nd Saturday unless otherwise announced. These meetings are open to anyone with an interest in the history of the region.

MEMBERSHIP

Dues are \$30.00 and include delivery of The Pathfinder electronically by email. Paper copies of The Pathfinder delivered by U.S. Postal Service, are an additional \$15.00, for a total of \$45.00. Membership is for the calendar year and expires on December 31st.

EDITOR

The Pathfinder is published quarterly by the GCHS. The Society welcomes articles submitted for publication. Contact Sharon N. Goodman for submission policy at sharon@sngnhere.com. Material published is the responsibility of the person submitting the item and is subject to editing and revision.

QUERIES & RESEARCH

Queries are free. Please be brief. Submit by e-mail to Janelle Taylor at jcoats@cafes.net or send on a 3"x5" card to the Grundy County Historical Society's address, Attn: Janelle Taylor. The Historical Society will perform quick lookups at no charge. Further research will be performed at a rate of \$10 per hour plus the cost of copies at \$.15 per page plus the cost of postage and handling. Contact jcoats@cafes.net with queries.

**Grundy County Historical Society Heritage Center
P.O. Box 1422
Tracy City, TN 37387**

**465 Railroad Avenue
Phone 931 592-6008
Fax 931 592-6009**

**Heritage Center heritagecenter@blomand.net
Museum & Administration history@blomand.net**

**Website
www.grundycountyhistoricalsociety.com**



**Grundy County Historical Society
P.O. Box 1422
Tracy City, TN 37387**