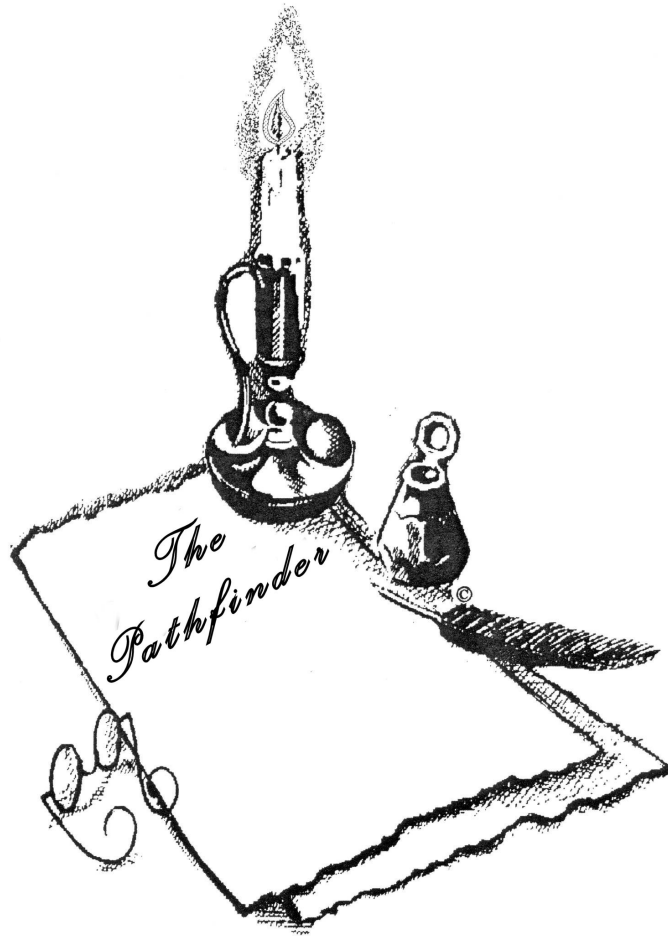


# *The Pathfinder*

A Quarterly Publication of the Grundy County Historical Society

Grundy County, Tennessee



Vol. 23 Number 4 – December 2018

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**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**

Oliver Jervis

(None reported this quarter)

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**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](mailto:sharon@snghere.com).

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**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](mailto: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.

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## 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 4/5<sup>th</sup> 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.

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

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## 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.

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### 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."

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*Blessed be your holidays*

*Cozy be your hearth*

*Merry be your family*

*Peaceful be your hearts*

*Irish blessing*

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**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.

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## **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](mailto:jackiepartin@blomand.net) .

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**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.<sup>i</sup> 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.<sup>ii</sup> 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.<sup>iii</sup> 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.<sup>iv</sup> However, progress was slower on some other sections so that the road wasn't completed until 1850.<sup>v</sup>

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.<sup>vi</sup> 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.<sup>vii</sup>

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.<sup>viii</sup> 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."<sup>ix</sup> 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."<sup>x</sup>

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.<sup>xi</sup>

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<sup>xii</sup> 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<sup>xiii</sup> – 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.<sup>xiv</sup> 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.<sup>xv</sup> And on the initial part of the descent down Peak Mountain there are stories of pulleys being used to aid in lowering the coaches.<sup>xvi</sup>

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.<sup>xvii</sup> 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.<sup>xviii</sup> 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.<sup>xix</sup> 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.<sup>xx</sup> 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.<sup>xxi</sup> 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!**

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### **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.	

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**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 SOLDY SLAUGHTERED DIED	BUTTER (LBS)	SHEEP ON HANDY BORN	SHEEP PURCHASED SOLDY 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	0111	002200	25	42		33
Dykes, Martin	10200	500	20	20	110		20	0112	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 RY/ OTHER POULT Z)	EGG S (DOZ)	INDIAN CORN (BUSHELS)	IRISH POTATOES (BUSHELS)	SWEET POTATOES (BUSHELS)	APPLE TREES	ORCHARD PRODU CT(\$)	HONEY/WAX (LBS)	WOOD CUT (CORDS)	OTHER
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											
Stapp, 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; peas, 5
Killian, Ambros	9	40	100	150			40	20		50	wages, \$6; 2 weeks labor.
Walker, James	20	70	100	400			150	21	500/70	75	wages, \$10; 3 weeks labor; oats, 50; peas, 5
Knight, Warren	9	0/20	20	60						10	
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

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

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

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Grundy County by James L. Nicholson (Tennessee County History Series), \$47.  
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Mountain Voices & Index, The Centennial History of Monteagle Sunday School  
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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](mailto: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.

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- 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.

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**DEADLINE: NOVEMBER 15, 2018**

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### SOCIETY MEETINGS

The Grundy County Historical Society meets semi-annually (June and December) at the Heritage Center. Meetings are normally on the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 31<sup>st</sup>.

### 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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:jcoats@cafes.net) with queries.

**Grundy County Historical Society Heritage Center  
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[www.grundycountyhistoricalsociety.com](http://www.grundycountyhistoricalsociety.com)**



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