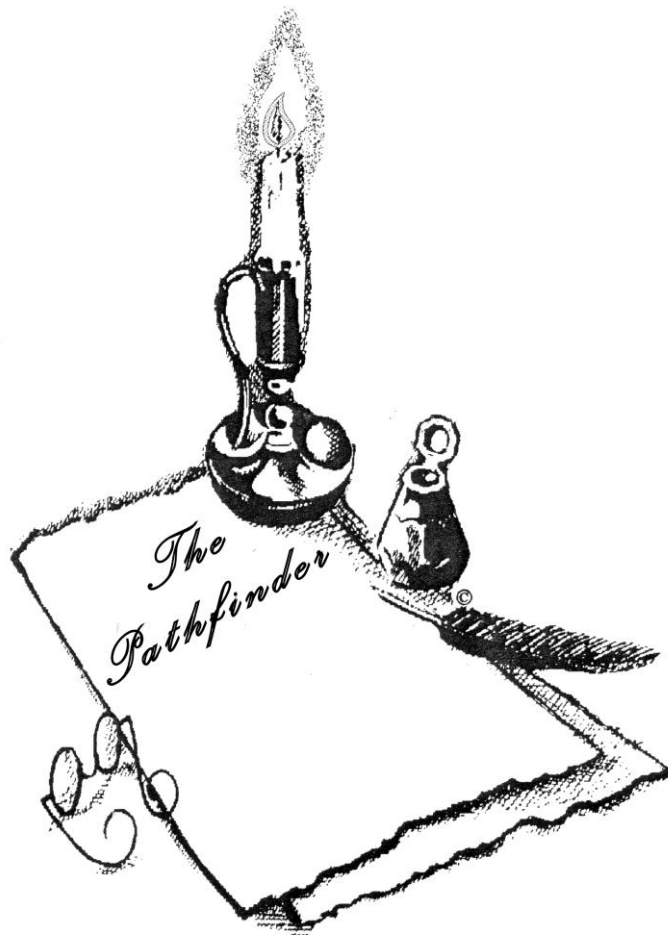


The Pathfinder

A Quarterly Publication of the Grundy County Historical Society

Grundy County, Tennessee



Vol. 20 Number 1 – March 2015

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Oliver Jervis

I am happy to report that the Society has established its own in house operated website, *www.grundycountyhistoricalsociety.com*. The webmaster for the site is Marshall Graves. Marshall holds a B.S. degree in computer science from Belmont University and a M.S. degree in computer science from Vanderbilt University. He will be assisted in managing the site by Barb Ford who is the editor of the site.

Material for the site may be sent to either Marshall at marshall.graves@gmail.com or Barb at barbford@ymail.com. They will endeavor to keep the site fresh and active. The objective of the site is to highlight material in the library and museum to encourage the public to visit and use the facilities. Links will be maintained with other websites including those of our partners and other historical societies that operate on the South Cumberland Plateau as well as those of individuals who maintain historical collections pertaining to the plateau.

One of the links that will be maintained is to *www.grundycountyhistory.org*. This site is owned and maintained by Ralph Thompson, a former member of the Society. It should not be implied from my message in the December issue of *The Pathfinder* that his website would not continue after December 31, 2014. He advises his website will indeed continue and that he has made provisions for it to be maintained for at least ten years after his demise.

In today's environment electronic media is essential for an organization such as ours to succeed. We are fortunate to have interested and capable people guiding us. They in turn need a continuing flow of information to display to keep the website fresh and inviting. Our members are asked to provide material for consideration for display on the website.

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 and family histories. If you would like to

send information for consideration for publishing in the Pathfinder, please send to Sharon Goodman, 118 Orange Tree Lane, Georgetown, TX, 78626.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

Nadene Moore

The GCHS membership roster will be revised on 01 March 2015. Those that have not renewed their membership will be removed from the list. We currently have 129 renewals and 1 new member. Please welcome Time Spicer!

BIDDING A SAD FAREWELL TO ONE OF OUR OWN

NUNLEY, JUDY ELAINE, age 62, of the Plainview community in Tracy City, Tennessee, passed away Sunday, December 7, 2014, at her home. She was a daughter of the late James Everett and Bessie (Nunley) Dishroon and was preceded in death by her husband, Freddy Nunley; daughter, Tessa Nunley; brother, Frankie Dishroon. Judy was a member of the Plainview Community Church. She loved history and loved volunteering at the Grundy County Historical Society Heritage Center in Tracy City.

Survivors include her children, Danny Dinkens, James Randal Nunley, Joseph Andrew Nunley and Sheila Armstrong; brother, Randy Dishroon; sister, Barbara Gross; 5 grandchildren.

A memorial service was held Wednesday in the funeral home chapel with Reverend Mike Rigsby officiating. Cremation services were provided by Foster & Lay Funeral Home, Tracy City, TN.

The Grundy County Historical Society will be having a plant sale in the spring! This sale will be featuring heirloom tomato and pepper plants, along with herbs and other varieties of vegetables. Please watch the GCHS' Facebook page and the Grundy County Historical Society's website (www.grundycountyhistoricalsociety.com) for specific places and times. This will be a fund raiser for the organization, so we hope that you will support this sale by telling others and by coming out to buy some plants! See you soon!

“REGIMENTAL SKETCHES”
FROM “HISTORY OF TENNESSEE”

Sharon N. Goodman

Ever wonder which Tennessee counties all the regiments were from, when they were formed, and where they fought during the Civil War? I recently ran across a chapter in “History of Tennessee” that explained exactly all of that. These “Regimental Sketches” will run over the next several issues of the Pathfinder.

The Sixty-Third Tennessee (Confederate) Regiment was raised in Washington, Roane, Hancock, Claiborne, Loudon, Hawkins and Sullivan counties, and was organized 30 July 1862 with R.G. Fain, colonel. It operated in East Tennessee and was under the active or immediate command of Lt. Col. W.H. Fulkerson. After various movements it joined Bragg in middle Tennessee in June 1863, but only to retreat with his army to Chattanooga. It was then ordered to Knoxville, thence to Strawberry Plains, but late in August it moved back in time to participate in the great battle of Chickamauga, which, though its first engagement, was fought with splendid daring and discipline. It lost 47 killed and 155 wounded, out of 404 engaged. It was then detached with Longstreet to operate against Knoxville. It fought at Fort Sanders, Bean’s Station, where it lost 18 killed and wounded, and wintered in east Tennessee. It was moved to Virginia, fought at Drury Bluff, where it lost 150 men, at Walthall’s Junction, at Petersburg, and elsewhere, losing many men. 02 April 1865, a portion was captured and the remainder surrendered at Appomattox.

The Eighty-fourth Tennessee (Confederate) Regiment was organized in McMinnville during the early winter of 1862, with S.S. Stanton, colonel, and was raised in the counties of Smith, White, Jackson, Putnam, DeKalb, Overton and Lincoln. In three days after its organization and in twelve hours after reaching Murfreesboro, it participated in that furious engagement, where the right wing of Rosecrans was routed from the field. It moved back to Tullahoma, and was here consolidated with the Twenty-eighth Regiment. (See sketch of the Twenty-eighth).

The One Hundred and Fifty fourth Tennessee (Confederate) Regiment was organized at Memphis in 1860, before the war broke out, and was reorganized soon after the fall of Fort Sumter with Preston Smith, colonel. Seven companies were raised in Memphis, one in Henry County, one in McNairy County, and one in Hardeman County. It first marched to Randolph in May 1861, and after

various movements marched north and participated in the battle of Belmont, and afterward moved south into Kentucky, and after the surrender of Fort Donelson to northern Mississippi, and in April fought at bloody Shiloh with severe loss. It was then at Corinth until the evacuation, then marched north with Bragg on the Kentucky campaign, fighting at Richmond, KY with great loss, and at Perryville, October 8th. It marched south with the army, reaching Murfreesboro where December 31st, it was hotly engaged, losing over a third of those engaged. It retreated to Chattanooga, thence to Chickamauga, where it fought in that great battle in September and later at Missionary Ridge. It wintered at Dalton, and in 1864, in the Georgia campaign, fought in all the principal battles down to Atlanta, losing in the aggregate many valuable men. It marched to the Carolinas, participated in the action at Bentonville and surrendered in April 1865.

In addition to the above organizations there were about twenty cavalry regiments whose movements it has been almost impossible to trace. About eighteen battalions of cavalry were in the Confederate service from Tennessee. Many of the battalions, which had first served as such and perhaps independently, were consolidated to form regiments. Aside from this there were numerous independent cavalry companies or squads organized in almost every county of the State to assist the Confederate cause. The leading cavalry organizations of the State served mainly with the commands of Generals Wheeler, Wharton and Forrest.

The artillery organizations of the State were so often changed and have left such obscure records that no attempt will be made here to trace their movements. They were in nearly all the artillery duels of the Mississippi department.

THIS CONCLUDES THIS SERIES

GRUNDY COUNTY TEACHING

Madge Warren

I taught school in Savage Gulf in the year 1932-1933. This school was located two miles to the right from the foot of the mountain at Beersheba Springs.

I went down on Sunday afternoon, not knowing what to expect or what was in the future for me. I had to find some place to stay, so Mr. Herman Hobbs told me to stay with him that night, and he would find me a place to stay the next day.

Some neighbors visited him that night and said I could stay with them, which was two miles from the school.

On Monday morning, the man at whose house I was to stay, went with me to show the way to the school. The only way to go was to walk the river bed part of the way, and the school was located at the beginning of the Collins River, and the children all lived on the other side of the river. I was told by people of the community that if it should begin raining hard at any time of the day to send the children home, and leave myself before the big wash came down.

The school house was a one room school with a wood burning stove in it. The wood cut in the fall and stacked part of it in the rear of the room and the rest outside. There were outside toilets, one for the boys and one for the girls. The drinking water was brought by the children from the spring in a bucket.

One rainy day the children were playing games in the house, and one girl fell and hit her face on the hot stove. She had a bad burn and it was on Friday. That was my day to come home, so after walking the two miles back to where I was staying, I would then walk over to the main highway to wait for the Dutch Maid Bread truck to come by. The driver knew to watch for me on Friday, and any day it should rain hard and long. On Saturday, I went to the Drug Store and told the druggist what had happened. He told me to get what I needed and how to use everything. With all this material to use for burns, I went back on Sunday afternoon and to school on Monday. The girl came to school with a pine tar bandage on her face. It was stuck, so after removing all of it, I began to do what I was told to do. I changed the bandage on her face twice a day for the week. By the end of the week her face was almost healed and I gave the rest of the materials to her to take home and finish the doctoring. I saw that girl eight years ago and there was only a tiny scar on her face.

Another experience I had was frightening. On the way to school I passed a house where there lived an old woman who had lost her mind. I was told she would not harm anyone, but I was afraid anyway. One afternoon, coming down the path I heard talking. Wondering who would be walking in that neighborhood, I came face to face with this woman carrying a bucket of rocks. I turned around and began walking back towards the school. After walking a short distance I heard no talking, as finding the courage I turned to see if I could see her, and discovered she had also turned and began back. By this time she was at her home and when I came back by she was home. I'll never know who was scared more, the woman or me.

It did begin raining one day and we all went home. The children got home across the river before the water began rising and I got to my boarding place. It kept raining all day so I came home that night and didn't go back for several days. The river did rise and there was flooding in all the valley. After several days I went back on Sunday afternoon and was told the children could not get to the school, and the man where I was staying decided to go to the school with me. He got his ax before we started, and I wondered why. I didn't wonder very long because the farther we went the more water we saw and we couldn't walk through it. He cut small trees for foot logs to cross over the water. After about three hours we finally reached the school house and found no children. They could not cross the river, so we had to go back and I came home that night for several more days. When I went back the water had gone down so we continued our school.

I learned that year that to be a school teacher, you are also other things, such as nurse, janitor, principal, house keeper, and woodsman. As this was a one teacher school with all grades you are to do anything that needs to be done with the help of the children, as I found they all wanted to help do things to help their school.

I learned from the children that year, as well as their learning their school work.

I did all this for \$80.00 a month, and then the warrants were to be held until there was money to take care of them. In some way, I managed to pay the \$1.00 a day board I was to pay.

CIVIL WAR LETTERS WRITTEN BY MERCER COUNTY SOLDIERS

Complied by Gene Kelly and received from Donna Lovelace

1901

Camp Roberts Bridgeport, Ala.

August 11, 1863

Dear Editor:

About three weeks ago I wrote you a few lines concerning the race we have been having after Bragg, and closed with the promise of resuming the subject again, whenever a favorable opportunity should occur. When I last wrote we were encamped on the top of the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee, at a place

known as the University of the South. The place contained a few rough wooden buildings and ruins of one or two others that had been used for a theological institution. It was the design of the chivalry to build some extensive building at this place. The corner stone of the college was laid in 1860. Right Reverend Bishop Polk, since Major General in the rebel army, was master of the ceremony. But, the rebellion interfered with their designs and the building has progressed but little beyond the laying of the corner stone. This stone was a large block of Tennessee marble, beautifully polished; but the genius of Yankee soldiers has materially changed its future. Our boys broke it to pieces and worked it up into thousands of little trinkets in the shape of books, breast-pin sets, finger rings, etc. some lucky fellow appropriating about \$92.00 American coin and some other relics which had been sealed up inside the stone. The true soldier is never idle, and when nothing else is furnished for him to do you will always find him busy with the -, whittling out a powder horn, a brier root pipe, with Shiloh or Stone River cut on the boll, or else filing out a shell ring. Each of these designs have had their run in the 27th; next came the corner stone of the University of the South, and now that is worked up, I am puzzled to know what next is to be whittled, but am sure the boys are not going to be long idle. The locality of the University was a very quiet as well as slightly place. The height of the mountain always insured a cool breeze, while the shady grove kept out the burning rays of the sun. The numerous springs of as good water as can be procured anywhere is not the least of the attractions of the place. The top of the mountain, where we crossed, is eight or ten miles broad and quite level, even swampy in places; indeed it was on the top of the mountain that we found the worst roads, and had the greatest difficulty in getting our artillery through.

After about three weeks rest at the University of the South we made a further advance into Dixie, and we are "back to Alabama again." After an absence of nearly eleven months, with no strong desire of retreating to Nashville again this fall, at the rate of twenty-five miles a day, and there remaining blockaded from the rest of the civilized world for three months, as we did last year. To us prospects are a little more encouraging than they were a year ago. We occupied the formidable works at this place on the last day of July, the accommodating rebs having left them for our use some time before, while they "fell back for water" across the Tennessee, or left in search of the last ditch, still further South. Our journey, the distance of Twenty-five miles, was accomplished in a day and a half, with but few incidents worthy of mention, except another of those fine showers, of which each of the first twenty days of this campaign furnished a specimen not soon to be forgotten by the army of the Cumberland. It took us a

few days to recover from the effects of fast traveling in coming down hill, as we had but little chance to pick our way, and the road was in many places very steep. After leaving the mountains we came into a valley which had some specimens of tall corn, but not more than one-half the lands were cultivated, and the greater part of the planters seem to have left with rebel army, taking with them all the citizens of African descent. This is one of the richest valleys in the Southern Confederacy, and will be no small loss to the rebs. Last year, when we were in this valley, the fields were white with cotton, but this year not a field can be seen. We did not meet with a single cotton field after passing ten miles beyond our lines at Murfreesboro.

The rebel works at this place are quite strong, but not so extensive as the work at Tullahoma. The bridge, which once reached from this bank of the river to the island in the middle of the stream, and which was about twelve hundred feet long, we found partially destroyed also the log cabins in which the rebs once dwelt, and the town, too, if there ever was one here, were burned down. We here found, for the first time in our travels, friendly rebel pickets. The rebs are posted on the island, within four hundred yards of our men; they do not fire at us as they formerly did, but come out in the open ground and have long chats with our boys. This is something new to us and someone is halloing across at them all the time. Some of them say they are tired of the war, and none talk very encouragingly of their prospects.

The 27th is now using up the last year of its enlistment, and we feel confident now, if all things work well, we shall see the end of the rebellion by the expiration of our time. Nothing appears more encouraging than the change of sentiment which is taking place among the poor soldiers of the South, who are beginning to open their eyes to the fact that they are going to gain nothing by this slaveholders' rebellion. They are tired of their hardships, and are deserting every day. I can give no correct estimate of the number of deserters who have escaped to our lines during this campaign, but think it must be immense, as our brigade alone picked up as high as sixty in a day, and they still continue to come in, but not in such great number.

Gold at Atlanta is selling at \$11.00, which is a private pay per month in the rebel army. The rebel pickets say it is hard to have to work for only one gold dollar a month. The people we found in the mountain country are generally loyal, but very ignorant. I think it would be no exaggeration to say that not over one in ten of the men, women and children who thronged our camp, in the capacity of peddlers, while we were at the University of the South, could read

the money we gave them for their truck. And this ignorance is due to the precious institution of slavery, which like a black orb, hangs over the State, shutting out from the common people the rays of truth and knowledge. In the country we passed through, from Murfreesboro to this place, the land is generally too poor to support the institution, and hence the people are not cursed with the actual presence of slavery so much as in some sections, yet common schools, that guardian of a free government, are never encouraged in a slave State.

We have traveled four times entirely across the State of Tennessee, besides riding from Island No. 10 to Fort Pillow, on the river, and we have scouted so much through the State in different directions, that I am far better acquainted with this than with my native State, any other in the Union, and I have yet to see the first school house, excepting in the city of Nashville, where I understand, the free schools have been an ornament to the city. Perhaps we have passed at different times a dozen old log buildings, with rude plank seats or benches in them, but on inquiry of the inhabitants I always learned the building in question was a meeting house, and a long while ago somebody kept school in it.

We are now one hundred and twenty miles south of Nashville, and now have more confidence in old "Rosa" than ever, for the unparalleled success of this campaign is due to nothing so much as to our great chief knowing how, where and when to strike. With difficulties before him in the shape of bad roads, deep mud and water, and almost constant rain for twenty days, which would have turned back a general of less perseverance, but he had made up his mind that something could be done, and he was determined to do it, while his men, with but little to eat, felt willing to press on as long as results could be accomplished.

Our brigade (the 3rd) and the 1st brigade of Sheridan's division are here. Our camp is named in honor of Col. Roberts of the 42nd Illinois, who fell while commanding our brigade at Stone River. The camp of the 2nd brigade, at Stevenson, is named Camp Harrington, in honor of our own lamented Colonel, who fell in the same battle. Since I wrote before our knapsacks have come up, and all hands have now clean shirts, a luxury in which none indulged for forty-three days. We have a train of cars here every other day. We forage all the green corn, apples and peaches we can possibly eat, from the deserted rebel plantations.

We are again under marching orders, and if we commence a new campaign, you may expect to hear occasionally from

Yours Truly,

R. Atwater, Ord'y Serg't, Co. G 27th 111 Vol. Infy.

GRUNDY COUNTY, TENNESSEE MARRIAGE LICENSES,

1850-1874

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

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GRUNDY COUNTY, TN (1850-1874)

Hock, Frederick	Legler, Henry	05 Jan 1874
Holder, Malinda	Scott, J.R.	30 Oct 1854
Hoodenpile, Margaret	Davis, John	31 Mar 1870
Hoover, A.W.	Anthony, M.M. Miss	05 Nov 1870
Hornesby, M.G. Miss	Turner, John	04 Jul 1855
Hoskins, Mary	Fults, Jesse	30 Aug 1872
Howard, Mary M.	Myers, Casper	22 May 1852
Hughes, Elenora	Bennett, Noah	16 Jan 1873
Hughes, John	Smith, Sarah Ann Eliza	25 Nov 1853
Hughes, P.H.	Northcut, T.A. Miss	20 Nov 1857
Hughes, Victoria	Smartt, Calvin	03 May 1871
Hughes, Wade H.	Fitzpatrick, Elizabeth	20 Sep 1852

Ingram, Wm.	Scott, Nancy	19 Jan 1860
Jackson, James	Kilgore, Nancy	15 Dec 1859
Jackson, James T.	Hasket, Nancy Jane	05 Sep 1873
Jackson, Vine	Speigel, Alfred	01 Dec 1870
James, Elizabeth Ann	Bond, E.W.	07 Mar 1860
James, Noah	Countess, Mary Adaline	22 Oct 1853
Janes, Mary A.	Cox, Franklin	15 Jul 1854
Jennings, Nancy	Vaughn, Jefferson	04 Sep 1861
Jinkins, Nancy	Oye, James	20 May 1858
Johnson, Amy	Meeks, Alexander	10 Dec 1856
Johnson, Josephine	Brown, Harris B.	13 Aug 1870
Johnson, Letty	Nunley, Jermiah	08 Jan 1859
Johnson, Lindia C.	Killgore, G.M.	03 May 1873
Johnson, Thomas	Nunley, Jane	03 Aug 1851
Johnson, Wm. R.	Killgore, Sarah	25 Dec 1870
Johnston, Henry A.	Campbell, Lyndia C.	28 Jan 1869
Johnstone, Alexander	Layne, Mary Ann	26 Aug 1868
Jones, Abraham	Adams, Clarisen	30 Oct 1853
Jones, James	____, Rachael	29 Sep 1866
Jones, Wm. L.	Gilliam, Sarah	02 Oct 1873
Judd, Lucy A.	Hinchliff, Titus W.	11 May 1874
Kammer, Bridget	Bayrne, Michiel	22 Aug 1857
Keel, Levi	Warren, E.E. Miss	16 May 1855
Keith, Angeline	Bruce, Wm.	23 Feb 1867

Kell, W.N.	Walker, Sarah	15 Feb 1859
Ketchen, Mary	Lane, Geo. M.	06 Nov 1871
Keys, Emily J.	Marler, Elijah	26 Jun 1872
Kief, Marion	____, Peneller	16 Sep 1874
Kilgore, Alexander	McCray, Barber	06 Oct 1857
Kilgore, Arminta	Davis, Thad	24 Jun 1861
Kilgore, Charles	Meeks, Malinda	16 Aug 1858
Kilgore, Hiram	Summers, Malinda	14 Apr 1852
Kilgore, Hiram	Summers, Malinda	14 Apr 1853
Kilgore, Hiram	Talbert, Jane	10 May 1856
Kilgore, James	Meeks, Bertha	09 Mar 1858
Kilgore, James	Timmons, Sarah	03 Sep 1859
Kilgore, Malinda	Reeves, Nathan	03 Sep 1860
Kilgore, Nancy	Jackson, James	15 Dec 1859
Kilgore, Nancy E.	Layne, Stephen	23 Feb 1859
Kilgore, Richard	Fitch, Sarah	08 Nov 1863
Kilgore, Wm.	Meeks, Ona	03 Apr 1869
Killgore, G.M.	Johnson, Lindia C.	03 May 1873
Killgore, Kansada	Dixon, Wm.	15 Mar 1873
Killgore, Levi	Campbell, Nancy E.	26 Feb 1869
Killgore, M.C. Miss	Street, Taylor	22 Jun 1872
Killgore, Minda	Layne, Jackson	21 Feb 1872
Killgore, Sarah	Johnson, Wm. R.	25 Dec 1870
Killgore, Simeon	Whitten, Emma	22 Oct 1874

THE BURNETT HOME IN BURROWS COVE, PART II

Edwin Burnett

Between their marriage in 1907 and the death of Aunt Cal in 1944, John B. and Jenny Burnett lived the majority of the time in a log cabin located on what is now White Ridge Road. The relationship between Jenny and Aunt Cal was not good. Several attempts were made at reconciliation. Some lasted longer than others but eventually, Jenny would return to the log cabin. John B. and Jenny Burnett had 5 children: Mary Madeline, James Buford (Jim), John Wilson (Wilson), Lyle Lenora (Lenora), and Leburn Hoyt (LH) Burnett.

John B. Burnett continued to farm the homestead until his death in 1939. My father, L.H. Burnett, who was the youngest child, remembers that John B. had assumed the role of “supervisor” of his three sons and stopped doing the labor intensive work associated with farming with mules. Life in the 1920s and 1930s was much different than today. For those who did not live that experience, it seems almost impossible to comprehend. What has become known as the great depression is portrayed as starting after the stock market crash in October 1929. For the farmers in the United States, economic hard times began a few years after World War I. Farm exports were driven up by the “great war” and farming operations expanded. After the war, farm exports dropped. Some bad decisions by the new Federal Reserve board and import/export laws passed by the government had unanticipated devastating effects on farmers. John B. Burnett managed to survive the bad times. Most of the food for his family was home grown. Money was used to buy clothes and other necessities. In the early years of the depression, money “disappeared” for some Americans. It got so bad in Grundy County that the school board paid the teachers in “script”. It promised to redeem the script when money was available.

John B. Burnett raised wheat and corn for bread. Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes could be kept all winter and then used for seed for the next year. Black eyed peas were grown for use in the winter. Hogs were killed when the temperature dropped below freezing, usually around Thanksgiving. The hogs were mostly salt cured with some being smoke cured. A ham was cooked for Christmas dinner and was a treat anticipated by the entire family. Even though John B. Burnett was able to feed his family better than others in his community, he suffered from stomach problems which made eating painful until late in his life. He went to doctors in Pelham, Manchester, Winchester and Tullahoma with

no results. In desperation, he even travelled to Chattanooga, Tn. to see a doctor who was supposed to be a specialist. The doctor told him there was nothing wrong with his stomach and he was starving himself. The solution was to eat *more* food. This diagnosis infuriated John B. and he never again sought a doctor's help for the problem. Finally, a neighbor told him about a remedy his family had used successfully for years. The homemade medicine was concocted as follows. *Mix the following ingredients in a quart of "good" moonshine whiskey: one ounce of sap bark from a cherry tree, one ounce of sap bark from a dogwood tree, one ounce of sap bark from a poplar tree, a small amount of May apple root (note: May apple is a poison in certain quantities), and a small amount of Golden Seal. Let the mixture sit for at least 2 days. Take a teaspoon of the liquid after every meal. The concoction worked!* His son, L.H. Burnett, remembers being sent to buy a quart of moonshine whiskey from the nearest bootlegger. Even though L.H. was a teenager, he had no problem buying the whiskey.



The picture above was taken in front of the home in the early 1920s. The lady on the left is "Aunt Cal". The two adults on the right are Jenny and John B. Burnett. The oldest daughter is Madeline. The other children from left to right are Wilson, Jim, Lenora and L.H. Burnett.

By the time John B. Burnett died in 1939, only Lenora remained at home. Madeline and Jim were married. Wilson and L.H. had moved to Detroit to seek work in the automobile factories. Jenny remained in the home until her death in December 1975. L.H. and his wife Gladys Crabtree Burnett and Edwin Burnett lived in the home after L.H.'s discharge from the army in

1946 until 1951. Byron Burnett was born in 1948 and the 4 people shared the left front room while Jenny lived in the right front room.



The home was used as a location for family reunions until the mid 1990s. In the picture above, all five of John B. and Jenny Burnett's children are standing in the front row of adults. The last of the five died in 2013. Sadly, the home has fallen into disrepair and can no longer be used.

ROSIE'S STORY

Rosa Edwards

My name is Rosie Louise Meadows Bridges Edwards. I was born in Tracy City, TN on 28 July 1943, to Charlie Bradford Meadows and Cora Hays Kilgore Meadows. I am the youngest of the five Meadows children.

My brother, Harley Edward Kilgore (the son of my mother's first husband) was in the army then, but when he came home from the war in 1945 he caused a lot of trouble for Mama and Daddy.

Harley drank a lot and had his old buddies come and drink with him. Daddy did not drink and he told Mama that he was tired of Harley's behavior and that one of them would have to go. Mama told Daddy that, Harley wasn't going anywhere and that Daddy could leave if he wanted to.

Daddy packed his few clothes in a paper bag and leg. Mama thought that Daddy would come back, but he did not. Mama sued Daddy for a divorce and got custody of us kids.

Daddy, in the meantime, bought a piece of land next door to his cousin, Bass Payne, and built a small house.

We could go and visit Daddy whenever we wanted and would spend the night or just stay awhile. On our birthdays, Daddy always gave us kids a dollar, and we always went looking for him when it was our time.

In 1952, I was about 9 years old, and it was on my birthday. My sister, Virginia, and I went looking for Daddy. We could usually find him at the Annex Café, the Depot or the Dutch Maid Bakery.

After finding Daddy and getting my dollar, we were trying to decide how to spend my dollar when a car pulled up beside us and a well-dressed man and woman got out of the car and asked us if we knew where Maggie Coppinger lived. We knew her because she was Daddy's sister. We told them that we did and I also told them about my birthday and dollar. The man gave me another dollar and gave my sister Virginia, 50 cents.

We then got into the car with them and took them over to Aunt Maggie's house. She was really glad to see them. Then, we walked back to town and spend our money.

Daddy died in 1958, but we kept in touch with all of Daddy's relative here in Tracy City.

In 1976, my three children and I went over to Aunt Maggie's house, and while I was there she told me that she was sending a birthday card to her sister in Colorado Springs, Colorado. She asked me if I wanted to send her a card. I said that since I didn't know her, and have never seen her that I probably would not send a card. She told me that I had seen her and she reminded me of the time when I was a little girl that my sister, Virginia and I brought Emma Lee Meadows and her husband James Leonard Woodlee over to her house. I then remembered them and decided to send a card. I got the address from Aunt

Maggie and went to the store and picked out a pretty birthday card for Aunt Emma.

I mailed it to Aunt Emma in Colorado Springs, Colorado. I waited for a reply, but she never answered the card.

In 1996, I was living in Memphis, Tennessee. My sister, Virginia Meadows, who had been living in Elgin, Illinois, decided to return to Tracy City to retire. She and her husband, Randy Scott, bought a house and picked up where they had left off years ago.

One day Virginia heard a knock on the door and when she opened the door she was surprised to see the Tracy City postmaster, Mr. Grover Tucker. He explained that her sister, Rosa (Rosie) had received a letter from 'a way up North' and he did not know how to get it to her since she did not leave a forwarding address. My sister Virginia said that she knew my address and that she would see that I got the letter. She thanked him and he thanked her and she mailed me the letter.

When I received the letter, I was really curious because I didn't know anyone from Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and the letter went something like this:

Dear Rosie,

My name is Jo, and I live in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. My mother who lived in Colorado Springs, Colorado, passed away and my brother, Bob, and I are trying to settle her estate. In my mother's bedroom we found an old trunk which had belonged to my grandmother Emma Lee Meadows Woodlee. Inside the trunk we found letters and cards and other things my mother had saved. One of the cards was from you. My question is, who are you and why would you call my grandmother Aunt Emma? I know the card was sent many years ago, but if you get this letter would you please write and explain.

I mailed Jo a letter explaining the relationship. She answered back immediately. We have become fast friends and talk on the phone. Because she is the granddaughter of William Henry Harrison Meadows, Sr. and Matilda Jane Meeks Meadows and I am the granddaughter of William Henry Harrison Meadows, Sr. and Maudie Josephine Sanders Meadows- same man but different wives.

Matilda Jane Meeks Meadows died shortly after their youngest child, William Henry Harrison Meadows, Jr. was born, and the children went to live with their

mother's parents until grandpa Meadows could marry my grandmother, Maudie Josephine Sanders.

This story could not have been written without the help of postmaster Mr. Grover Tucker, who knew that a letter from "way up North" needed to go to its rightful owner.



William Henry Harrison Meadows and wife, Matilda Jane Meeks.

**DICK SANDERS SCHOOL & CEMETERY IN COALMONT,
GRUNDY COUNTY TENNESSEE**

Mike Morgan

The land which is on out toward the bluff from Bonnie Oak Cemetery was donated by George Carroll "Dick" Sanders for a cemetery and log schoolhouse called SANDY'S SCHOOL HOUSE, aka Dick Sanders School. There may be as many as forty uninscribed burial stones in the cemetery. Sanders' wife and young son may have been the earliest burials. The last burial seems to have been his son-in-law, Albert Adams in 1923.

The critical link in your family tree has the surname of "Smith".

**MARTIN VAN BUREN PHIPPS,
A BRIXEYITE**

Jackie Layne Partin

We all tend to focus on the life of the leader of the Brixeyites, Calvin S. Brixey, but his followers were just as involved in his rampages. One of those ardent followers was Martin Van Buren Phipps (1843-1899) from the Pelham Valley area. Why did Martin not hang from the same old tree alongside the malicious and feared Brixey? It is my understanding that Calvin S. Brixey was not with Martin Phipps when he and others killed Anderson S. Goodman, but they were probably following orders. Isn't that what marauders did during the Civil War—raid and plunder anything or anyone who got in their way? The Phipps and Goodman families were distant neighbors, possibly good friends, before the terrible war came along. Martin was twenty-one-years old when he helped kill the highly respected Goodman. They may have been following orders, orders that they could have refused to obey. Understandably, Martin and his co-plunderers/murderers may have been just as afraid of being annihilated by their leader as were the citizens all around the area, so they obediently followed.

Martin was born in 1843 in that portion of Coffee County which would soon become part of a new county on the horizon—Grundy County. He was the son of Moses Phipps and possibly his first wife for whom we have no name. In 1860, he was a sixteen-year-old boy still living at home helping his father on the farm. His life and the heritage he would leave behind for his children, grandchildren, and on down the line of time was hanging in the balance. Soon, he made the choice to change from a hard working young farmer to a course of life which would eventually mold him into an infamous character, the likes of whom his neighbors and people all over Middle Tennessee dreaded and feared.

Following his older brother, Andrew J. Phipps, into war, nineteen-year-old Martin took the challenge to help save the South's way of life. On Dec. 1, 1862 at Manchester, TN, Martin Phipps enlisted for two years of service in the war and was placed by Capt. D. H. Barnes on the muster roll of Co. G, 4th Confederate Regt., Tenn. Infantry. The Nov. and Dec. 1862 roster shows that Martin Phipps was "left sick at Manchester" on Dec. 7, 1862 by Capt. Barnes. So six days after he volunteered for duty, he was absent from company roll call.

Two months later on the January and February 1863 company roster, Martin Phipps was absent. He had not yet returned from Manchester where he was

supposedly recuperating from his illness. This roll listed him as a “deserter.” Young Martin was close to home, so maybe he went on his merry way to see a young lady in Pelham or to visit his family. I know what homesickness feels like; it will eat a hole in the pit of one’s stomach. But we all “man up” and carry on for the good of the goals we have set for ourselves. Maybe Martin decided that the military was not meant for him.

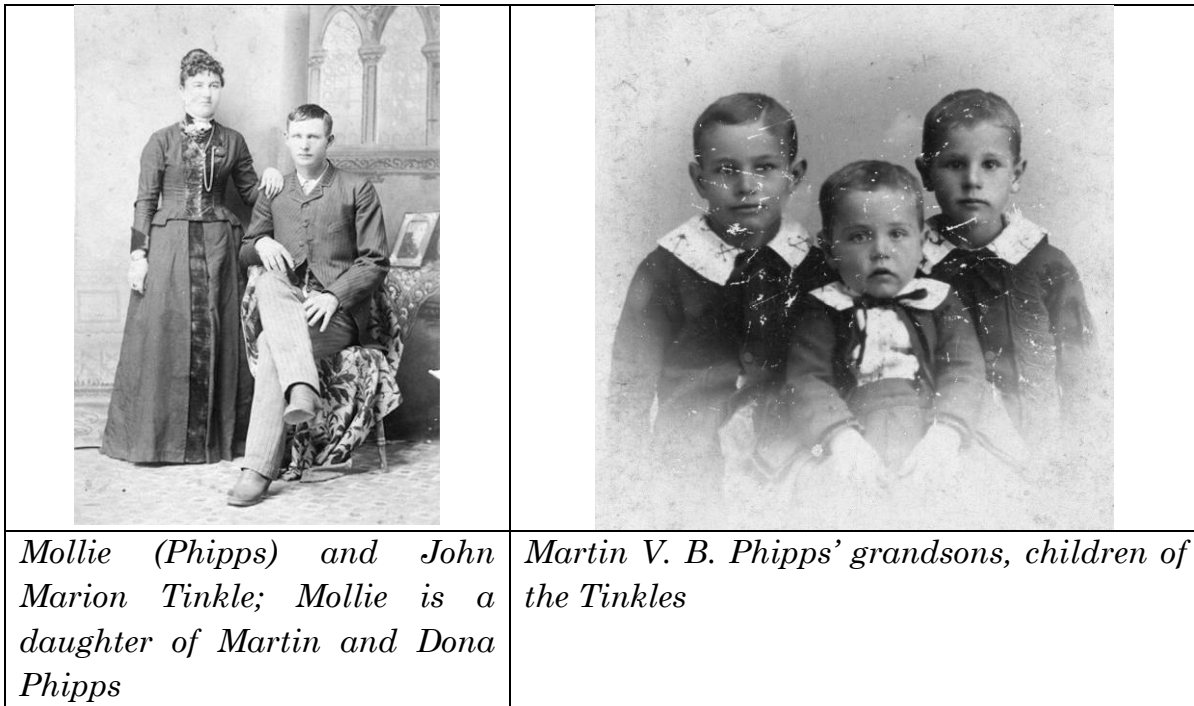
Martin Phipps was on the muster roll of Co. G, 4th Confederate Regt., TN Infantry for March and April of 1863, but we read on the remarks line that he had deserted and returned on March 15th, but deserted again. This indicates that Martin was gone from his company from Dec. 1, 1862 till March 15, 1863, and when he did return, he didn’t stay long. From then on, young Martin spiraled downward into degradation. More than likely, while he was in Manchester, he had come in contact with a young Coffee County man, Calvin S. Brixey, who would have an extremely negative influence on him. Quite possibly he had already been involved in sinister behavior during his ‘absentee time’ from his Company.

Things happen in life. Sometimes those things adversely affect the behavior of those to whom they happen. A story handed down by the Phipps family tells that at some time during the war, Martin’s parents’ home was burned. Apparently, while his mother (*stepmother?*) and her sister tried to extinguish the fire with a mattress, both of them lost their lives. If we had a date on this terrible incident, we might be able to ascertain the arsonist/s. The fire might have been in retaliation for behavior exhibited by Martin and his co-horts, or it may have been a plundering by the Confederates in response to Martin’s choice to join the U. S. Army. We are fooling ourselves if we do not accept that factions of both armies had their share of soldiers perpetrating indecent, demeaning, and painful acts on civilians in their paths.

Pvt. Martin Van Buren Phipps had made his move from the Confederate Army to the Union Army. On July 31, 1863, at Pelham, TN, C. Brixey recruited Martin to serve in the 1st Independent Co. D of TN, Volunteer Cavalry. As Martin’s guardian at the time, John B. Layne signed a “Consent in Case of a Minor” form in Tracy City stating that Martin was eighteen. Why did young Martin need a guardian if his parents were still alive? Makes one wonder, doesn’t it? On the paper work, the term of a three year sign up was marked through and a one year was implemented.

On Aug. 31, 1863 Pvt. Phipps presented himself at company roll call. Between Dec. 9 and Dec. 31, 1863, Martin continued to line up with the U. S. Army and his Company. In January and February 1864, Martin stayed put with Co. D and his leader, Brixey. Martin Phipps married Caladonia “Dona” E. Tucker, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Meeks) Tucker, on Jan. 7, 1864, in Coffee Co., leading one to believe that his company was possibly stationery at the time. However, Martin may have been occupied during this time making raids under the guise of a U. S. soldier. Shy by two weeks of his one year volunteer service, on June 16, 1864, he mustered out of Co. D at Stevenson, AL. According to the information on the form, Martin, up to this time, had *never* been paid; his clothing account had *never* been settled. On the line titled “*Am’t for cloth’g in kind or money adv’d,*” \$38 is stated. “*Due U. S. for arms, equipment, & c.—\$18.*” “*Remarks: Charged one Stan. Pistol*” Signed *J. J. Carpenter, Copyist.*

On Sept. 3, 1864, Martin left the side of his leader, Capt. Brixey—he left in a really big hurry. Surprisingly, after the end of the war, he stayed somewhere in Tennessee with his wife and children. However, between 1868 and 1870 according to the 1870 Census record of the ages of his children and their birthplaces, Martin moved his family west. What did he do during the four or five years between the hanging of his Captain and his decision to get away from Grundy County? One would think that he went into hiding.



In the 1870 Census he and his family were living in Jacksboro, Jack County, TX. He and Dona became the parents of nine children: Thomas Van Buren, Calvin S., Mollie, Robert Dock, James, Elizabeth, Minnie Ola, John A., and Fletcher Carnes. And by all accounts, following the children on Census records, they seemed to have done well. Hopefully, Martin and Dona's decision to go west was the best thing they ever did.

It is not my purpose to write about the atrocities committed by the Brixeyites. That has and will be done over and over, and rightfully so. My purpose is to shift some of the blame onto all Brixeyites, and Martin was one of the gang. On Dec. 6, 1899, Martin V. B. Phipps died in Jacksboro, Jack County, Texas. He was fifty-six years of age. His family buried him at the Oakwood Cemetery in Jacksboro. A military stone was ordered and provided for him; it accounted for his service in the *1st Ala. and Tenn. Vid. Cav. Co. D.* He died a veteran of the United States Army.

CORRECTIONS

In the December 2014 issue, on page 14, the photo caption should read, "John David **Wilder** Station in Pelham". Thanks, Janelle Taylor for catching that one for us!

GRUNDY COUNTY COURT MINUTES BOOK, 1844-1855

Transcribed by Sharon Goodman

State of Tennessee- Be it remembered that at a county court begun and held at the house of Jesse Wooten on Cumberland Mountain on the first Monday being the 6th day of September A.D. 1847--- and 72nd year of the Independence of the united States. Present the worshipful Richard I. Price Chairman Pro tempore, Ambrose Killian, John Burrows, and Adrien Northcutt esquires Justices & C.

This day John Burrows esquire Trustee, came into open court with Adrien Northcutt his security who acknowledged their bond, conditioned as the law directs, for the reception and disbursement of the common school fund for the year 1847.

This day the court appointed Adrien Northcutt Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels rights and credits of Stephen Northcutt, deceased. And it

appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Stephen Northcutt died in Mexico intestate, and that his residence was in the county of Grundy, Tennessee. Thereupon the said Adrien Northcutt entered into bond conditioned as the law directs and took the oath prescribed by law for administrator, and thereupon the court ordered letters of Administration to be issued.

Ordered by the court that Ensley Smith be appointed Overseer of the road in the room of William Stoner, and have the same bounds and hands, to work and keep the same in repair.

Ordered by the court that J.W. Price be appointed Overseer of the road in the room of William Tucker and have the same bounds and hands, to work and keep the same in repair.

Ordered by the court that the Sheriff of Grundy County summon a Jury of free holders to Examine into the State of the body and mind , Eli Cleveland, unconnected by affinity or consanguinity, and that they report to the next Term of tis court, whither it is necessary for the court to appoint a guardian for the Eli Cleveland; and it is further ordered that the Sheriff summon said Jurors to attend at Eleven o'clock a.m. at the house of said Cleveland and report accordingly.

Ordered by the court that Samuel Savage be appointed Overseer of the road in the room of Noah Bort (released) and have the same bounds and hands except Jeremiah A. Walker, Ambrose Killian, T.T. Levan, Henderson Levan, Noah Bort, Jeremiah Walker's hands, Jonathon Walker, Richard Step, U.D.L. Bord, Jonathon Bort and John Bort, and other hands in said bounds that is not included in said list to work under Said Savage to open said road and keep the same in repair.

Court adjourned until court in course.

R.I. Price, Chairman Protom, John Burrows, Adrien Northcutt

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.

1870 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS OF GRUNDY COUNTY

Killian, Amers- improved acres, 50; other unimproved acres, 25; cash value of farm, \$1000; horses, 2; milch cows, 1; working oxen, 2; sheep, 5; swine, 10; value of livestock, \$200; winter wheat, 50.5; Indian corn, 240; oats, 25; wool, 10; Irish potatoes, 10; sweet potatoes, 15; butter, 50 lbs.; molasses, 25 gallons; all produce, \$500; tobacco, 50 lbs.

Walker, James L.- improved acres, 60; other unimproved acres, 140; cash value of farm, \$800; horses, 4; milch cows, 2; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 1; sheep, 13; swine, 30; value of livestock, \$700; Indian corn, 250; oats, 40; wool, 20 lbs.; peas & beans, 5; Irish potatoes, 15; sweet potatoes, 20; orchard produce, 75; butter, 50 lbs.; molasses, 20 gallons, home manufactures, \$25; animals slaughtered, \$100; all produce, \$325; tobacco, 20 lbs.

Killian, Jerry- improved acres, 60; cash value of farm, \$1000; horses, 1; milch cows, 3; working oxen, 8; other cattle, 8; sheep, 4; swine, 35; value of livestock, \$300; winter wheat, 48; peas & beans, 1; Irish potatoes, 100; molasses, 25 gallons, home manufactures, \$100; animals slaughtered, \$160; all produce, \$400.

Scott, John- improved acres, 12; cash value of farm, \$200; horses, 1; milch cows, 2; sheep, 10; swine, 12; value of livestock, \$250; Indian corn, 300; peas & beans, 1; Irish potatoes, 100; butter, 100 lbs.; all produce, \$310.

Walker, J.J.- improved acres, 75; other unimproved acres, 70; cash value of farm, \$3000; horses, 2; milch cows, 1; working oxen, 4; other cattle, 4; sheep, 15; swine, 40; value of livestock, \$50; winter wheat, 130; Indian corn, 750; oats, 250; wool, 30 lbs.; peas & beans, 2; Irish potatoes, 30; orchard produce, \$200; butter, 100 lbs.; molasses, 30 gallons; wax, 10 lbs.; honey, 70 lbs.; animals slaughtered, \$200; all produce, \$800.

Morton, J.J.- improved acres, 50; other unimproved acres, 45; cash value of farm, \$2000; horses, 2; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 6; sheep, 12; swine, 16; value of livestock, \$600; winter wheat, 100; Indian corn, 500; oats, 20; wool, 20 lbs.; peas & beans, 2; Irish potatoes, 12; sweet potatoes, 10; orchard produce, \$150; butter, 50 lbs.; home manufactures, \$100; animals slaughtered, \$200; all produce, \$700.

Bain, Zebide- improved acres, 100; other unimproved acres, 100; cash value of farm, \$2000; horses, 1; value of livestock, \$150; peas & beans, 1; Irish potatoes, 30; sweet potatoes, 10; butter, 40 lbs.; all produce, \$240.

Nunly, Elizabeth- improved acres, 100; other unimproved acres, 100; cash value of farm, \$2500; milch cows, 2; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 8; swine, 40; value of livestock, \$275; winter wheat, 20; Indian corn, 800(?); oats, 40; Irish potatoes, 25; sweet potatoes, 12 (?); all produce, \$300.

Gross, Asa- improved acres, 30(?); other unimproved acres, 320; cash value of farm, \$2000 (?); horses, 4; asses & mules, 1; milch cows, 4; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 5; sheep, 14; swine, 50; value of livestock, \$600; winter wheat, 33.5; Indian corn, 250; oats, 60; wool, 20 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 30; orchard produce, \$200, butter, 56 lbs.; molasses, 25 gallons, wax, 8 lbs.; honey, 45 lbs.; home manufactures, \$100; animals slaughtered, \$150; all produce, \$300; tobacco, 50 lbs.

Gross, Lossen- improved acres, 25; other unimproved acres, 5; cash value of farm, \$500; horses, 1; milch cows, 2; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 3; sheep, 7; swine, 6; value of livestock, \$250; Indian corn, 200; wool, 14 lbs.; peas & beans, 1; Irish potatoes, 15; orchard produce, \$75; all produce, \$250; tobacco, 25 lbs.

Brown, Sanford- improved acres, 15; other unimproved acres, 100; cash value of farm, \$150; horses, 2; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 3; swine, 10; Indian corn, 100; oats, 10; wool, 10 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 40; animals slaughtered, \$300; all produce, \$200.

Step, Ester- improved acres, 50; other unimproved acres, 40; cash value of farm, \$1000; horses, 3; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 7; sheep, 3; swine, 30; value of livestock, \$600; winter wheat, 30; Indian corn, 500; oats, 50; wool, 1 lb.; Irish potatoes, 15; animals slaughtered, \$150; all produce, \$340.

Woodlee, Mary- improved acres, 300; other unimproved acres, 200; cash value of farm, \$7500; horses, 6; milch cows, 2; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 2; sheep, 22; swine, 10; value of livestock, \$700; winter wheat, 130; Indian corn, 1500; oats, 50; wool, 40 lbs.; peas & beans, 3; Irish potatoes, 30; sweet potatoes, 50; orchard produce, \$600; butter, 100 lbs.; molasses, 25 gallons, wax, 12 lbs.; honey, 70 lbs.; home manufactures, \$4000; all produce, \$4000.

Dugan, John- improved acres, 50; other unimproved acres, 100; cash value of farm, \$1800; horses, 3; asses & mules, 1; milch cows, 3; working oxen, 2; other

cattle, 4; sheep, 17; swine, 40; value of livestock, \$600; winter wheat, 30; Indian corn, 500; oats, 50; wool, 14 lbs.; peas & beans, 2; Irish potatoes, 30; orchard produce, \$100; butter, 75 lbs.; molasses, 10 gallons, home manufactures, \$100; animals slaughtered, \$100; all produce, \$400.

Countes, Robert- improved acres, 40; other unimproved acres, 50; cash value of farm, \$1000; horses, 4; milch cows, 1; other cattle, 2; sheep, 10; swine, 12; value of livestock, \$500; winter wheat, 25; Indian corn, 300; oats, 40; wool, 35 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 2; home manufactures, \$30; animals slaughtered, \$150 (?); all produce, \$400.

Rogers, Terril- improved acres, 18; other unimproved acres, 32; cash value of farm, \$700; horses, 2; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 1; swine, 40; Indian corn, 200; oats, 30; wool, 16 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 7; sweet potatoes, 12; butter, 75 lbs.; animals slaughtered, \$100; all produce, \$350.

Morton, Wm. C.- improved acres, 15; cash value of farm, \$200; horses, 1; milch cows, 1; other cattle, 2; sheep, 10; swine, 12; value of livestock, \$500; winter wheat, 25; Indian corn, 300; oats, 40; Irish potatoes, 20; sweet potatoes, 10; butter, 12 lbs.; animals slaughtered, \$100; all produce, \$225.

Hobbs, James- improved acres, 12; cash value of farm, \$225; horses, 1; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 3; swine, 20; Indian corn, 350; oats, 20; Irish potatoes, 35; sweet potatoes, 12; butter, 75 lbs.; molasses, 15 gallons; animals slaughtered, \$200; all produce, \$200.

Thompson, Thos.- improved acres, 10; other unimproved acres, 22; cash value of farm, \$320; horses, 1; milch cows, 1; other cattle, 1; swine, 20; Indian corn, 50; Irish potatoes, 15; animals slaughtered, \$80; all produce, \$325; tobacco, 15 lbs.

Lankford, Silas- improved acres, 12; other unimproved acres, 100; cash value of farm, \$400; asses & mules, 1; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 2; sheep, 12; swine, (?); Indian corn, 100; wool, 4 lbs.; peas & beans, 2; Irish potatoes, 10; orchard produce, 8; butter, 75 lbs.; home manufactures, \$20; animals slaughtered, \$80; all produce, \$ 325; tobacco, 15 lbs.

Morton, I.W.- improved acres, 35; other unimproved acres, 50; cash value of farm, \$1000; horses, 2; asses & mules, 1; milch cows, 1; other cattle, 2; swine, 14; value of livestock, \$300; Indian corn, 150; oats, 30; Irish potatoes, 30; sweet potatoes, 30; animals slaughtered, \$2000; all produce, \$300.

Smith, Eli J.- improved acres, 10; cash value of farm, \$100; horses, 2; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 2; sheep, 6; swine, 12; value of livestock, \$400; Indian corn, 200; wool, 12 lbs.; peas & beans, 2; Irish potatoes, 14; sweet potatoes, 40; wax, 10 lbs.; honey, 100 lbs.; animals slaughtered, \$2000; all produce, \$225; tobacco, 20 lbs.

Dykes, Nellie- improved acres, 15; other unimproved acres, 105; cash value of farm, \$400; horses, 1; asses & mules, 1; milch cows, 2; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 1; sheep, 9; swine, 25; value of livestock, \$200; wool, 23 lbs.; peas & beans, 7; Irish potatoes, 25; sweet potatoes, 25; orchard produce, \$40; butter, 65 lbs.; home manufactures, \$35; animals slaughtered, \$100; all produce, \$200.

Gross, John- improved acres, 100; other unimproved acres, 300; cash value of farm, \$4000; horses, 1; milch cows, 2; working oxen, 2; value of livestock, \$150; peas & beans, 1; Irish potatoes, 100; sweet potatoes, 30; butter, 65 lbs.; all produce, 225.

Perry, Stephen- improved acres, 30; other unimproved acres, 200; cash value of farm, \$400; horses, 1; milch cows, 2; swine, 25; value of livestock, \$300; peas & beans, 2; Irish potatoes, 30; sweet potatoes, 12; all produce, \$250.

PAGE TOTALS: improved acres, 1562; woodland, 0; other unimproved acres, 2357; cash value of farm, \$40970; horses, 67; asses & mules, 7; milch cows, 62; working oxen, 41; other cattle, 73; sheep, 177; swine, 632; value of livestock, \$10230; winter wheat, 722; Indian corn, 8015; oats, 977; wool, 320 lbs.; peas & beans, 34; Irish potatoes, 828; sweet potatoes, 343; orchard produce, 2448; butter, 1035; molasses, 390 gallons; wax, 50 lbs.; honey, 585 lbs.; home manufactures, \$890; animals slaughtered, \$10550; all produce, \$17040.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS

The Grundy County Historical Society meets quarterly (March, June, September, 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 \$20.00 for an Electronic Membership with e-mail delivery of The Pathfinder or \$30.00 for Regular Membership with postal delivery of The Pathfinder. All membership 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 gchswbmaster@hotmail.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
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Library	heritagelibrary@blomand.net
Museum & Administration	history@blomand.net

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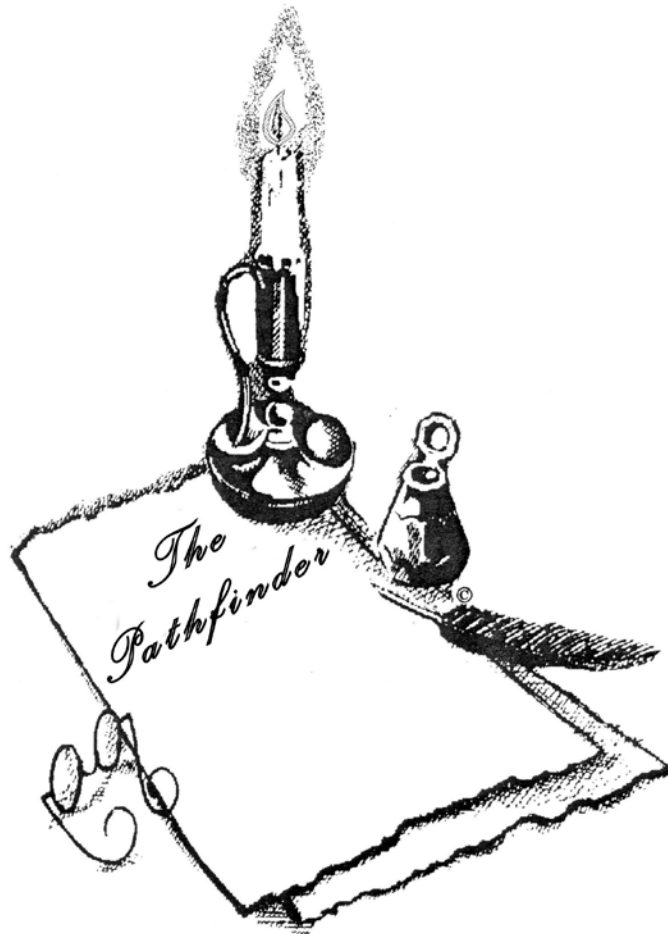


**Grundy County Historical Society
P.O. Box 1422
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The Pathfinder

A Quarterly Publication of the Grundy County Historical Society

Grundy County, Tennessee



Vol. 20 Number 2 – June 2015

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Oliver Jervis

On Saturday, June 13, 2015 at 2:00 P.M., we will have our Annual Meeting of Members. I urge all members to attend if possible. If personal attendance is not feasible, please sign the proxy that was included in the notice of the meeting and mail it to the Heritage Center so that it arrives before the meeting.

Four members of the Board of Directors are to be elected at the meeting, Vice President, Chairperson of Publications and Publicity Committee, Chairperson of Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company Library and Research Committee, and Director at Large from Community. The Board of Directors has comprised an outstanding slate of candidates for election to these positions. For Vice President the Board recommends Oscar P. Fitzgerald, IV, who has extensive experience in museum management; for Chairperson of Publications and Publicity Committee, the Board recommends Marshall Graves, who is the webmaster for our website, *grundycountyhistoricalsociety.com*; for Chairperson of Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company Library and Research Center the Board recommends Janelle L. Taylor, who currently holds the position; and, for Director at Large from Community the Board recommends Gerald Sitz, who currently holds the position.

An additional important item of business will include the recommendation of the Board of Directors to adopt Amended and Restated By Laws June 13, 2015. Several changes to the By Laws are included in the proposed Amended and Restated By Laws. These appear in the document itself that was mailed to all members with the notice of meeting and highlighted in a letter from me that was enclosed with the notice of meeting.

I look forward to seeing you at the Annual Meeting. Noted historian, Ridley Wills, II, will address us with a talk on *The Way to the Plateau: trails, rails, roads and highways*.

A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

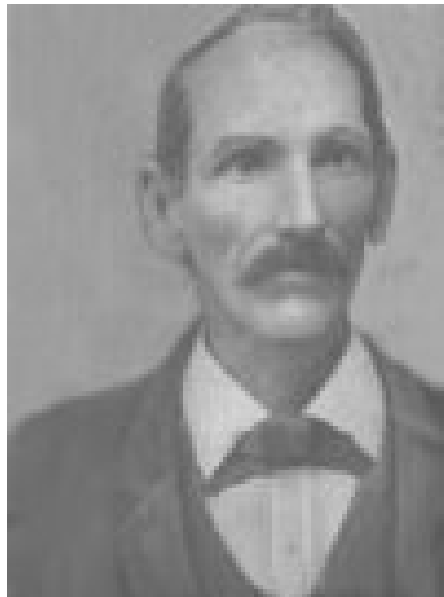
Sharon Nee Goodman

Thank you for participating in making this newsletter what you would like to see by sending in photographs, stories and family histories. If you would like to send information for consideration for publishing in the Pathfinder, please send to Sharon Goodman, 118 Orange Tree Lane, Georgetown, TX, 78626.

PRIVATE JACKSON VAN BUREN BROWN

Kirby Crabtree

My GGG Grand Uncle Pvt. Jackson Van Buren Brown was the 1st son of William Sanford and Nancy Dykes Brown and their 2nd son was Russell Lassiter Brown. The two of them fought together at the Battle of Shiloh. The brothers made a pact to be sure to find the other at the end of battle. It is most likely both men fought under General Leonidas Polk's Division, as most of the Tennessee soldiers were thus assigned. This being the case, the brothers were in the forefront of the Battle at Shiloh Church where the worst of the fighting occurred. Both brothers were wounded. A fellow soldier, knowing where one brother had fallen, carried the other to his side so that the brothers' pact was fulfilled. Both survived the war and lived long lives in Grundy County, TN.



Born on the 19th of July 1840 in Warren County, TN, the son of William Sandford and Nancy Dykes Brown. His father was a circuit rider and minister of the Gospel with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Jack was also a Minister and preached at the same church. He enlisted on the 18 May 1861, the same time as his brother Russell Lassiter Brown, both joining Company H. He was shot through the left ankle at Perryville 8, Oct 1862, and was captured, along with his brother. He was exchanged, possibly at City Point, VA, January-February 1863. Wounded at Peach Tree Creek, 20 July 1864, shot in left groin by

a minnie ball that passed completely through him and came out the other side. He was in the hospital at Lauderdale Springs, MS, at the end of the war. Partial paralysis of left leg, most likely from the wounds he received. He took the Oath at Guntersville, AL, 17 May 1865.

Married Abbie Williams 6 Apr 1856, with whom he had four, possibly, five children. Filed for a pension 5 August 1891, number W4175, which was accepted. He died on November 7, 1910 in Grundy Tennessee.



Family of Archibald Argyle Campbell in front of his home. Left to Right: Tom & Dick Campbell [cousins], Alonza [m. Stella Tate], William Riley [m. Lesley], Alice [m. Lonnie Myers], Alvin [m. Lizzie Martin Henley], Clara [m. Wesley Summers], Pairlee never married. 2nd wife Elvira Hamby beside Archibald Argyle Campbell whose first wife Malinda Burnett was deceased. Photo courtesy of Wanda Munsey Gant.

GRUNDY COUNTY TEACHING

Edmund F. Nussbaum

I was requested by my favorite former teacher in grade school to share my experiences in teaching a one-teacher school. I had the experience of teaching three full terms and another which was interrupted by military service in a one-teacher school in Grundy County, Tennessee.

The first two terms were my first in teaching. This was at Gruetli Grade School in what is now known as the Old Swiss Colony in Grundy County. This school had been in the past, a two-teacher school; however, due to the change in our economy from agrarian to industrial economy, several families had move elsewhere. This teaching experience was for the 1939-1940 terms and the 1940-1941 terms.

During these school terms I lived and worked in my home community. I had just completed two years of college and had been granted a teaching certificate on that basis. I was steeped in the theories of Pestalozzi and the principles of Horace Mann. The unit method was coming into vogue and the basics of reading and spelling were taught by word recognition method, augmented by pictures. I had reservations about this method of teaching reading. I modified this method in practice by teaching beginners the alphabet as well.

During the first term I had all grades except the eighth. During the second term I had eight grades. My largest grade consisted of four or five students in the fifth grade. In all my teaching in the grades I found the pupils in the fifth grade easier than any other grade. It seemed to me that students at this particular stage of growth were easier to get along with.

As I recall, the allotment of my time was my chief concern. The school day was divided up into very small segments due to the great number of subjects in all the grades, taken as a whole. I believe that I tried having some of the classes in the upper grades on alternate days. During one of these terms a new subject was added. This was "Tennessee Conservation" and it was to be taught in the fourth and fifth or the fifth and sixth. I do not recall accurately about this. I had joint classes about twice per week in this subject. I attempted to acquaint the students with the basics of music by tuning in my battery radio to "public school music" which was offered by WSM in Nashville once per week, as I recall. Then there was the task of grading the papers at home. This added to eye strain, along with the chalk dust and poor lighting in the school room.

The school building consisted of one large room about 40 feet by 60 feet. It was well constructed of wood and the outside was covered with metal sheeting which were pressed as to resemble stone blocks. There were no provisions for lighting

except windows, and there were no electric current. On dark foggy days the lack of lighting was a problem. The heating of the building was done by a large pot bellied coal heater which held about two large skuttles of coal. The upper grad boys were asked to carry in the coal in the large skuttles. The coal supply was kept behind the school building. In winter months the fire was smothered with a skuttle of coal at the end of the day. Sometimes it was necessary to cover the fire with ash so as to diminish the oxygen supply. This was called banking the fire. It smoldered during the night. I had the task of going to the school building about half an hour early to shake the ash down and build up the fire so as to warm the room. As I recall, the winter of 1940 was severely cold. For a period of about two weeks a snow lingered on and the temperature was about zero Fahrenheit for a week or so. Cherry red spots showed on some parts of the stove almost all of the time.

A drilled well on the grounds provided for drinking and washing hands. The small well house was equipped with a windlass for cranking the bucket of water out of the well. A covered water cooler was used and each student had a drinking glass or cup.

There were no provisions for hot lunches and each student brought a lunch. During one term we made hot chocolate on the heater and served it at lunch time.

Two rough lumber pit toilets were maintained several hundred feet off the playgrounds. They were not very sanitary since it was a problem to keep lids on and down.

Provisions for sports consisted of space for a baseball diamond, see-saws, etc. Equipment consisted of a ball or two, horse shoes and a jump rope. I managed to get a few cross ties and some smooth iron bars to make gym bars. The smaller students played hop scotch, jump rope, etc.

This was a period when prayer and Bible reading was allowed in schools. As I recall, something about this written in the school register issued to teachers by the school board. One restriction was that there was to be no more than two readings per month of any one Bible verse or passage. In my school, the Lord's Prayer was the usual prayer and students usually took turns reading passages from the Bible. On occasion a special exercise to suit the occasion was observed. For exercises in art, some of the lower grades duplicated drawings of children from foreign lands, and colored them. As I recall, a school carnival was held to raise funds for purchasing some items the county did not furnish. This was held

on or near Halloween night and a bon fire climaxed the party. Also, just before Christmas vacation, some plays and songs were rehearsed particularly for the parents and the students exchanged gifts.

The school's first aid kit was the entire provision for taking care of accidents or other problems. In the event a student became ill and did not feel well and up to remaining at school, the student was excused to go home and another dispatched to go along. I had no instances of students being unable to go home. In that event, a student would have been asked to go to the student's home and tell the parents.

I sent for some free material on the subject of safety and accident prevention. This was designed specifically for use in grade schools. There were sessions in this subject periodically.

Finally, I must say that teaching in a one-teacher school taxes the teacher's personal resources, patience, stamina, eyesight, judgement and resourcefulness to just about the limits if the teacher is interested in accomplishing his or her mission.

GRUNDY COUNTY, TENNESSEE MARRIAGE LICENSES,

1850-1874

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

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GRUNDY COUNTY, TN (1850-1874)

Killiam, Chas	Dykes, Mary	11 Nov 1859
Killian, J H	Gross, Martha	20 Feb 1872
Killian, Nancy	Nunley, Wm C	22 Jan 1856
Killian, Sarah	Tate, Francis M	21 Jun 1858

Killiard, Mary E	Thompson, Georbe	03 Feb 1870
Killyon, Talitha	Savage, James L	02 May 1867
King, Carroll	Perry, Malinda T	07 Sep 1866
King, John	Sutherland, Nancy E	07 Jun 1854
King, Martha	Bell, James M	06 Nov 1853
King, Nancy E	Clark, B N	01 Aug 1868
King, Wm	Perry, Nancy	10 Aug 1853
Knight, James L	Layne, Martha J	02 May 1860
Knight, Sarah	Dugan, Thomas	01 Jan 1852
Lain, Martha Tennessee	Tate, James	27 Aug 1872
Lain, Preston	Thomas, Marsha	01 Mar 1859
Lain, Wm	Cox, Eliza	26 Oct 1867
Laines, M A Miss	Charles, John O	28 Nov 1866
Lanare, James M	Brewer, Mary	18 Mar 1853
Land, Alfred	Christian, Susan	26 Oct 1867
Landay, George	Bibters, Catherine	31 May 1859
Lane, Barbary	Cox, F M	02 Apr 1857
Lane, Geo M	Ketchen, Mary	06 Nov 1871
Lane, Hiram	Stygall, Perleathia Ann	06 Mar 1858
Lane, Mary	Tate, Davidson	18 Oct 1867
Lankford, Wm	McCorkle, Rachel	30 Nov 1871
Lark, Martha	Cunningham, Joseph T	01 Nov 1854
Larmore, James H	Brewer, Mary	18 Mar 1853
Lathan, Sarah	Layne, Joseph	10 Jan 1870

Lawson, Elizabeth	Campbell, Wm	08 Dec 1858
Lawson, Joseph	Tucker, Eliza	05 May 1851
Lawson, William	Parks, Abigail	15 Jan 1851
Laxton, Judy C	Bradshaw, A A	20 Jul 1867
Layne, Alviry	Levan, James	23 May 1863
Layne, Barbary	Levan, Wm	12 Mar 1859
Layne, Burril	McDaniels, Martha L	03 Jul 1872
Layne, G W	Barker, Rebecca	22 Feb 1862
Layne, Harris	Russel, Sarah M	10 Jun 1870
Layne, Isaac	Fults, Delpha	18 Mar 1870
Layne, Isaac	Thomas, S E Miss	15 Dec 1860
Layne, Jackson	Killgore, Minda	21 Feb 1872
Layne, Joseph	Latham, Sarah	10 Jan 1870
Layne, Louisa	Levan, Wm	28 Aug 1863
Layne, Martha J	Knight, James L	02 May 1860
Layne, Mary Ann	Johnstone, Alexander	26 Aug 1868
Layne, Peggy Ann	Sitz, George	06 Feb 1858
Layne, Rebecca J	Fults, James D	06 Kim 1870
Layne, Rutela	Meeks, Frank	02 Nov 1870
Layne, Sarah	Hanilanzer, Allen N	10 Aug 1858
Layne, Stephen	Kilgore, Nancy E.	23 Feb 1859
Layne, Susan	Ritts, Reason	21 Dec 1866
Legler, Henry	Hock, Frederick	05 Jan 1874
Lemerton, Sarah E	Posey, Phillip J	09 Oct 1872

Lenerton, Sarah	Posey, Phillip J	09 Oct 1873
Levan, F A Miss	McCullough, James	16 Aug 1872
Levan, J C	Roberts, Calma	17 Apr 1867
Levan, James	Layne, Alviry	23 May 1863
Levan, James	McCullough, Sarah	24 Apr 1873
Levan, Marja	Tipton, Jonathan	11 Sep 1852
Levan, Tabitha	Anglin, John	05 Nov 1859
Levan, Wm	Layne, Barbary	12 Mar 1859
Levan, Wm	Layne, Louisa	28 Aug 1863

BIOGRAPHIES FROM GRUNDY COUNTY, TN

Contributed by Janelle Layne Taylor

BARNES, William Carroll

Physician; born Warren Co., Tenn., March 16, 1831; Irish and English descent; son of Charles and Susanna (Smith) Barnes; his father was a farmer; paternal grandfather Philip Barnes, paternal grandmother Charity (Phillips) Barnes, maternal grandfather Isaac Smith, maternal grandmother Brittania (Savage) Smith; educated Irving College and Burritt College, Spencer, Tenn.; graduated Southern University of Nashville with degree of M.D. in 1856; began the practice of medicine in 1857; married Bertha Hill Feb., 1857; second, Hallie Cagle, Nov., 1894; was assistant surgeon Fifth Confederate regiment under Col. B.J. Hill; now engaged in the practice of medicine Beersheba Springs; has been practicing medicine in a portion of four counties for over fifty years; member of the Christian church.

Source: Who's Who in Tennessee, Memphis: Paul & Douglass Co., Publishers, 1911; transcribed by Kim Mohler

BRYAN, David Hampton

Physician; born Morrison, Tenn., Dec. 20, 1858; Irish-Danish and French descent; son of John Alexander and Charlotte Elizabeth (Hampton) Bryan; father's occupation farmer; educated at Winchester (Tenn.) Normal; graduated

at Nashville, Tenn. degree of M.D. Feb. 25, 1890; in early life was a public school teacher; married Fannie L. Brixey Nov. 1, 1883; member Masons, Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World; former Co. Health Officer, 1899-1905; member of M.E. Church, South, and Superintendent of Morton Memorial Sunday school, Monteagle, Tenn.; engaged in the practice of medicine at Monteagle, Tenn. Source: Who's Who in Tennessee, Memphis: Paul & Douglass Co., Publishers, 1911; transcribed by Kim Mohler

THE DIXIE HIGHWAY & US 41 7 US 41A

Ralph Thompson

Introduction- The 20th Century history of Grundy County was heavily influenced by the Dixie Highway and its successors, US 41, US 41A and Interstate 24. To appreciate how these roads came about, it is important to appreciate the relationship of government to roads in the 1800s.

Throughout the 1800s and in Tennessee up until the 1920s, most all roads were viewed as a local affair. As such, the roads were the responsibility of the individual counties and even the individual communities within a county. Tennessee required that each able-bodied man with a team (horses or mules) give 5 days per year to local roadwork. ⁱ

The following provide excellent insight into how roads were maintained in Grundy County in the late 1800s and early 1900s. In 1897, as it had been for a number of years, the county was divided into districts and a "Road Commissioner" appointed for each district. James E. "Jim" Scruggs served District 4 - roads north of Beersheba Springs. This consisted in the Beersheba to McMinnville Road, which was divided into 3 sections: Hill's Mill Road (Hill Road forming the northeastern county boundary.), Walker Road (Philadelphia Church to Northcutt's Cove Road), Middle Point Road (Gross's Cove to Beersheba), Grassy Ridge Road (Stone Door Gulf to Beersheba), and the Peak Mountain Road (Old Stage Road).ⁱⁱ

Each of the above sections had an appointed overseer and a group of local men assigned to work the road. Each road section was provided with 5 to 10 shovels and picks as the only tools for maintenance. For the year of 1897, a total of \$148.77 was paid for labor, material, and equipment on the above roads.ⁱⁱⁱ

As a state, Tennessee had attempted to aggressively promote roads and road building as early as the 1830s by using a State Bank to provide financing for

local and regional roads. This program had ended by the 1840s, and it would be the late 1800s before the State became heavily involved in road building again.^{iv} In the 1800s most inter-county roads were privately chartered turnpikes, with county roads falling under the jurisdiction of the local county court. It was 1916 before the Federal Road Act, which provided limited funding at the federal level, was passed.

The Dixie Highway- In the early 1900s, the automobile brought rapid change to America. In 1901 Ransom E. Olds produced 425 cars in Olds' first year of operation. In 1908, Henry Ford introduced the Model T and produced 10,660 vehicles that year. In six short years Ford introduced the moving assembly line, and production rose to 300,000 cars in 1913. The price of the Model T dropped every year for the next 14 years.^v American had transportation for the masses!

While the American motorist wanted to travel, good, or at least better, roads were needed. Northern businessmen, who had invested in Florida real estate, envisioned a future for southern tourism, if suitable better roads could be developed. Southern businessmen and farmers viewed roads as essential to economic development and prosperity. In November 1914 at the annual meeting of the American Road Congress, William Gilbreath of Indianapolis introduced the idea of constructing a north-south interstate highway. Over the next several months he travel extensively promoting this idea.^{vi}

On April 3, 1915, at a meeting in Chattanooga, the Dixie Highway Association was formed with seven states participating. Other states joined soon thereafter.^{vii}

The initial proposal was for a single road that in Tennessee would have been routed Nashville, Murfreesboro, Manchester, Pelham, Wonder Cave, Monteagle, Tracy City, Sequatchie, and Jasper, crossing the Tennessee at Rankin Ferry [site of current US 64 bridge across Nickajack at Hale Town] and on to Chattanooga. This was documented in a special supplement distributed to the press and published just prior to the meeting in Chattanooga.^{viii}

Initially it was proposed that R. M. Payne's Toll Road would be utilized as the Monteagle/Pelham section and automobiles would be charged \$1.00 for passage between Wonder Cave and Monteagle. Later Payne offered to donate the road if the highway would use the route through Grundy County.

A month later, May 20, 1915, plans changed and the concept of the Dixie Highway was expanded to two Division, Eastern and Western. In Tennessee the

Eastern Route would be through Knoxville and Ashville, North Carolina, with the Western Route being through Nashville, Chattanooga, and Atlanta. What can be referred to as the Dixie Highway System was born.

At the same May meeting the final route through Tennessee was set as Nashville, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Winchester, Cowan, Sewanee, Monteagle, Jasper, Whitwell, then across Walden's Ridge to Chattanooga. ^{ix} Grundy County had been bypassed.

Prior to the May meeting and final route selection, Tennessee's Governor Rye had appointed Col. Shook from Grundy County and a Mr. Allison representing Marion County to determine the best route. Mr. Allison, being from South Pittsburg, wanted the road routed along Battle Creek and near South Pittsburg. He took the position that Marion County would not contribute to the building of the road unless it was routed down Battle Creek then up the valley to Whitwell and across Walden's Ridge. ^x Faced with losing the road to a Huntsville alternative, apparently Grundy accepted Marion County's proposal.

There was high drama playing out on the east side of Marion County as well. C. S. James, President of the Association, Chattanooga business man, and developer of a resort hotel and golf course on Signal Mountain, decided that the road should be routed from Whitwell across Signal Mountain – much to his personal advantage. The Association, instead, chose to route the highway along Suck Creek Road, bypassing Signal Mountain. Mr. James promptly resigned and started a movement to build the "James Road".^{xi}

The Association intended for the project to move forward at a rapid pace; however, apparently, Marion County was slow to respond, or at least slow to develop a plan for the road. As a result, a month later, on June 14, 1915, the Dixie Highway Association assigned an engineer to the field to develop an alternate route through Sequatchie and Grundy Counties, bypassing Marion completely.^{xii} [Probably a route similar to the present State Route 111].

Marion County apparently got the message and responded rapidly because by late July, only one month later, the newspaper was applauding Marion County's road building efforts, especially its farmers who were donating land and labor to build the road.^{xiii}

By March 1916, everything had been pledged from Nashville to Sewanee to the Marion County line. Marion County had appropriated enough to construct the

road to the top of the mountain above Battle Creek. All that remained unfunded was a 5 1/2 mile stretch on top of the mountain [Monteagle segment].^{xiv}

A major work day was held on May 31, 1916, with citizens from Tracy City and Sewanee joining with citizens of Monteagle to work on the Dixie Highway. ^{xv} Local businesses would close on the special workdays and the Ladies Auxiliary would prepare a “dinner on the ground” for the workers.

There were delays due to funding for the portion of the highway on top of the mountain from the Franklin County line to the brow of the mountain. Citizens from Monteagle, Tracy City, and Sewanee were urged to find a way to complete the road prior to October 1, 1917, or the road might be lost.^{xvi} In the summer of 1917, the Association summarized the Sewanee/ Monteagle portion of the road as follows.

“While the mountain construction is in such shape that the old mountain detour must still be used, the entire road could be completed within three months if funds were available and labor could be procured. \$300,000 should be sufficient to put through this unfinished gap.” ^{xvii}

From 1915 to 1927, when the Dixie Highway Association disbanded, nearly four thousand miles of roads along the designated route of the Dixie were upgraded. Improvements were primarily paid for by the local community or by state funding.

The highway's route is well documented in several documents including the 1923 Dixie Highway System Map, 1925 Mohawk-Hobbs Guide, 1925 Clawson Travel Guide, and 1927 Rand McNally Road Atlas.

Federal Government’s Involvement in Road Building- Throughout the 1800s, roads and road construction was viewed as a local affair. In 1893 the first federal agency was formed, Office of Road Management, to be an advisory body to the states. It would be 1916 before the Federal Road Act was passed to provide funding to the states. Even then the priority was placed on RFD (Rural Free Delivery) routes over long-distance roads. In the early 1920s, the federal government began to increase the role it played in interstate roads. Just as the Dixie Highway System was being essentially completed in 1926, a nationwide system of roads was identified by the federal government. Standardized black-and-white, shield-shaped signs bearing U.S. route numbers replacing “named” interstate highways like the National, the Lincoln, and the Dixie.^{xviii}

In Tennessee, roads were viewed as a local responsibility until Governor Austin Peay overhauled the Department of Highways in the 1920s. When he became Governor in 1922, the state had 244 miles of paved roads, most of which were the Dixie Highway. By 1927, there were over 4,000 miles of paved roads.

US 41- As a part of the 1926 Federal Roads Project, US 41 was proposed in 1925 and actually had signs erected in 1926. It ran from northern Michigan at Lake Superior to southern Florida. This was when State Route 2 from Chattanooga to Murfreesboro was first identified as US 41/State 2.

US 41A- US 41 Alternative did not come into existence until the 1940s. Initially, in 1926, US 41 in Tennessee ran from Chattanooga, through Murfreesboro, Nashville, and Clarksville before continuing to Hopkinsville, KY. In 1929 US 41 north of Nashville was divided with the Clarksville route being designated US 41 W and what had been US 241 through Springfield, TN, being designated as US 41 E. US 41, Nashville to Chattanooga remained unchanged.

xix

In 1943 changes were made to the highway designations. US 41 E & W were eliminated and replaced by US 41 and US 41 Alternate (US 41A). North of Nashville what had been US 41 E became US 41, and what had been US 41 W became US 41A. ^{xx}

By 1944, US 41A had been extended south of Nashville following State Route 11 to College Grove, then following State Route 16 through Shelbyville and Tullahoma to Winchester. US 41A followed US 64 from Winchester to Monteagle where it rejoined US 41. ^{xxi} US 41A was not a replacement for the Dixie Highway. In fact, it only followed a very short section of the Dixie from Shelbyville to Monteagle.

¹ *Mrs. Grundy*, June 7, 1928, "Fults Announces for State Senate"

¹ Commissioner's Road Books, [Grundy] County Court Clerk's Office, June, 1891 – October, 1899

¹ *Ibid.*

¹ Susan Douglas Wilson, *Middle Tennessee Genealogy*, Vol. VII. No. 4. Spring 1994, 148-152

¹ Timeline of Automobile Achievements, National Academy of Engineering, 2014

¹ Pam Ecker, "The Historic Context of the Dixie Highway"

¹ *Grundy County Times*, Dixie Highway Supplement, April 1, 1915

¹ *Ibid.*

¹ *Grundy County Times*, May 27, 1915

¹ *Times*, June 3, 1915

¹ *Ibid.*

¹ *Times*, June 17, 1915

¹ *Times*, July 29, 1915

¹ *Mrs. Grundy*, March 13, 1916

¹ *Grundy*, May 31, 1916

¹ *Grundy*, March 3, 1917

¹ *The Dixie Highway* 1917, vol. 3, pp. 1-7

¹ Pam Ecker, "The Historic Context of the Dixie Highway"

¹ <http://www.us-highways.com/>

¹ American Association of State Highway Officials records

¹ *Ibid.*

THE BUD PAYNE RIDGE GHOST

Roy Wince Mayes

A story told April 1, 2011, by Roy Wince Mayes – 82 years old from Grundy County, now living in FL, told to Janelle Layne Taylor, granddaughter of Bud & Angie (Meeks) Payne.

The Bud Payne Ridge divides Payne's Cove from Burrows' Cove. Roy and Blant Mayes lived on the Payne's Cove side of the ridge. The Elk River is at the base of the Burrows' Cove side of the ridge.

"Both my father Roy Mayes and Uncle Blant Mayes told this story many times, so they knew it to be true.

Daddy had a dog with 4 or 5 pups, and he wanted to teach the dogs to tree, so Daddy and Blant started up the Bud Payne Ridge for this excursion. Blant lived right at the foot of the mountain at the time there by a spring. The dogs were out in front and got to the graveyard fence up on top of the ridge ahead of Daddy and Blant. Just as they arrived the dry leaves began to stir around. It startled the mother dog. She turned and ran away and would not come back when called. Her pups followed her and also refused to come back when called. Daddy and Blant were "spooked" by this strange behavior on the part of the dog, so they decided to get away from the rustling leaves as well. They took off down the side of the mountain with the sound of crunching leaves behind them all the way. When they stopped, the crunching stopped; when they resumed hurrying down the mountain, the crunching leaves resumed also. It wasn't long until Roy and Blant were completely down the side of the mountain and threatening to shoot whatever was making the crunching noise. It continued until the men reached the fence at the bottom of the ridge, and Roy said, "I'm going to shoot you. He pulled the trigger, and they both ran away.

Daddy could never see anything that might have been making the noise, but never again were they able to get the mother dog or her pups to go up to the Bud Payne Graveyard."

The only know graves in the Bud Payne Graveyard were the female red-headed twin babies who were buried by the garden fence at the back of the mountain home of their parents William Elson “Bud” Payne and his wife Mary Angeline Meeks Payne.

DR. WILLIAM ANDREW JACKSON, JR. (1863-1941)

Jackie Layne Partin

In the winter of 1977, I found myself living back in my home country of the United States of America, seven months pregnant without a doctor. No doctor wanted to take on a case like mine, but an older, retired, wonderfully caring, ex-military doctor did just that. You see, military doctors didn't get to choose their patients or turn down any wounded or dying soldiers, so when, and if, they assimilated into the civilian medical fields, they tended to receive whoever needed help. Monteagle had its own retired ex-military physician.

William Andrew Jackson, Jr. was born in Baltimore, Maryland on Sept. 4, 1863. His parents were William, Sr. and Sarah J. (Robinson) Jackson. On Dec. 6, 1898, twenty-seven-year old William married Lillian Gertrude Smith, daughter of Oren Bryan and Lillian (Hyde) Smith in Williamsburg, Massachusetts. The couple were parents to William Oren (medical doctor in NY), Robert Wayne (minister of the gospel), and daughter Winsome Genevieve “Win” (m. Leslie Ashton Wilson).

On Aug 31, 1917, Dr. Jackson was called into military service during WWI as a Captain from the Officers Reserve Corps. Eight months later he was promoted to “Major” at Camp Gordon, GA. He was assigned to the Av Sec Sig School of Aeronautics for a few months; he then became the Post Surgeon until his discharge. He never saw overseas duty, but he served in Atlanta, GA, Americus, GA, Camp Greene, NC and Montgomery, AL. On Aug. 26, 1919, he received an honorable discharge when his service was no longer required. We must remember that Dr. Jackson was not a young man when called to serve in 1917; he was fifty-four. Like my doctor in 1977, he chose to retire from the military and work in the populace arena.

Dr. Jackson moved his family to Monteagle in late 1919. He took up residence in the house across from Fairmount Station. It was possibly the big house on the hill that served as Monteagle's kindergarten some years later. Tracy City also

benefited from his decision to move to this part of the country when an extension office was opened there in the Frederic Schwoon home.

Dr. Jackson attended seventy-year-old Mary J. Clark for four days before her death from the effects of tuberculosis and kidney failure on Dec. 7, 1920. On July 17, 1915, another patient was Annie Anderson who died from a cerebral hemorrhage. Dr. Jackson did not get to attend Anthony Aylor when he died May 19, 1928, but he signed his death certificate. For eight months, he tended to Louise J. Partin in 1934 and 1935, but she lost the battle on June 29, 1935 when she died of bronchitis and pneumonia. He could not save the lives of all his patients, but he was there to hold their hands and possibly offer up a prayer. I once had a doctor to visit me at my home, and before he left, he prayed for me. That sounds untrue, but it isn't. Doctors used to be like members of our families.

On Mar. 8, 1941, Dr. William A. Brewer tended Monteagle's old, ex-military doctor as he lay dying from a heart condition. At the age of seventy-seven Dr. Jackson passed on to serve in another world. His wife later moved to Winchester, Franklin County, but spent the last four weeks of her life in the Wrenn Nest Rest Home in Monteagle, Grundy County, TN. Oct. 2, 1949, Gertrude was placed beside her husband in the Monteagle Cemetery.

Transcribed From the Pages of *Mrs. Grundy* newspaper,

Dec 1922-Jan 23

“Reminiscences of Railroading”

By W. W. Knight, in Birmingham News, Dec. 10, 1922

Letter from Writer Birmingham, Ala, Dec 30, 1922 to Editor,

Mrs. Grundy

Contributed by Jackie Partin

PART I

“How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood—and every fond spot that my young manhood knew.” Such meditations led me to write this article

regarding the early locomotives of the Tracy City branch which I understand you have deemed of sufficient interest to republish in your paper.

I have photographic reproductions of the "Sewanee" and the "Colyar", and if arrangements can be made to permanently display them in a suitable public place, preferably the waiting room of the railroad station I will be very glad to forward them.

My vivid recollections of these engines are only surpassed by the cherished memories I have of my associates and acquaintances in that long ago, to whom I take this opportunity to extend each and every one my most cordial greetings.

Very Sincerely Yours,

W. W. Knight

(This is not the beginning article, but this is where we start for lack of the Mrs. Grundy newspaper with previous articles in them.)

Jim Rust- *(This is the Dec 21, 1922 article.)* Jim Rust was engineer of the "Colyar" in 1881, at which time the old shop and round house was located about half way between the "company store" and "old mines." At the time this photograph of the "Colyar" was taken (1884), she stood opposite the "old shops," across the turn table, beside an engine shed. She was then out of commission, and is here shown undergoing a stripping preparatory to being led away to her final destination, consigned not to his Satanic Majesty, but to a man named Moses at Cincinnati, who, being a greater economist than the former, will nevertheless completely dissect her, subjecting each member to every form of torture metal is heir to in that purgatory from which they will speedily emerge a metal of greater refinement and value.

The railroad leading to Tracy City was that portion of the company entitling it to the full name, Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, until 1887, at which time the line was sold to the N. C. & St. L. Railway. This branch line leaves the

main line two miles east of Cowan, Tenn. It was dubbed the "Goat Road," because it ascends the Cumberland Mountain for a distance of six miles of almost continuous reverse curves at the grade of 112 feet to the mile. At the summit is situated the town of Sewanee, Tenn., and from there along a table land, the road extends to Tracy City, a distance of 12 miles.

Equal distant between these two points lays the town of Monteagle, famous as a Summer resort and Chautauqua. Previous to 1881, this village was known as Moffat Station.

In 1883 (or 1888—jp), a new shop and round house of stone construction was finished, located nearer to and below the "company store," the third and top floor of which housed the general offices of the company in three rooms.

"Sewanee" Remodeled- In this new shop, the "Sewanee" underwent a complete transformation, which accounts for her more modern appearance, the old crosshead water pumps having been discarded and an injector fitted to the right side of the boiler. The long straight smokestack had been replaced by the ten regulation diamond type of stack, having a screen in the center, supported horizontally within the stack at its widest portion. The tank of her tender had been cut away at the rear to the regulation slope. This style is still maintained by modern engines in switching service. The driving wheels were equipped with a Saulberry (?-jp) steam brake. This was not only the first power brake ever used upon a T. C. I. locomotive, but was of the very first type of steam brake applied to any locomotive south of the Ohio River.

The long boiler with its overhanging firebox extending to the back of the cab, sat centrally upon the driving wheels so as to give the maximum tractive power, they being but 40 inches in diameter. Provided with both front and rear sand boxes, she was at all times prepared to exert her maximum power in either direction.

The cylinders (1? by 24 inches) had flanges along their upper portion by which they were bolted to the sides of the smoke box, upon an angle to conform to the center line of motion; of the drivers, their lower portion being bolted to an extension of the engine frames that supported bumper timber, to which was fitted the link and pin coupler and front step. The cylinders were fitted with plain unbalanced side valves, which were oiled only through the tallow cups on top of the steam chest when the throttle was closed, this usually being done when the engine was drifting down grade, at which time the fireman would go out on the running board, open the tallow cup valve with his foot, fill the cup with melted tallow, or if no tallow could be obtained, cottonseed oil was substituted.

Within the steam dome was a v. shaped double ported throttle box into which a corresponding throttle valve lay. The throttle valve stem was housed within a pipe extending from the dome into the cup at which end a packing gland was fitted to projecting throttle valve stem was fulerumed (?-jp) a simple throttle lever without a quadrant.

Hard to Handle- Since the full boiler pressure was exposed to the top of the throttle valve and no means provided for lubricating its large area of bearing surface, the power required to open and close the throttle made it desirous and almost necessary for the engineer to have at hand a 10 pound wooden block for that purpose. Through the use of this crude contraption, a great deal of physical labor was expended especially during the switching service. If the block was carried upon the boiler, where it could be more conveniently reached, it seemed to have a pernicious propensity to turn up on the toes of the engineer, so he was forced to deposit it upon the floor of the cab after each application to the throttle lever. The continued contortions of the engineer in that athletic exercise may have developed the muscles of the arms and back, but at the expense of his otherwise genial disposition, the evidence of which was audibly given together

with much heavier blows upon the throttle lever than his cooler judgment would have dictated as necessary.

(Jan 4, 1923 article) Like a spirited horse surprised at an undeserved lash, the “Sewanee” would jump forward and register her indignation by a rapid succession of snorts when a blow of miscalculated force was applied toward opening the throttle in the emergency of curbing her, the block would again be so injudiciously applied to the opposite side of the throttle lever as to cut off her character seemed to change to that of a mule as she began to sulk. In such a manner would she so convince the engineer of the futility of such intemperate treatment that he would immediately suppress his personal feelings in the matter and coax her forward with several light, friendly taps, when immediately a blast of better understanding would seem to be established between the two.

The reputation of these two engines as “men killers” was sufficiently established by the manual labor required to handle them, but to that had been added a record of more violent deaths.

There is one particularly atrocious murder to record against the “Colyar.” This happened one dark night along the 70’s when, like a tamed elephant suddenly gone bad, she, left the track while ascending the mountain.

Engineer Pursued- Either by jumping or being thrown from the engine, the engineer, Jim Legg, lauded upon his feet and ran down a ravine. By chance, though seemingly vindictive, the engine, after turning a complete somersault sidewise, righted herself upon her wheels and followed the engineer, who, unfortunately, became tangle in a briar patch and was there caught by the engine and scalded to death. This incident seemed so uncanny, that the superstitious imaginations of the road men were quickened when passing the scene of that accident.

It was told at the expense of one engineer of the “Sewanee” that while ascending the mountain one night he imagined that he saw among the smoke and sparks issuing from the smokestack the form of a coffin, whereupon, at the completion of his job and never again ran a locomotive. It was not an unusual occurrence for such accidents to be recorded, especially upon the mountain side, for when an engine left the track there, it was most certain to roll over, or strike out oblique downhill such a distance from the track that a temporary track would have to be laid to the engine, connecting with the main line so that the engine could be recovered.

On one such an occasion during the winter of 1883 the “John H. Inman” turned turtle. I hailed with delight an opportunity to go down to that wreck as a food bearer to my father, who, with his crew, was recovering the engine in the manner mentioned above. The “Sewanee” had been into temporary service as a substitute for the disabled engine, and, as that was before she had been rebuilt, she appeared as does the “Colyar” in the present picture of that engine.

Securing my two blankets upon the boiler head within the cab, I made the trip from Tracy City to the scene of the wreck with Jim Rust and Mat Cope upon that engine. As the engine reached the beginning of the steep descending grade of the mountain, Cad Roddy and Mack Summers, the two brakemen, who had been riding upon the engine for comfort (there being no caboose to the train) crawled out over the sleet-covered loaded coal cars, making that perilous venture upon all fours, to set up the hand brakes and, with Mat Cope twisting the tender brake wheel of the engine, the train was kept under control.

(PART II IN SEPTEMBER PATHFINDER)

CORRECTIONS

I strive to keep everything correct in the Pathfinder, so if you spot a mistake, please let me know! Send me an email to Sharon@snghere.com.

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 Wooteen on Cumberland mountain on the first Monday, being the fourth day of October A.D. 1847, and 72nd Year of the Independence of the United States, present the worshipful Anderson S. Goodman chairman John Borrows, John M. Morrow, Elias Smith, John Fults, William Dugan, Daniel Saine, Richard Bradford, James Lockhart, Harris Gilliam, Robert Tate, esquires Justices.

Ordered by the court that Benjamin Roberts be appointed overseer of the road in the room of Jourdin Sanders, and have the same bounds and hands, and Silas Saunders, to work and keep the Same in repair.

Ordered by the court that Lovill Sartain be appointed overseer of the road in the room of John Warren and have the same bounds and hands to work and keep the Same in repair.

This day David Burrows, WJ Calhoun, James Sartain, JB Webb, John Warren, John Burrows, Solomon Meeks, LD Tucker, LD Sartain, Isaac Roberts, Ephrain Phillips and William Tucker who was summoned by the Sheriff in pursuant to an order for this court to enquire into the State of the body and mind of Eli Cleveland. Reported to court that after being `duly sworn, they diligently enquired into the state of Said Eli Clevelands mind, find him to be a lunatick and incapable of attending to business, whereupon the Court appointed Jane Cleveland Guardian of the Said Eli Cleveland, who entered into bond with David Burrows, Solomon and RP Webb her securities condition as the law directs, and took the oath prescribed by law for Guardians.

This day the court allotted to AM Blair the following bounds and hands to open and keep in repair the road of which he is overseer (towit, beginning at the bridge on Elk River where the Stage Road to the point of the mountain to the county line to Caldwell's old bridge, thence up the river with its meanders to the beginning to open and keep the Same in repair commencing at the Widow Pattys, thence with the road as now runs, passing Jospeh Bradshaws, thence as marked by Joseph Bradshaws, thence as marked by Joseph Bradshaws and

others a Jury of View, who reported at April term last, thence passing the mouth of Charles Lowes lane, to the mouth of Saunders Land.

Ordered by the court that David Goodman be released from paying for but \$50 worth of land, it being a mistake in listing \$250, when it should be only \$50, and this order shall be a sufficient voucher for the tax collector on Settlement for the same.

This day Anderson S. Goodman Esqr, tendered his resignation as a Justice of the Peace of Grundy County which was received by the court. Whereupon the court elected John Burrows Chairman, in the room and Stead of the Said A.S. Goodman, and also, elected Richard Bradford esquire on of the quoram.

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.

1870 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS OF GRUNDY COUNTY

Dykes, M.V.- improved acres, 30; woodlands, 20; other unimproved acres, 20; cash value of farm, \$400; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 2; sheep, 4; swine, 15; value of livestock, \$100; Indian corn, 25; Irish potatoes, 100; sweet potatoes, 30; orchard products, \$50; animals slaughtered, \$100; all produce, \$450.

Trotter, James- improved acres, 25; other unimproved acres, 200; cash value of farm, \$300; horses, 1; milch cows, 1; other cattle, 2; swine, 2; value of livestock, \$200; Irish potatoes, 200; orchard products, \$50; all produce, \$300.

Tate, Robert- improved acres, 20; other unimproved acres, 100; cash value of farm, \$200; horses, 1; milch cows, 1; other cattle, 7; sheep, 12; value of livestock, \$150; Indian corn, 100; oats, 20; Irish potatoes, 50; sweet potatoes, 15; all produce, \$200.

Layne, Isaac- improved acres, 30; other unimproved acres, 100; cash value of farm, \$200; horses, 2; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 8; sheep, 13; swine, 35; value of

livestock, \$300; Indian corn, 100; oats, 30; Irish potatoes, 100; sweet potatoes, 20; animals slaughtered, \$50.

Lowe, William- improved acres, 10; other unimproved acres, 100; cash value of farm, \$200; milch cows, 1; value of livestock, \$100; Irish potatoes, 150; sweet potatoes, 30; animals slaughtered, \$30 (?); all produce, \$375.

Bower, J.M.- improved acres, 12; other unimproved acres, 114 (?); cash value of farm, \$150; Irish potatoes, 100; sweet potatoes, 25; animals slaughtered, \$25; all produce, \$330.

Shilt (?), Casper- improved acres, 10; other unimproved acres, 100; cash value of farm, \$200; Irish potatoes, 125; sweet potatoes, 10; animals slaughtered, \$30; all produce, \$300.

Sitx, William J.- improved acres, 25; other unimproved acres, 100; cash value of farm, \$200; horses, 1; asses & mules, 3; milch cows, 4; value of livestock, \$300; Irish potatoes, 100; all produce, \$200.

Sits, William- improved acres, 50; other unimproved acres, 900; cash value of farm, \$1000; horses, 2; milch cows, 2; working oxen, 5; swine, 30; value of livestock, \$400; Irish potatoes, 50; sweet potatoes, 30; all produce, \$100.

Tate, Jazeal- improved acres, 20; other unimproved acres, 80; cash value of farm, \$300; horses, 1; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 3; value of livestock, \$200; Irish potatoes, 150; sweet potatoes, 30; animals slaughtered, \$100; all produce, \$200.

Walters, William- improved acres, 30; other unimproved acres, 150; cash value of farm, \$300; horses, 1; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 3; value of livestock, \$100; Irish potatoes, 120; sweet potatoes, 30; animals slaughtered, \$25; all produce, \$300.

Tate, Elisha- improved acres, 20; other unimproved acres, 150; horses, 1; milch cows, 3; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 5; sheep, 5; swine, 30; value of livestock, \$200; Irish potatoes, 160; sweet potatoes, 42; animals slaughtered, \$18; all produce, \$218.

Tate, Jazeal- improved acres, 75; other unimproved acres, 200; cash value of farm, \$400; horses, 1; milch cows, 2; working oxen, 7; swine, 30; value of livestock, \$250; Irish potatoes, 100; sweet potatoes, 75; animals slaughtered, \$39; all produce, \$340.

Tate, L.F.- improved acres, 40; other unimproved acres, 100; cash value of farm, \$200; horses, 1; milch cows, 2; working oxen, 5; sheep, 7; swine, 25; value of livestock, \$300; wool, 15 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 250; animals slaughtered, \$64; all produce, \$400.

Tate, Davidson- improved acres, 40; other unimproved acres, 100; cash value of farm, \$200; horses, 1; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 5; sheep, 7; swine, 30; value of livestock, \$250; wool, 10 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 330; animals slaughtered, \$75; all produce, \$500.

Smith, William H.- improved acres, 20; other unimproved acres, 100; cash value of farm, \$200; horses, 1; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 5; sheep, 7; swine, 25; value of livestock, \$200; Irish potatoes, 110; sweet potatoes, 160; animals slaughtered, \$100; all produce, \$390.

PAGE TOTALS: improved acres, 457; woodlands, 20; other unimproved acres, 2641; cash value of farm, \$4800; horses, 14; asses & mules, 3; milch cows, 28; working oxen, 21; other cattle, 37; sheep, 55; swine, 222; value of livestock, \$3050; Indian corn, 200; oats, 75; wool, 25 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 2195; sweet potatoes, 397; orchard products, 100; animals slaughtered, \$626; all produce, \$4853.

PAGE 6, DIST 6, TRACY CITY

Sweden, Green- improved acres, 20; woodlands, 65; cash value of farm, \$100; asses & mules, 1; milch cows, 3; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 1; sheep, 15; swine, 40; value of livestock, \$300; Indian corn, 25; wool, 40 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 110; sweet potatoes, 40; animals slaughtered, \$100; all produce, \$250; farm machinery, \$10.

Roberts, R.B.- improved acres, 30; woodlands, 4000; cash value of farm, \$4000; horses, 1; asses & mules, 2; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 2; swine, 50; value of livestock, \$600; peas & beans, 5; Irish potatoes, 200; butter, 50 lbs.; wax, 20 lbs.; honey, 50 lbs.; animals slaughtered, \$200; all produce, \$200; farm machinery, \$150; wages paid, \$500; market garden produce, \$1500.

Meeks, Esther- improved acres, 30; woodlands, 70; cash value of farm, \$1500; horses, 1; asses & mules, 1; milch cows, 1; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 2; sheep, 2; swine, 75; value of livestock, \$550; Indian corn, 30; oats, 20; wool, 20 lbs.; peas & beans, 6; Irish potatoes, 100; sweet potatoes, 40; orchard produce, \$75; butter, 30 lbs.; honey, 40 lbs.; home manufactures, 35; animals slaughtered, \$150; all

produce, \$550; farm machinery, \$75; wages paid, \$25; market garden produce, \$10.

Nunley, Emanuel- improved acres, 30; woodlands, 270; cash value of farm, \$1500; horses, 1; milch cows, 1; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 2; sheep, 6; swine, 30; value of livestock, \$290; Indian corn, 60; wool, 10 lbs.; peas & beans, 5; Irish potatoes, 100; sweet potatoes, 20; orchard produce, \$10; butter, 50 lbs.; home manufactures, \$50; animals slaughtered, \$75; all produce, \$400; farm machinery, \$50.

Coulson, E.A.- improved acres, 25; woodlands, 575; cash value of farm, \$1000; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 1; sheep, 15; swine, 18; value of livestock, \$250; Indian corn, 25; wool, 30 lbs.; peas & beans, 6; Irish potatoes, 10; sweet potatoes, 25; animals slaughtered, \$75; all produce, \$250.

Lockhart, J.W.- improved acres, 30; woodlands, 1970; cash value of farm, \$3000; horses, 2; milch cows, 4; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 3; sheep, 21; swine, 65; value of livestock, \$700; Indian corn, 50; oats, 60; wool, 40 lbs.; peas & beans, 8; Irish potatoes, 60; orchard produce, \$50; butter, 100 lbs.; animals slaughtered, \$140; all produce, \$1575; farm machinery, \$150; wages paid, \$700; cheese, 150 lbs.; hay, 3 tons; hops, 10 lbs.

Hadley, Louis- improved acres, 25; woodlands, 75; cash value of farm, \$1200; working oxen, 1; other cattle, 2; sheep, 3; swine, 6; value of livestock, \$50; winter wheat, 400; Indian corn, 35; oats, 65; Irish potatoes, 160; sweet potatoes, 40; butter, 80 lbs.; animals slaughtered, \$130; all produce, \$675; farm machinery, \$30.

Parsons (?), Jesse- improved acres, 30; woodlands, 200; cash value of farm, \$1000; milch cows, 1; working oxen, 4; other cattle, 1; sheep, 10; swine, 15; value of livestock, \$300; wool, 25 lbs.; peas & beans, 6; Irish potatoes, 150; orchard produce, \$50; home manufactures, \$50; animals slaughtered, \$140; all produce, \$600; farm machinery, \$150.

PAGE TOTALS: improved acres, 220; woodlands, 7225; cash value of farm, \$13,300; horses, 5; asses & mules, 4; milch cows, 15; working oxen, 14; other cattle, 15; sheep, 95; swine, 343; value of livestock, \$3390; Indian corn, 225; oats, 145; wool, 165 lbs.; peas & beans, 36; Irish potatoes, 890; sweet potatoes, 165; orchard produce, \$ 135; butter, 360 lbs.; wax, 20 lbs.; honey, 90 lbs.; home manufactures, \$135; animals slaughtered, \$1010; all produce, \$6300.

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_____*Number of books ordered* _____*Total price of books ordered plus 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***

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ⁱ *Mrs. Grundy*, June 7, 1928, "Fults Announces for State Senate"

ⁱⁱ Commissioner's Road Books, [Grundy] County Court Clerk's Office, June, 1891 – October, 1899

ⁱⁱⁱ Ibid.

^{iv} Susan Douglas Wilson, *Middle Tennessee Genealogy*, Vol. VII. No. 4. Spring 1994, 148-152

^v Timeline of Automobile Achievements, National Academy of Engineering, 2014

^{vi} Pam Ecker, "The Historic Context of the Dixie Highway"

^{vii} *Grundy County Times*, Dixie Highway Supplement, April 1, 1915

^{viii} Ibid

^{ix} *Grundy County Times*, May 27, 1915

^x *Times*, June 3, 1915

^{xi} Ibid.

^{xii} *Times*, June 17, 1915

^{xiii} *Times*, July 29, 1915

^{xiv} *Mrs. Grundy*, March 13, 1916

^{xv} *Grundy*, May 31, 1916

^{xvi} *Grundy*, March 3, 1917

^{xvii} *The Dixie Highway* 1917, vol. 3, pp. 1-7

^{xviii} Pam Ecker, "The Historic Context of the Dixie Highway"

^{xix} <http://www.us-highways.com/>

^{xx} American Association of State Highway Officials records

^{xxi} Ibid.

GRUNDY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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SOCIETY MEETINGS

The Grundy County Historical Society meets quarterly (March, June, September, 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 \$20.00 for an Electronic Membership with e-mail delivery of The Pathfinder or \$30.00 for Regular Membership with postal delivery of The Pathfinder. All memberships expire 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 gchswbmaster@hotmail.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**

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Heritage Center	heritagecenter@blomand.net
Library	heritagelibrary@blomand.net
Museum & Administration	history@blomand.net

Website

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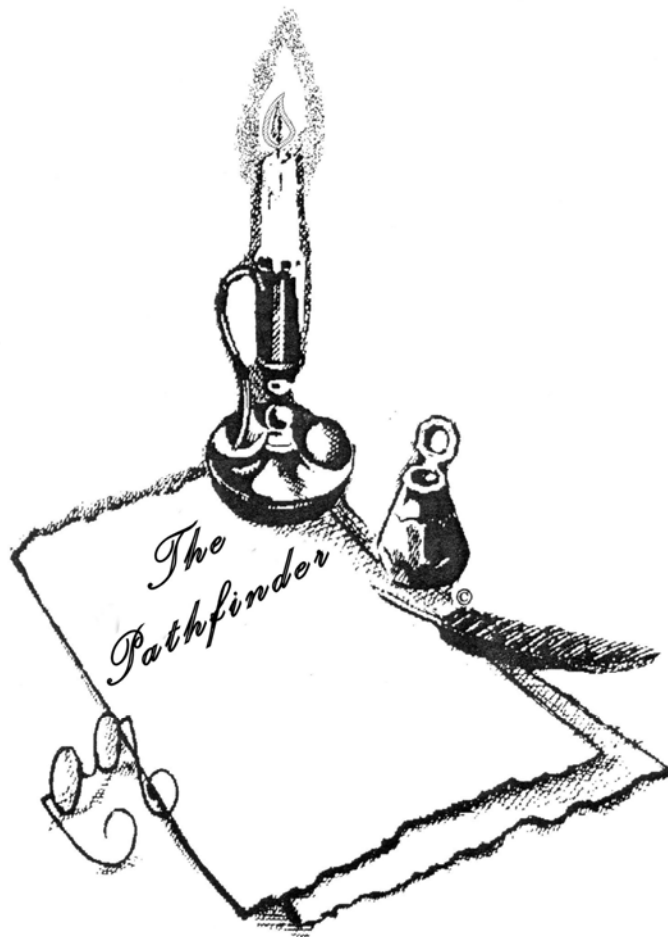


**Grundy County Historical Society
P.O. Box 1422
Tracy City, TN 37387**

The Pathfinder

A Quarterly Publication of the Grundy County Historical Society

Grundy County, Tennessee



Vol. 20 Number 3 – September 2015

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Oliver Jervis

We are averaging 200 visitors per month during 2015 at the Heritage Center. Most of these visitors have been awed by the professionalism, quality and extensiveness of both the museum and library and research center. A few of the comments recorded in 2015 have included: *“Beautiful displays, very interesting information. Thank you.”*; *“We especially loved the Highlander Folk School info., Thanks”*; *“very interesting”*; *“very good”*; *“excellent”*; *“Great”*; *“outstanding”*; *“Super”*; *“Beautiful place”*; *“The library is a great meeting spot”*; *“Fantastic”*; *“will revisit”*; *“interesting & informative”*; *“Very delightful. Lots of childhood memories”*; *“Fascinating and well done museum”*; *“Fantastic”*; *“Cool”*; *“Amazing work, I look forward to sharing Grundy County’s history”*; *“Awesome Facility!”*; *“Wonderful”*; *“Glad to be here”*; *“Good history”*; *“I love this place”*; *“So much to learn about-Thanks!”*; *“Very nice/Friendly”*; *“I think it was great.”*; *“very good for the community”*; *“Educational”*; *“Awesome!”*; *“I loved it!!”* and on and on.

We are preparing a video or documentary to publicize the Heritage Center. The narrative for the video appears in this edition of The Pathfinder. The narrative will be spoken in a film with graphics that depict the covered subjects. When completed we intend to circulate the video widely including to children at schools on the plateau.

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 and family histories. If you would like to send information for consideration for publishing in the Pathfinder, please send to Sharon Goodman, 118 Orange Tree Lane, Georgetown, TX, 78626.

THE HERITAGE CENTER: A NARRATIVE

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Oliver Jervis

To go through life with no interest in what happened before you appeared on the scene is to go through life with the outlook of a child. These words attributed to

Cicero by Historian David McCullough reflect the mission of Grundy County Historical Society to inspire all of the people and communities of the South Cumberland Plateau, its coves and valleys, to understand who they are and how they are connected in history with interrelated pathways. It has developed a Heritage Center located in Tracy City as an enhancement to the region. It has entered into agreements with other historical and preservation organizations to coordinate in a single place the cultural heritage of the region. The other organizations include Beersheba Springs Historical Society, Chikamaka Cultural Preservation Organization, Monteagle Sunday School Assembly and Swiss Historical Society of Grundy County. Knowledge of the rich history of the area and appreciation of its impact upon life far beyond the local scene is necessary for a mature understanding of who lives here and who may aspire to live here. It is also instructive to a wider audience of the lessons experienced on the plateau.

The Heritage Center consists of a museum and a library and research center. The museum includes eight galleries that depict themes of history that grew out of the plateau that had national or international impact. The library focuses on the people who lived on the plateau for family, cultural, and historical research with sources and proper equipment to access sources for such research.

The first gallery of the museum shows how the plateau developed through geologic eras with an emphasis on the formation of coal during the Pennsylvanian period.

The second gallery portrays the Chickamauga Native Americans, their alliance with the British during the Revolutionary War in 1775, and their development of five towns along the Tennessee River. The gallery shows how the Chickamauga strove to prevent white American settlement into Middle Tennessee by attacking boats on the Tennessee River heading to Middle Tennessee and by using the ancient Cisca Trail from St. Augustine, Florida. The trail crossed the plateau at what is now Monteagle and descended into Middle Tennessee on a section known as Nickajack Trail. From the trail the Chickamauga attacked settlements that had been established at Nashboro, Murfreesboro and other sites in hit and run raids. The gallery tells the story of Joseph Brown, a white boy captured in 1788 from one of the boats heading for Middle Tennessee. He was taken into captivity and placed with one of the families of the Chickamauga. He learned the trail system. In a prisoner exchange he was released to the American settlers. In 1794 he guided the militia led by Major James Ore along the Cisca Trail to Nickajack Town where the militia destroyed the principal Chickamauga towns.

The Chickamauga dispersed, many to the plateau, where they were when the plateau was opened for white settlement. In time many of them intermarried or otherwise cohabited with the settlers and took their surnames. By 1828 they were so mixed into the settler population that they were bypassed by the Trail of Tears removal. Their descendants are today a significant part of the population of the plateau.

The third gallery is Summerfield. Summerfield is where Lilian Johnson developed an agricultural cooperative in 1915 known as KinCo., described by her as “a co-operative association of city and mountain folk with a kindred purpose”. She initiated the Grundy County Fair there, and brought May Justus and Vera McCampbell to Grundy County as teachers. The Gallery contains a collection of the writings of May Justus, poet, storyteller and author of children’s books that impart wisdom from life in the Appalachian Mountains.

In 1932 Lilian Johnson turned her property over to Myles Horton and Don West for the development of Highlander Folk School. The gallery depicts her active support of the school and the support and involvement with the school by May Justus and Vera McCampbell. The history of this unusual institution is told with words and spectacular photographs. The school, devoted to economic justice and social equality, developed bottom up education methodology. It was active in labor organization training in the 1930s and 1940s and later in the 1950s and 1960s in non-violent civil rights training. Most civil rights leaders attended seminars at the school including Rosa Parks shortly before she triggered the Montgomery, Alabama bus boycott. The school has been acclaimed to be one of the seven most important sites in the civil rights movement.

The fourth gallery tells the story of Monteagle Sunday School Assembly. Southern leaders in the Sunday School movement selected Monteagle in 1882 for a southern Chautauqua patterned after the one established in 1874 at Lake Chautauqua, New York by a Methodist Bishop, John Heyl Vincent, and Lewis Miller, a Methodist layman who was an inventor and manufacturer. Both had a passion for education strengthened by circumstances that deprived them of the education they would have liked to have completed. Initiated as a place where Sunday School teachers could come to learn how to teach, the movement influenced the cultural history of United States in education, in religion, in concern for reform, in discussion of important issues, in the arts, and in entertainment. Those who partook of the movement were largely middle class people who came for a summer day, or a week, or an entire season, to study, to enjoy idyllic surroundings, to be fortified and instructed in their Protestant faith,

or to be innocently amused. The first Chautauqua program was held on the grounds of Monteagle Sunday School Assembly on July 17, 1883. Assemblies for programs have been held every summer since then. In 1982 the Monteagle Sunday School Assembly was placed on the National Register of Historic Places by the United States Secretary of the Interior.

The fifth gallery is a mural of Beersheba Springs. It was the first white settlement on the plateau. A chalybeate spring was discovered there in 1833 by Beersheba Cain. Believing the water to have medicinal value, a tavern was built in 1837 to accommodate travelers and visitors. John Armfield, a retired slave trader, in 1854, purchased 1,000 acres, the original tavern, proprietor's room, a row of guest cabins and Buck White's residence. He proceeded to enlarge the tavern into a fashionable watering place hotel. He further built twenty cottages to the specifications of persons to whom he leased lots. Two of the cottages were given to Episcopal Bishops James Otey and Leonidas Polk in an effort to influence the selection of the plateau as a site for The University of the South. In this he was successful as well as in influencing Eugen Plumacher to recommend the plateau as the site for a Swiss Colony at Gruetli. Beersheba Springs under John Armfield's influence became a summer resort for southern plantation owners in the lower south. The Civil War interrupted the fortunes of the southern plantation owners and the cottages acquired by them were taken back by John Armfield. Many of the cottages were later acquired by successful merchants and professionals from Nashville and other places in Middle Tennessee. Many of their descendants own the cottages today. The hotel struggled after the Civil War and in 1941 was acquired by the Methodist Conference of Middle Tennessee who operates it as a conference and retreat center. Beersheba Springs has been placed on the National Register as a historic district.

The story of the development of the southern steel and iron industry begins in Tracy City at the Wooten Coal Mine. This story of the *New South* is told in the sixth gallery. The Sewanee Mining Company had been formed in 1852 to develop coal mining on the plateau. It built the Mountain Goat railroad from the Nashville to Chattanooga main line in Cowan up the mountain to Sewanee and began mining operations at Coal Bank (near present day St Andrews – Midway) in 1856. There was little coal there and what coal was there was of poor quality. The company then extended the railroad tracks ten miles through the forest to the site where coal had first been discovered about 1845. The Wooten Mine was opened with the first load of coal shipped on November 8, 1858. The Sewanee

Mining Company had exhausted its financial resources by 1860 and filed for reorganization as Tennessee Coal and Railroad Company. It faced lawsuits from Tennessee creditors in a Tennessee state court and foreclosure of bonds in federal court by New York bondholders. The Civil War intervened with first the Confederates taking over the mine and in July 1863 the Federals securing control of the plateau and the mine. By the end of the war the mining operations at Tracy City were in shambles. In 1866 Arthur St. Clair Colyar, an attorney representing the Tennessee creditors, effected a settlement wherein, in a reorganized company, \$400,000 of common stock was issued, purchased by him, and used to pay off the Tennessee creditors. The New York bondholders agreed to take new mortgage bonds from the reorganized company to settle their claims.

Colyar was one of the architects of the *New South*. These advocates believed that the future of the South following the Civil War depended on the South moving from economic dependence on a single agricultural crop with occasional cottage industry to diversification of agriculture and a more industrialized modern economy that could produce products in mass. With this objective in mind, Colyar and those associated with him set about to determine if the bituminous Sewanee Seam coal mined in the Wooten Mine could be converted into coke with sufficient heat intensity to be used in blast furnaces with iron ore and limestone to produce pig iron. Pig iron is the basic ingredient for the manufacture of iron and steel products. The Fiery Gizzard makeshift blast furnace was erected to determine if coal from the mine would coke. The Fiery Gizzard produced fifteen tons of pig iron before it fell apart, proving that coke burned from Sewanee Seam coal could be used successfully in blast furnaces to produce pig iron. One hundred and twenty coke ovens were built at the Wooten Mine site in 1873 and Tennessee Coal and Railroad Company contracted for the use of convicts from the Tennessee State Penitentiary to work in the mine and tend the coke ovens.

The gallery depicts how Tennessee Coal and Railroad Company grew into a reorganized Tennessee Coal Iron and Railroad Company that by 1892 controlled 60% of the coal and iron ore reserves in Tennessee and Alabama and most of the iron and steel production resources between Chattanooga and Birmingham. It had become an industrial empire. In 1904 it moved its offices from Tracy City to Ensley Town near Birmingham. In 1907 it was acquired by United States Steel Corporation in a transaction approved by President Theodore Roosevelt as not to be in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Coal mining on the plateau continued with the formation of Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company by E. L. Hampton, the railroad station agent at Tracy City. In 1905 the Mountain Goat Railroad, by then owned by Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, was extended to Coalmont. In 1917 it was extended again to Palmer where coal mining operations were continued until the 1990's when mining ceased on the plateau due to labor discord and environmental issues with the coal. The Mountain Goat Railroad tracks were removed in 1973 from Coalmont to Palmer and in 1985 from the rest of the route.

After Sewanee Mining Company in 1857 found coal mining unprofitable at Coal Bank and the area that is now Sewanee, it offered 5,000 acres of its holdings in that area to trustees of the Southern Dioceses of the Episcopal Church for the establishment of a Southern University. Had not the mining company's railroad up the mountain from Cowan and the Nashville and Chattanooga main line been in existence, the site would not have been considered even with the generous offer of land. Thus, land unsuitable for the mining of coal but with a railroad for access became the site for The University of the South.

This university brought many people with cultural experiences different from those who had pioneered the area. There was a thin but well distributed native population of about 150 people in the vicinity. To this native population were added clergymen, academics, administrators, civil war widows, construction workers and even a Negro servant group. The mix produced a new culture with the university being the major economic force. There were clashes within the cultural mix but in time they resolved differences. Today the university has, among other things, become a renowned center for learning that includes environmental and ecological study of the Cumberland Plateau through its Environmental Studies Program, a Landscape Analysis Laboratory, Forestry and Geology Programs as well as through other disciplines and endeavors. Today its campus has grown from the initial gift of 5,000 acres from Sewanee Mining Company to over 13,000 acres, much of which is used for environmental learning and lessons in preservation and conservation of the land.

Gallery 7 tells the story of the government of Switzerland, facing chronic economic depression and overpopulation during the mid-1800s, conceiving the notion that if it could depopulate itself, its economic plight might improve. It sent emissaries to the United States to locate places where willing Swiss citizens might move or colonize. Eugen Plumacher was commissioned with such a mission. Introduced to the southern Cumberland Plateau by John Armfield,

Plumacher recommended to the Swiss authorities an area of the plateau in Grundy County, southeast of the Beersheba Springs resort. The Swiss were farmers. The land was divided into 100 acre parcels. It was heavily forested and required clearing. The Swiss upon arrival cleared the land. They took the thin plateau soil, enriched it with lime brought from the base of the plateau, and made it surprisingly productive. They established an Agricultural Society and kept extensive records that are today housed at the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

The immigrants flowed from Switzerland from 1869 to about 1920. It was written 25 years after the establishment of the Colony:

There is a Swiss Colony in Grundy County, Tennessee, which seems like a part of a foreign country, so perfectly have they kept their native habits and customs, and style of architecture in the building of their little cottages. There are carvers there whose quaint work finds ready sale. Market gardening is a feature of the colony, and those who can talk English take the produce to town and sell it. Their wines have taken several premiums, and it is a rare treat to go through their-well kept vineyards. One of the remarkable phases of life is the great age to which they attain, there being several centenarians among them and nonagenarians not being at all uncommon. The mountains surrounding them, while not so high or grand as their native Alps, are sufficiently steep to keep them from being lonely for the sight of their native hills, and none of them has ever returned to Switzerland, although a number of them have grown quite wealthy and could go if they wished.

As observed by Clopper Almon in the Preface to the 2010 Edition of *The Swiss Colony at Gruetli* by Frances Helen Jackson, *When the mechanization of agriculture began to induce massive, nationwide out-migration of farm labor, the young Swiss were in the position to move into the American mainstream. The first realm of out-migration was within Grundy County where descendants of*

the Swiss have become business, professional, political and community leaders. The descendants of the immigrants have formed the Swiss Historical Society of Grundy County that owns an intact Swiss farm of about 30 acres that it preserves and from which it conducts an annual celebration supported by the Swiss embassy in Atlanta. It further maintains artifacts from the period the colony existed in a gallery at the Heritage Center.

Pioneers on the Cumberland Plateau as well as their Native American predecessors were dependent on the forest. The forest was their habitat as well as the habitat of the wildlife that they hunted for food. The forest provided them with materials with which to construct their homes and shelters for their livestock. The forest was a most important part of their environment. It provided them with the isolation that supported their independence.

The timber industry has become a major economic driver of the Cumberland Plateau and has had a significant impact on the people and their culture. Its story is told in Gallery Eight. There was a major harvest of timber on the plateau from 1880 through 1920. Lumber mills were established and provided employment for people who began clustering in community centers. Isolation of the people began to disappear but their independent spirit remained. Dinky narrow gage trains were run from the coves to transport timber to the mills. Large tracts of land were acquired by timber interests. Most of the large or virgin timber was cut; only timber in the most remote areas was spared. Salvage Gulf in Grundy County was one area that was not cut over.

One of the largest lumber mills in Tennessee, complete with carpentry shop, was Sam Werner Lumber Co. in Tracy City. It was owned by a family that had originated in Switzerland. 15,000 acres were under the ownership of the family at the height of the company's operations, including 3,400 acres in Savage Gulf, 500 of which were with virgin timber. In 1974 the grandchildren of Sam Werner, Sr., the immigrant founder of the lumber mill that bore his name, sold the Werner holdings in Savage Gulf to the State of Tennessee to enable the forest to be conserved as a part of the newly created South Cumberland State Recreation Area (South Cumberland State Park). This launched an era of land conservation on the South Cumberland Plateau that preserves substantial areas of the plateau for conservation and public benefit. This same family in 1997 extended their concern for conservation through a sale of 1,200 acres adjacent to Grundy Forest State Natural Area for incorporation into the Fiery Gizzard Trail portion of the State Recreation Area. Another timber/lumber family in Grundy County, the Greeters, aided the conservation efforts of the State of Tennessee by selling

lands owned by them for inclusion in the newly formed South Cumberland State Recreation Area.

The trees cut throughout the 1880 - 1920 period were by manned cross cut saws and snaked out of the coves and hollows with mules and teams of horses or oxen. Thirty years later the chain saw had been developed which facilitated clear cutting of the forests with removal of the cut timber with tractors and other machinery. This process often impaired the landscape with significant ground impaction and attendant soil erosion. Persons employed in the industry fiercely defended the accelerated timber cutting practices but others living within the plateau culture abhorred it and began protests movements.

Paper companies established pulp mills in the 1970s and thereafter became the principal consumers of the timber harvesting. This was now secondary growth timber harvesting. The paper companies further acquired vast land holdings on the plateau. After clear cutting the hardwood, pine plantations were planted. The fast growing pine was harvested for pulp in the paper mills. At the beginning of the 21st century a pine bark beetle infested the pine plantations. The paper companies began divesting themselves of their land holdings on the plateau and the State of Tennessee has acquired some of the former paper companies' land incorporating it into the state park system. These timber land owners have been much less generous with the divestment of their holdings for public use conservation purposes than were the Werner and Greeter families before mentioned. They tend to favor sale for development or for investment by large pension funds.


The South Cumberland State Recreational Area has grown to 23,386 acres with ten parts. It is managed by a Park Manager with a staff of park rangers. They lead hikes and interpretative programs for the public.

The histories of families on the plateau are a major focus of the Heritage Center. Its library and research center provides the means for the public to learn about themselves. One such case involved a family with Native American heritage. They thought their grandmother of Native American heritage had been abandoned by her biological father. Using the facilities of the Heritage Center library, they found that the father of the grandmother had not abandoned her but had made arrangement for her adoption into a well to do family. An adoption certificate and photograph of the adoptive parents was found. Through the research the family was able to accomplish at the Heritage Center, the spirits of the family were uplifted to learn that their ancestral great grandparent had

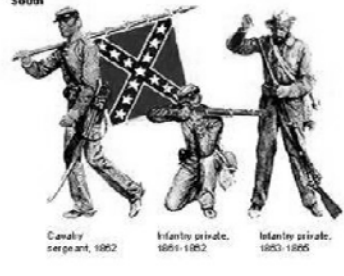
made a good effort to find a proper home for the child he could not care for himself.

Civil War Soldiers of Coffee County Tennessee

North



South



Cavalry sergeant, 1862 Infantry private, 1861-1862 Infantry private, 1863-1865

SPECIAL PUBLICATION SERIES BY COFFEE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

2-page report on each soldier containing military history
& family genealogy (parents, grandparents, siblings, wives, children)

Book 1 - surnames A, B	Book 2 - surnames C-F
Book 3 - surnames G-J	Book 4 - surnames K-Mc
Book 5 - surnames N-S	all available now \$25 ea.
Book 6 - surnames T-Z, due out in November 2015	

**CCHS Office open Wed, Fri, Sat 9-1 at Historic Courthouse
Manchester - 931-728-0145**



GREAT NEWS FOR THE GRUNDY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY!

In August the South Cumberland Community Fund awarded a grant in the amount of \$7,406.05 to our organization. The funds will be used for an important project by our Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company Library (TCCCL) in the Heritage Center.

Based on 5 priorities identified by Library Director, Janelle Layne Taylor, GCHS member Carla J. Hill volunteered to write grants focused on the TCCCL. From crafting an initial proposal in March, to crucial written input provided by President, Oliver Jervis, the grant proposal went through a final editing and proofreading from Carla. After submitting the grant proposal on May 1, 2015, we hoped for the best.

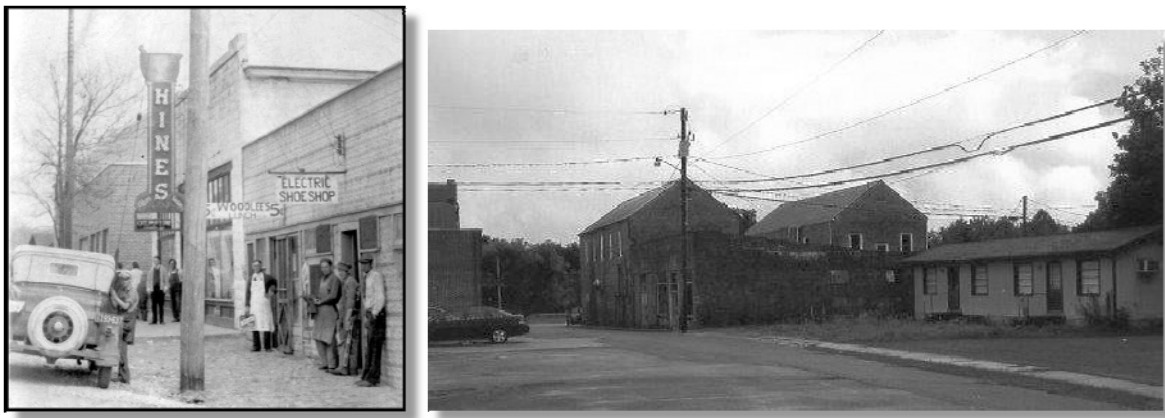
This grant will enable the Historical Society to purchase library software to identify, organize, and improve public access to its holdings. In addition, the grant will support the temporary employment of a library para professional to implement the project and train volunteer staff in managing the Society's records and special collections in the future. The library and research center holds approximately 1,600 books, photographs albums, and newsletters, as well as thousands of loose historical documents that date as far back as the 1840s, including volumes of records pertaining to the coal, iron/steel, and railroad industries of the region. Next year our website will contain enhanced information of materials in the TCCCL collection.



The recipients were honored on Sunday, August 2nd, at 2:30 at Otey Parish Church in Sewanee.

The South Cumberland Community Fund cultivates leadership and resources, across the South Cumberland Plateau. For more information, signing up for their newsletter and to donate, please visit this excellent organization's website: <http://southcumberlandcommunityfund.org>

The "Root Cellar" has come a long way. We are now looking for special project assistants who can volunteer a few hours during the beginning of each week or for a few hours on some Saturdays. Please contact Janelle Taylor at (931) 592-6008, email: heritagelibrary@blomand.net



This once busy Tracy City street is almost vacant now. Gone are the shoe shop, drug store, the dime store, and the café. The only remaining business still operation is the Annex Café, which is located at the front of the street on Railroad Avenue.

GRUNDY COUNTY, TENNESSEE MARRIAGE LICENSES,

1850-1874

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

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GRUNDY COUNTY, TN (1850-1874)

Lewis, Mary Jane	married	Heard, John	08 Oct 1858
Limmings, David W.		Sweeton, Eliza	17 Aug 1872
Lockhart, Elizabeth		Tate, John L.	13 Oct 1858
Lockhart, James		Massingale, Tennessee	04 Feb 1869
Lockhart, James M.		Anglin, Lincha	16 Oct 1962
Lockhart, Mary		Tate, R.	26 Jul 1866
Lockhart, Mary Ann		Nung, John J.	03 Jan 1863
Lockhart, Vance H.		Tate, Prudence	14 Oct 1853
Lockstone, John		Southerland, Betsy	01 Mar 1867
Logan, W.J.		Brown, Francis	06 Aug 1870
Long, T.B.		Griswald, Sophia	04 Mar 1858
Lowe, Elander		Disheroon, Theodore	25 Jun 1870
Lowe, Luda		Garner, Adam	19 Mar 1869
Lowe, Mary L.		Crouch, Elisha	22 Jan 1861
Lowe, Tomglin		Brown, Anna Maria	06 Jan 1870
Lowe, William P.		Sitz, Faithy	12 Apr 1874
Lumbas, Samantha		Myers, Tyra	23 Apr 1863
Lusk, Anderson		Cunningham, Louis Ann	18 Jul 1857
Lusk, Byrd		Lusk, Catherine	19 Sep 1859
Lusk, Catherine		Lusk, Byrd	19 Sep 1859
Lusk, James		Sanders, Catherine	05 Mar 1861
Lusk, John		Lusk, Rhoda	10 Jan 1860
Lusk, Rhoda		Lusk, John	10 Jan 1860
Lusk, Samuel		Dykes, Mary Ann	01 Nov 1866

Lusk, Sarah	Wooten, John	16 Jan 1860
Lusk, William H.	Warren, Cynthia	18 Oct 1860
Lynn, Mary	Smart, Joseph	31 Dec 1866
Mabee, Charles	McGeorge, Mary A.	26 Nov 1872
Mabry, Anderson	Guinn, _____	21 May 1866
Mabry, Anderson	Guinn, Lettia	21 May 1866
Marguet, Frank P.	Roddy, Mary	11 Sep 1874
Markin, Phelix	Braly, Mary	16 Oct 1858
Marler, Elijah	Keys, Emily J.	26 Jun 1872
Martin, M.E. Miss	Gibbs, Wm.	05 Aug 1859
Martin, Mary	Tourdin, M.M.	03 Sep 1867
Marton, Isiah	Smith, Elizabeth	14 Feb 1858
Marton, Vina	Brazzleton, Dennis	25 Dec 1871
Masin, D.H.	Ferrill, N.J. Miss	06 Dec 1870
Massingale, Tennessee	Lockhart, James	04 Feb 1860
McBee, Charles	McGeorge, Mary Ann	26 Nov 1872
McBride, Nathaniel	Green, Malissa	14 Dec 1867
McBride, W.M.	Northcut, Sarah K.	18 Sep 1871
McCampbell, A.L.	Parks, L. Sarah	14 Oct 1870
McClure, James	Fults, Sallie	24 Dec 1872
McCorkle, Rachel	Lankford, Wm.	30 Nov 1871
McCraw, Eveline	Caldwell, John	04 Jan 1867
McCraw, Fanny	Northcutt, H.A.	26 Jul 1862
McCraw, Barber	Kilgore, Alexander	06 Oct 1857

McCullough, James	Levan, F.A. Miss	16 Aug 1872
Moore, Louisa	Cliavilano, John	13 Dec 1850
Moran, Mary	Thomas, Jonathan	08 Feb 1868
Moran, Peter	Gillam, Malinda	24 Mar 1874

OF HEROES, POTATOES AND SILVER DOLLARS

Carl Goodman

I had the usual heroes as a boy. The silver screen of the Dixie Theater in Tracy City, my hometown, was the source of many—from cowboys to starlets. I didn't care much for Roy Rogers. Gene Autry was okay, but I learned later that he wasn't really a cowboy, but a minor-league baseball team owner and television executive. As for starlets, Jane Russell and Susan Hayward were worth every penny of the 12-cent admission.

My real heroes came into the picture in the early 1950s. They were not cowboys or starlets. Rather, they were the strong, raw-boned young men from the mountain who hitchhiked some 1,800 miles to the annual potato harvests in Idaho and returned with their pockets full of silver dollars.

I couldn't wait to join them—not just for the silver dollars but also for the adventure of going west. A century earlier, New York editor Horace Greeley encouraged young men to go west while he stayed in the East and made his fortune.

The first silver dollar, according to Wikipedia, was minted and circulated in 1794. Despite efforts by our government since then to promote its use, most Americans prefer the one dollar bill. Most of us remember the Susan B. Anthony dollar coin, first issued in 1979 and again in 1999. That dollar coin was unpopular also as it was too similar in size to a quarter.

I still cherish the memory of seeing those “heroes” in Tracy City proudly paying for their purchases around town with silver dollars. A silver dollar would have gone a long way then, say, at the Annex Café, where a cup of coffee may have cost a dime.

My heroes certainly did not get wealthy working the potato harvests. It's unlikely they made more than 75 cents an hour, the minimum wage in 1950, and they would have been working alongside migrant workers from Mexico. They most likely would have been pickers, filling the burlap bags that would then be picked up by tractors pulling trailers. A bushel of potatoes weighs 60 lbs., which would have been just about a sack full. My heroes may, in fact, have been paid by the sack instead of the hour. Seventy-five cents would be about \$10 in today's currency.

My family had its own domestic potato harvest. We planted potatoes not just in our garden but in our grandmother's and any neighbor's plot that would have set idle. Our father loathed idle land and hands. We kept seed potatoes in our root cellar and every spring we would cut these into pieces, making sure that each piece had an "eye," or sprout, that would produce a spud. We dropped these pieces into plowed rows at certain intervals and then piled dirt around them. During one spring planting, our mother unknowingly "planted" her wedding band. We had a good crop of potatoes that fall but, alas, no crop of wedding bands. We did, however, eat potatoes from that patch carefully, just in case.



Idaho potato harvest in the 1950s.

Digging Up Some Potato History

Most of us have some history with potatoes. After all, it was the potato famine in Ireland in the 1840s that brought an estimated one million of our ancestors to these shores. The culprit was a blight that swept through Europe, wiping out the

potato crop in many countries, including Ireland, where the working class lived largely on potatoes. The famine left many with no choice but to emigrate. Over the course of the famine, nearly one million people died from starvation and disease and another million left Ireland for America and Canada.

We can thank Sir Walter Raleigh, according to Wikipedia, for introducing potatoes to Ireland in 1589. It took nearly four decades for the potato to spread to the rest of Europe. It was easier to grow than wheat or oats and contained most of the vitamins needed for sustenance. You could feed 10 people for every acre cultivated. The Inca Indians of Peru were the first to cultivate potatoes. Spanish Conquistadors, who conquered Peru in 1536, liked the flavor of potatoes and carried them to Europe.

Digging deeper, potatoes arrived in the American colonies in 1621 when the governor of Bermuda, Nathaniel Butler, sent two large cedar chests of potatoes to Governor Francis Wyatt of Virginia in Jamestown. The first permanent potato patches in North America were established in 1719, near Derry, N.H., by Scotch-Irish immigrants. From there the crop spread across the country.

Some Oddities

Oddly enough, Idaho, our country's largest potato producer, didn't start growing them until 1836, when missionaries moved west to teach the native Indians how to grow crops instead of hunting and gathering. The Nez Perce Indians were likely the first commercial vendors of Idaho-grown potatoes. They traded fresh potatoes for clothing and other goods to settlers traveling west by wagon. When gold was discovered in Idaho in 1860, potatoes were critical to feeding the multitudes of miners in the lead, gold and silver camps.

When the Russet Burbank variety was developed in 1872, according to the Idaho Potato Commission, the state's potato industry began to flourish. By 1951, when my heroes would have been in the field, Idaho-grown potatoes were worth more than \$1 per cubic weight. In 1955, a patent was filed for the "Grown in Idaho" label. Its goal was to stamp each potato with the Idaho name. Unfortunately, after 20 years of trying, this stamping effort ceased and moved more successfully to the state's license plates. An attempt in 2006 to remove this moniker was met with public outcry.

Today, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Idaho is the country's potato powerhouse, harvesting more than 13 billion pounds of potatoes

annually—about one third of all the country’s crop—employing about 40,000 Idaho residents and creating revenue of about \$2.7 billion.

On a lighter note, we can thank Thomas Jefferson for introducing French fries (pommes frites) to America when he served them in the White House during his presidency, 1801-1809. He came to enjoy them while serving as our ambassador to France.

For potato chips, we can thank railroad magnate Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt. In 1853, while vacationing in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Vanderbilt complained that his potatoes were too thick. To spite his haughty host, Chef George Crum sliced some potatoes paper thin, fried them in hot oil, salted and served them. To everyone’s surprise, Vanderbilt loved his “Saratoga Crunch Chips.” Potato chips have been popular ever since.

And on that note, we’ll cash in our “chips.”

The author has published articles in previous issues of the Pathfinder. He lives in Winchester with his wife Hilary and teaches at Motlow State Community College in Lynchburg.

Transcribed From the Pages of *Mrs. Grundy* newspaper,

Dec 1922-Jan 23 “Reminiscences of Railroading”

By W. W. Knight, in Birmingham News, Dec. 10, 1922

Letter from Writer Birmingham, Ala, Dec 30, 1922 to Editor,

Mrs. Grundy

Contributed by Jackie Partin

PART II

The Wreck

Slowly passing the scene of the wreck in this manner, strong arms were held out to assist me to alight into a 10-inch blanket of snow, while the engine crew carefully handed down the two baskets to other eager hands.

Promptly gathering around a big fire, one making coffee in the tallow pot of the No. 7, another using her coal-scoop as skillet, others for a gin for persimmons and black haws, a never-to-be-forgotten feed was enjoyed by all.

About two hours later, my attention was attracted to what appeared to be the continuous firing of a gun into the sky, but, being at so great a distance below the mountain, we could hear no report. Upon asking one of the men what it was, he told me it was the “Sewanee” backing up to the “V” and that she would pass us after a while on her return trip.

The “Sewanee” having no screening in her front end or smokestack, continued the pyrotechnical display by throwing upward high into the sky the incandescent cinders small enough to pass through her flues, by which we could trace her progress. Slowly, but surely, she wove in and out around the reverse curves, picking her way carefully around each spur of the slope and then recede closer to the mountain side to avoid a chasm, all the while illuminating the wilderness around her. Now we would hear her exhaust as she rounded a point, then, as if*(continued on last page which I cannot find-jp).*

(Jan 11, 1923 article) Clamorously announcing her arrival at our side by a slipping of her driving wheels, producing a fit of demoniacal laughter, as thought to frighten us, she temporarily gasps while the engineer sounds upon the sand pipes, and immediately resuming her monotonous berating upon the weird wilderness of snow, rocks and barren trees, as disclosed by her garish eye, she thunderously asserts for the benefit of all in general and of those behind her in particular: “Turn me- loose and hell can’t-catch-me.”

Goaded on by the fireman and head brakeman, one opened the fire door at intervals of 15 seconds each for the other to throw in a scoop of coal, and she rebelliously coughing it up the stack in a veritable apoplectic fit, disdainfully sweeps on with her train (of ten empty coal cars of 30,000 pounds capacity each), following in a serpentine motion on-on-with the ever insistent, tough diminished voice of protest; “Turn-me-loose-hell-can’t-catch-me,” until again the only evidence we retain of her continued wrath is the distant view we have of her upward shower of fire, and we are prone to believe that she has at last discovered the futility of making further audible protestations.

“Sewanee” Overhauled

Within a short period of time after the No. 7 had been restored to usefulness, the “Sewanee” was placed in the back shop for a well merited reconstruction. When

she emerged from that hibernation she was like a butterfly transformed from the worm she had been. She was given into the charge of P. H. Farrell as engineer and George Barnett as fireman and put into service as a switch engine. She was placed on the East Fork branch track in front of the tool house, and near the front entrance of the old school house, at the time this photograph was made.

These photographs were loaned by the writer in 1893 to Locomotive Engineering, a monthly journal published in New York, which accounts for that name appearing upon them.

In addition to the "Sewanee" and the "Colyar," there were six other locomotives in the service of the T. C. I. on the Tracy City branch: The "James O. Warner," No. 3, was of the same type as the "Sewanee" and the "Colyar," but slightly larger. The "A. M. Shook," No. 4; the "E. O. Nathurst," No. 5; the "Thomas O'Connor," No. 6; and the "John H. Inman," all of the same size and built by the same locomotive company as were the first three engines mentioned. The No. 8 was purchased for the South Pittsburg division, and received no name. The No. 9 was of the consolidated type built by the Baldwin Locomotive works. This engine, which was purchased in 1886, was about as large as any at that time in service anywhere; having cylinders 20 X 24 inches and perhaps was the first consolidated engine south of the Ohio River. So epoch-making was her ponderosity that a cigar manufacturer of Nashville, Tenn., produced a brand of cigars in her honor (?) by giving it the name of the "9-Spot" and further identified it by having a picture of that locomotive appearing upon the lid of the cigar box. Just what motive impelled him to commit this libel upon the "9-Spot" still remains a mystery. No doubt his intentions were legitimate, but it was the result of an inspiration of his advertising genius, it is only fair to say that his idea, as well as the product, fell flat upon an outraged public. It requires a good memory to cherish such a prejudice for 36 years but loyalty to the "9-Spot" demands it.

Significance of Names

As to the significance of the names attached to the other engines: The "Sewanee," No. 1, represented the first terminus of the road, that geographical as well as educational eminence where is situated the University of the South. The "A. S. Colyar," No. 2, like many of these namesakes of eminent personages, failed most lamentably to position to sustain the dignity of that gentleman and scholar, the editor and propriety of The Nashville American, under whose name she masqueraded.

The “James O. Warner,” No. 3, except for two minor exhibitions of willful perversity, led a most exemplary career. By the versatility of her talents, rising from the monotonous drudgery of switching service to become the first passenger engine per se of that line, she honored the name and energetically emulated the activities of the vice president, who somewhere, Nashville or New York, labored as valiantly and progressively for the interests of the company herself.

The “A. M. Shook,” No. 4, and the “E. O. Nathurst,” No. 5, being under the close surveillance of their sponsors, conducted themselves decorously, perhaps recognizing the fact that those two gentlemen, general manager and superintendent, respectively, might frown up any unseemly antics. However there have been occasions when, out from under that sobering influence, they became as exhilarated or as, drowsy as the state of their engineers according to the frequency of the applications of the latter to the jug of applejack secreted in the tool box.

The “Thomas O’Connor,” No. 6, and the “John H. Inman,” No. 7, represented to my youthful imagination a couple of older brothers or uncles of the company. The first having too much business at Knoxville, Tenn., and the other in like condition at Atlanta, Ga., to visit Tracy City and witness the prodigious efforts of their bellicose representatives to sustain the prestige of their sponsors, apparently discouraged at time of having to bear this double burden, they would go upon a periodical toot and, leaving the tortuous path of *residue*, ramble down the mountain.

Little sympathy was aroused over the condemnation of the “Colyar” because of her villainous treachery to Jim Legg.

“Sewanee” Mourned

But it was quite different with the passage of the “Sewanee.” Consistently feminine, with an abbreviated bustle, new bonnet and other regalia of bright colors, she made every appearance and manifestation of rejuvenated youth.

Modulating the tone of her voice from the rasping screech of a vixen to one harmoniously suited to her altered appearance, but with her old persistence maintained to the very last (apparently to sustain her in her false courage) that if someone would only turn her loose, hell could never catch her. In such confidence of her ability (if turned loose) to escape such an extremity, she labored diligently for three years, when constitutional complications began to

sap her vitality and she was placed in a back stall of the round house to await her fate.

Despoiled of first one armament and then another to deck the graces of her rivals, she soon became a melancholy sight. With the removal of her headlight lamp, she stared sightlessly upon the slope wall, at the time the agent of that ultimate destination, she had so long sought to flee from arrived to appraise the value of her carcass (involuntarily I thought the name of Faginmore appropriate than Moses).

How unfortunate that no one there in executive authority could have looked into the future and seen what a valuable historical relic the "Sewanee" would have become, and preserved her for that purpose.

Being stripped of her driving rods and eccentric straps, so that she may not do herself an injury, she is attached to the end of a string of coal cars and dragged ignominiously like a felon out from the presence of men who had witnessed her previous periods of triumph.

Incidentally, if not ironically, the "John H. Inman" leads this inglorious parade. Slowly she is led past the company store, where the eyes of the curious note her fallen state. Perhaps a fleeting sentiment passes within the minds of those occupying the throne room above, but she passes on.

At the sawmill, the sawyer stops the carriage that he and his helper may take a last look, and still she passes on. The shop is reached.

The smiths take their irons from the fire and, with their helpers, assemble outside, the men find occasion to group around the grindstone at the big side door, others more bold go outside beside the track, and still she passes on, while good old Uncle Bill Law and Mike Flynn comment upon her history; "I mind the times, etc."

Passing the roundhouse and water tank, without her customary stop for supplies, on, on past the residence of the officers of the company, with no more sign of a salute than that received from several of her early masters sleeping within the cemetery, which she passes most fittingly last, within our sight.

Drifting back to us, not in the voice of the "Sewanee," but that of her exultant captor, we hear in the same old measured tone, as if mocking or derision. "Turn-me-loose, and hell-can't-catch-me."

“WRITE IF YOU GET WORK”

Ed Burnett and Paul Sanders

Life in Grundy County in the mid to late 1920s was a struggle for farmers. Historians now concede that the depression began for farmers several years before the crash of 1929. Agricultural exports were high in the World War I era. All of Europe was at war and food production was all but eliminated. Farmers received unprecedented high prices for their crops. By 1920, all the hostilities were over and European farms were back in production. It didn't occur to farmers in the United States that the prosperity they had enjoyed for the previous decade was coming to an end. By 1930 the depression was creeping over all areas of the economy. The 'North' which had boomed with auto production and its support industries was slowing to a crawl. Even farming jobs in the southern states began to disappear. Farm families reverted to surviving rather than wealth building. By the mid-1930s, Grundy County and the rest of Tennessee was in the depth of the great depression. Many differing opinions exist on what caused the depression and why it lasted as long as it did. There is little disagreement on the negative effects of the depression. Before his death in 2014, I talked at length with my father, L.H. Burnett, about how he was able to survive those years. He told me that for one thing money was hard to come by even if there was work available. It got so bad that the Grundy County government couldn't make payroll and had to give script to its teachers and other county workers. Script was the county's version of an IOU. L.H. Burnett's sister, Lenora Burnett, was a teacher. The teachers had to eat so they had little choice but to exchange it with merchants who would take the chance that Grundy County would eventually make good on its IOU. Cleve Hamby owned a general store in Burrows cove. He was one of the merchants who would exchange the county's IOUs for goods from his store. The rate of exchange was \$0.80 cents per dollar of script.

Farmers could survive the depression better than other professions. They grew their own food and had access to wood for heating in the winter. Clothes rarely 'wore out' but were passed from one child to the next. My grandfather, John B. Burnett, raised mules and sold at least one pair each year. In 1935, he sold 9 cows for \$.05 per pound. In today's dollars, that would be \$0.85 per pound or approximately half of today's beef prices. In addition, selling a portion of his crops allowed him to buy the things he couldn't grow. He bought his first car in

1927 which was a four door Chevy, but he rarely drove it. When the depression hit in 1929, it stayed in the garage he built for it for years at a time. Gasoline was considered a luxury. Life for people in rural middle Tennessee was indeed a struggle.

Any opportunity for a life that appeared to be better than what they had was often taken. News of jobs in the North began to be heard by those seeking better opportunities. The North was considered 'depressed' economically, but opportunities for jobs were still better than in the South. Young men in middle Tennessee tended to migrate to Detroit or Cleveland with a few to Akron, Ohio or Pittsburg, Pa. Men left the South with a bus ticket, a suitcase which contained everything they owned in the world; and if they were lucky, they had a few dollars in their pocket. Their friends and relatives wished them well and urged them to 'write if you get work'. If there was a relative or friend already there, they had a place to stay while a job was sought. Wilson Burnett left home in 1937 and found a job at Chevrolet Gear and Axle. L.H. Burnett arrived in Detroit in 1937 and lived with his brother, Wilson Burnett. A friend from Coalmont, Tn., Mack Burrows, joined them a short time later. Jobs ranged from dish washer to factory worker. L.H. and Mack both got jobs washing dishes, but neither job lasted very long. Unlike today, companies evaluated the performance of its workers on a daily basis. If a worker somehow didn't please the boss, they were told not to return the next day. In order to survive, the immigrants to the North had to learn quickly how to interview for a job. L.H. Burnett told me that he never went to a company and told them that he was "willing to do anything". The successful candidates applied for specific jobs known to be in the company such as 'millwright' or 'vehicle assemblyman'. The ability to identify a specific job implied past experience. L.H. Burnett said that in most cases, the person doing the hiring would say 'we don't have openings in that job but we do have 'so and so'. L.H. Burnett knew that the company would give them a brief training program and it was then up to him to learn quickly in order to keep the job. He got several jobs doing things he had never heard of prior to being hired. L.H. was 18 when he arrived in Detroit and was considered too young by the big auto companies. In addition, L.H. had suffered a hernia earlier in his late teens which automatically caused him to fail any physical that might be required by a company. Wilson managed to get L.H. hired and also took the physical for him. This was a common practice when a prospective employee had a physical problem or was in jeopardy of not completing an employment application. The depression that had begun in 1929 began to recede in 1935 but collapsed back into recession in 1938. The job that L.H. had with

Chevrolet Gear and Axle only lasted a few months, and he returned to Tennessee in 1938. L.H. Burnett worked different jobs back in Pelham, Tn. as well as helping his father on the farm. While back in Tennessee, L.H. began courting his future wife, Gladys Crabtree. In 1939, L.H. Burnett's father, John B. Burnett, died from complications of being kicked by a mule. Wilson Burnett returned to Tennessee for the funeral of his father and lived with his mother through 1940 before returning to Detroit. L.H. was recalled to his job at Chevrolet Gear and Axle in late 1940 so he joined Wilson Burnett back in Detroit. L.H. later went to work for Dodge Truck where he stayed until he was drafted in 1943.

L.H. Burnett's heart remained in Tennessee, in particular, Nashville, Tennessee where his future wife, Gladys Crabtree had moved to finish high school. L.H. managed to visit Gladys with money saved for bus trips. In 1941, they eloped to Kentucky to marry and then moved to Detroit. World War II brought more opportunities for workers for a short while. Realizing that being drafted was highly likely, L.H. and Wilson Burnett found an opportunity to go to school to learn aircraft mechanics. With a diploma indicating that they had completed the training, L.H. was assigned to the Army Air Corps after being drafted. Wilson joined the Navy and became an airplane mechanic in the Pacific theater.

L.H. Burnett was discharged after the war in 1946. He and Gladys chose to return to Tennessee to make a home for themselves and their 3 year old son, Edwin. Wilson Burnett returned to Detroit and worked several jobs before going into the moving business with another Pelham, Tennessee native, Hagen Hamby. Mack Burrows also elected to return in Detroit after the war. Mack Burrows and Wilson Burnett married sisters in the 1950s.

Earl and Lillie Hargis Campbell moved to Detroit in 1934. Earl got a job at Packard (auto company), but the plant soon closed. He then worked at Excello, a well known auto parts supplier. Robert, Rosa and France Meeks moved to Detroit. Robert and France bought a small grocery on Nine Mile Road in Detroit. Dave, Claude and Lee Brown moved to Detroit. "Nuke" Aylor moved to Detroit but didn't stay long. John Henry Fults and Cephus Dyer moved to Detroit and worked in the salt mines. There are still massive salt mines under the Great Lakes. James Henry Hargis and Howard Bennett moved to Detroit and found work at the Ford Motor Company. Ralph Reese from Rutledge Hill also moved to Detroit.

The economic depression of the 1930s caused people to do whatever was necessary to survive. A small percentage of the people chose the illegal side of society but most were willing to go anywhere and do what was available. An example of this instinct to survive was Clayton Paul, "Paul", Sanders who was 10 years old in 1930. His father was struggling to make a living in Grundy County and moved to Huntsville, Alabama in 1933. He found work in a cotton mill and later tried growing cotton himself. Paul Sanders returned to Grundy County in 1935 at age 15 and lived with his uncle, Melvin "Mood" Burrows while working for the W.P.A. Later, he joined the C.C.C. and worked building fire towers for three years. In 1939 at age 19, he enrolled in the Maritime Service School with the Merchant Marines. When WWII broke out in 1941, he left the Merchant Marines and joined the Army. He married Alma Sweeton in 1943 prior to being "shipped overseas" to England and eventually, Germany. Paul Sanders was discharged from the Army in 1945 and returned to Grundy County. Alma's parents, Ed and Maude Sweeton, ran a gas station at the junction of routes 56 and 108.

Jobs in Coalmont, Tennessee after WWII were mostly related to the timber industry and coal mining. Paul and Alma built a house in Coalmont in 1946 and Paul struggled to make a living. Work in the timber industry was winding down and Paul hated working as a miner. In 1947, his uncle Malcom, "Mack", Burrows told him of a job at Dodge Truck. He quickly took a bus to Detroit and landed the job. Shortly, he returned for his wife and young daughter. They lived in a "flat" which is one floor of a multi floor house. Life in this environment was a culture shock for Alma Sanders who had been raised in rural Coalmont, Tennessee. In early 1948 and pregnant with her second child, Alma and her young daughter returned to Coalmont, Tennessee to give birth to her son, Paul Sanders. In late 1948, Clayton Paul Sanders' job with Dodge Truck ended and he returned to Tennessee. The availability of work back in Tennessee had not improved so the desire to find work outside of Tennessee caused Clayton Paul Sanders to look elsewhere. Alma Sanders was adamant that 'he could look anywhere but Detroit'. On New Year's day, Clayton Paul Sanders, Claude Scott and Hubert Hargis (Alma's uncles) left Tennessee going to Oceania, West Virginia. After *briefly* looking in West Virginia for work, the boarded the next bus for Detroit. Paul remembers hearing his father and brothers say they got to Oceania before lunch and left before supper. Claude and Hubert got jobs in the Detroit Salt Mines and remained in Detroit less than a year. Earl Campbell helped Clayton Paul Sanders get a job as a machinist at Packard Motor Car company. Reluctantly, Alma agreed to return to Detroit and in late 1947 she

travelled to Chattanooga, Tn. and took a train to Detroit with a toddler and new baby in tow. Life in Detroit the second time was better for Clayton Paul and Alma Sanders. They were able to rent a home and then buy one in Royal Oak Township which was a nice suburb of Detroit. Even though the economy was beginning to really take off, life for workers in Detroit was still tenuous at best unless the worker could somehow manage to learn a trade of special skill. This was the case for Clayton Paul Sanders. His job as a machinist lead to a journeyman's card as a toolmaker. When a job ended, he was able to always find a better job with a different company. Eventually, he began working for the Chrysler where he worked until his retirement in 1985. He returned to live in Manchester, Tennessee after his retirement.

It was the mid-1950s before other industries began to move south. Immigration to the North continued well into the late 1950s. A lot of the immigrants went north to get enough money to buy a car. Johnny Burnett left Pelham, Tennessee in 1956 to find work in Detroit. He lived briefly with his uncle, Wilson Burnett and then in his own apartment. Within a few months, he proudly sent pictures home showing his brand new 1956 Chevy. Life in Detroit was not to his liking and he returned to Pelham, Tennessee two years later. The lure of a simpler life in Tennessee also caused Glen and Uldean Winton to return to Tennessee with their four children after many years in Detroit. Glen told me after his return to Pelham that the environment in Detroit became increasingly hostile to successfully raising children.

By 1960, the opportunities for work in the south had risen and fewer men went North for work. Ironically, 30 years after L.H. Burnett went North for work, his son, Edwin, relocated to Akron, Ohio to work for the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company in 1967. Edwin had been recruited by Firestone after graduating from college with a degree in engineering. Like hundreds of immigrants before him, Edwin lived briefly with a former resident of Pelham, Tennessee. Joseph Clay had moved to Akron, Ohio in 1928 looking for work. Joseph Clay found work in Firestone and remained there for 42 years. Unfortunately, he died within a year after his retirement in 1968.

Tennessee wasn't alone in sending men North to find work. Similar stories can be told about people living in all of the southern states. The tire factories in Akron, Ohio were filled with first and second generation men from all of the southern states. In my first 6 years with Firestone, I met hundreds of first generation immigrants to Akron. There was a common theme with them: all had left home for a better life in the North and they all had an instinctive desire

to return 'home' for retirement. Most who stayed for more than a few years never returned to 'home'. Most, dutifully did proudly write back to the parents and friends when work was found.

GRUNDY COUNTY COURT MINUTES BOOK, 1844-1855

Transcribed "as is" by Sharon Goodman

This day Harris Gilliam, Harris Bell, L.D. Lynch, R. Caldwell and Joseph Bradshaw, the Jury of View reported as follows, the Said road Shall begin, at the foot of Cumberland mountain near Harris Gillums on the Stage road, thence to the southeast Corner of Harris Gillums field, thence westwardly so as to run near Harris Bells, to foot of the mountain Andrew Yonas' , thence with the mountain passing Andrew W. Gowan's Spring thence with the old road to the place where Taswell Spain now lives thence with Jefferson Smiths line, so as to intersect the other road at meeting house. Whereupon the court established said road as a road of the second class- and that Harris Bell be appointed overseer of said road and have the same bounds and hands allotted. A.M. Blair to open Said, and then said hands to be divided between said overseers.

Ordered by the court that William R. Nunley be appointed Overseer of the road in the room of Richard Bradford and have the same bounds and hands.

Ordered by the court that John Burrows esquire be allowed the sum of seventeen dollars for his trouble and expense in attending, to a Suit in the Chancery Court at Manchester. Wherein the Justices of Coffee County court is plaintiff and the Justices of Grundy county are defendants, to be paid out of any money in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated, there being ten Justices present and the vote was being taken those who voted in the affirmative were ten in the negative none.

Ordered by the court that Rueben I. Webb Clerk of this court be allowed the sum of forty one dollars sixty seven and a half cents. Juries of View, order for Overeers, making out Tax list, Ox officis Report of James Lockheart, Harris Gillum, Robert Tate, esquires Justices.

Ordered by the court that Benjamin Roberts be appointed Overseer of the road in the room of Jourdin Sanders, and have the same bounds and hands, and Silas Saunders, to work and keep the same in repair.

Ordered by the court that Lovill Sartain be appointed overseer of the road in the room of John Warren and have the Same bounds and hands to work and keep the Same in repair.

**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.

1870 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS OF GRUNDY COUNTY

PAGE 7, DIST 7: TRACY CITY

Meeks, John- improved acres, 200; woodlands, 300; cash value of farm, \$4000; horses, 5; asses & mules, 1; milch cows, 1; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 10; sheep, 15; swine, 100; value of livestock, \$700; winter wheat, 200; Indian corn, 500; oats, 50; wool, 40; peas & beans, 12; Irish potatoes, 20; sweet potatoes, 20; orchard produce, \$30; butter, 200 lbs.; honey, 55 lbs.; home manufactures, \$200; animals slaughtered, \$600; all produce, \$4000; farm machinery, \$100; tobacco, 200 lbs.; rye, 8; spring wheat, 200; cotton, 14 bales.

Meeks, James- improved acres, 200; woodlands, 450; cash value of farm, \$9000; horses, 4; asses & mules, 3; milch cows, 4; working oxen, 4; other cattle, 15; sheep, 12; swine, 75; value of livestock, \$700; Indian corn, 1000; oats, 200; orchard produce, \$100; butter, 250 lbs.; home manufactures, \$150; animals slaughtered, \$460; all produce, \$3000.

Sanders, Jordan- improved acres, 200; woodlands, 450; cash value of farm, \$9000; horses, 1; asses & mules, 5; milch cows, 2; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 8; sheep, 9; swine, 100; value of livestock, \$650; winter wheat, 75; Indian corn, 1000; oats, 75; wool, 30 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 25; orchard produce, 50; butter, 75 lbs.; home manufactures, \$60; animals slaughtered, \$175; all produce, \$2000; farm machinery, \$50; spring wheat, 100.

Levan, Thomas- improved acres, 150; woodlands, 216; cash value of farm, \$3000; horses, 3; milch cows, 5; other cattle, 4; sheep, 9; swine, 30; value of livestock, \$600; Indian corn, 500; oats, 100; wool, 12 lbs.; peas & beans, 8; sweet

potatoes, 20; butter, 200 lbs.; honey, 400 lbs.; animals slaughtered, \$150; all produce, \$2500; tobacco, 150 lbs.; spring wheat, 750 (?).

Rust, Isaac- improved acres, 75; woodlands, 75; cash value of farm, \$2500; horses, 2; milch cows, 1; other cattle, 2; sheep, 21; swine, 20; value of livestock, \$400; Indian corn, 200; oats, 60; wool, 50 lbs.; peas & beans, 4; Irish potatoes, 50; orchard produce, \$50; butter, 75 lbs.; molasses, 35 gallons; wax, 10 lbs.; honey, 300 lbs.; home manufactures, \$50; animals slaughtered, \$150; all produce, \$1500; farm machinery, \$25; cotton, 2 bales.

Harrison, Thomas- improved acres, 50; woodlands, 50; cash value of farm, \$1500; horses, 2; milch cows, 4; other cattle, 5; sheep, 6; swine, 30; value of livestock, \$550; Indian corn, 500; oats, 100; wool, 30 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 40; orchard produce, \$50; butter, 150 lbs.; home manufactures, \$40; animals slaughtered, \$125; all produce, \$1200; farm machinery, \$20; spring wheat, 80; cotton, 1 bale.

Green, W.J.- improved acres, 50; woodlands, 100; cash value of farm, \$1200; horses, 1; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 2; sheep, 16; swine, 11; value of livestock, \$275; Indian corn, 125; oats, 40; wool, 30 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 10; butter, 50 lbs.; molasses, 35 gallons; home manufactures, \$25; animals slaughtered, \$80; all produce, \$800; tobacco, 25 lbs.; cotton, 1 bale.

Parks, Samuel- improved acres, 50; woodlands, 40; cash value of farm, \$700; horses, 1; asses & mules, 1; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 1; sheep, 4; swine, 5; value of livestock, \$300; winter wheat, 50; oats, 35; butter, 75 lbs.; molasses, 20 gallons; home manufactures, \$40; animals slaughtered, \$75; all produce, \$550; cotton, 1 bale.

Parks, B.F.- improved acres, 25; woodlands, 25; cash value of farm, \$500; horses, 1; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 1; value of livestock, \$200; Indian corn, 30; peas & beans, 6; Irish potatoes, 10; sweet potatoes, 10; butter, 50 lbs.; home manufactures, \$20; all produce, \$450.

Parks, W.L.- improved acres, 50; woodlands, 125; cash value of farm, \$1000; horses, 3; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 1; sheep, 4; swine, 14; value of livestock, \$400; Indian corn, 500; Irish potatoes, 20; sweet potatoes, 15; butter, 60 lbs.; molasses, 30 gallons; home manufactures, \$15; animals slaughtered, \$25; all produce, \$800; tobacco, 25 lbs.

Lane, John- improved acres, 35; woodlands, 200; cash value of farm, \$500; horses, 1; milch cows, 1; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 2; swine, 3; value of livestock, \$200; Indian corn, 100; oats, 50; Irish potatoes, 25; sweet potatoes, 25; honey, 250 lbs.; all produce, \$550; farm machinery, \$10.

Lane, Isaac- improved acres, 25; woodlands, 5; cash value of farm, \$400; horses, 1; milch cows, 2; sheep, 6; swine, 6; value of livestock, \$130; Indian corn, 40; Irish potatoes, 12; sweet potatoes, 12; honey, 150 lbs.; animals slaughtered, \$25; all produce, \$300.

Gillam, Samuel- improved acres, 60; woodlands, 400; cash value of farm, \$2000; asses & mules, 2; swine, 20; value of livestock, \$250; winter wheat, 60; Indian corn, 800; Irish potatoes, 25; sweet potatoes, 20; animals slaughtered, \$125; all produce, \$825; farm machinery, \$100; wages paid, \$200; tobacco, 50 lbs.; cotton, 2 bales.

Gillam, Harris- improved acres, 150; woodlands, 700; cash value of farm, \$3000; horses, 4; asses & mules, 1; milch cows, 5; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 17; value of livestock, \$900; winter wheat, 100; Indian corn, 500; oats, 100; wool, 25 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 25; sweet potatoes, 50; butter, 400 lbs.; honey, 50 lbs.; home manufactures, \$50; animals slaughtered, \$100; all produce, \$875; farm machinery, \$100; wages paid, \$150; tobacco, 100 lbs.; cotton, 2 bales.

Doran, James J.- improved acres, 30; woodlands, cash value of farm, \$1200; horses, 2; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 3; swine, 11; value of livestock, \$450; winter wheat, 20; Indian corn, 150; Irish potatoes, 25; sweet potatoes, 20; butter, 50 lbs.; molasses, \$30; home manufactures, \$20; animals slaughtered, 50; all produce, \$450; farm machinery, \$20; tobacco, 30 lbs.

Bell, Harrison- improved acres, 240; woodlands, 360; cash value of farm, \$6000; horses, 7; asses & mules, 2; milch cows, 7; working oxen, 27; other cattle, 15; sheep, 40; swine, 50; value of livestock, \$1300; winter wheat, 400; Indian corn, 1500; oats, 75; wool, 80; peas & beans, 8; Irish potatoes, 100; sweet potatoes, 100; butter, 100 lbs.; honey, 200 lbs.; home manufactures, \$25; animals slaughtered, \$50; all produce, \$3000; farm machinery, \$125; wages paid, \$200; cotton, 1 bale.

Hendley, Malina- improved acres, 135; woodlands, 100; cash value of farm, \$3000; horses, 2; asses & mules, 3; milch cows, 3; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 6; sheep, 10; swine, 25; value of livestock, \$800; winter wheat, 100; Indian corn, 500; oats, 30; wool, 20 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 15; orchard produce, \$25; butter, 80 lbs.; molasses, 50 gallons; honey, 100 lbs.; home manufactures, \$100; animals

slaughtered, \$150; all produce, \$2500; farm machinery, \$50; wages paid, \$90; tobacco, 150 lbs.; rye, 6; cotton, 2 bales; hay, 1 ton.

Goodman, John W.- improved acres, 200; cash value of farm, \$2500; horses, 2; asses & mules, 2; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 4; sheep, 15; swine, 15; value of livestock, \$650; winter wheat, 300; Indian corn, 750; oats, 75; wool, 30 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 20; sweet potatoes, 30; butter, 150 lbs.; animals slaughtered, \$140; all produce, \$1400; cotton, 1 bale.

Moran, Peter- improved acres, 100; woodlands, 100; cash value of farm, \$1000; horses, asses & mules, 2; milch cows, 3; other cattle, 6; sheep, 10; swine, 40; value of livestock, \$600; winter wheat, 172; Indian corn, 500; oats, 40; wool, 40 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 25; sweet potatoes, 40; butter, 225 lbs.; molasses, 50 gallons; home manufactures, \$275; all produce, \$1500; farm machinery, \$75; wages paid, \$50; tobacco, 20 lbs.; cotton, 1 bale.

Goodman, S.P.- improved acres, 250; woodlands, 200; cash value of farm, \$5000; horses, 3; asses & mules, 3; milch cows, 12; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 15; sheep, 50; swine, 30; value of livestock, \$1200; winter wheat, 200; Indian corn, 500; oats, 100; wool, 100 lbs.; peas & beans, 8; Irish potatoes, 100; sweet potatoes, 20; orchard produce, \$25; butter, 400 lbs.; home manufactures, \$40; animals slaughtered, \$900; all produce, \$2500; farm machinery, \$150; wages paid, \$200; rye, 20 lbs.; cotton, 1 bale.

Goodman, Henderson- improved acres, 150; woodlands, 50; cash value of farm, \$1200; horses, 2; milch cows, 1; other cattle, 6; sheep, 20; swine, 20; value of livestock, \$350; winter wheat, 80; Indian corn, 250; oats, 75; wool, 40 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 15; sweet potatoes, 12; butter, 40 lbs.; honey, 100 lbs.; animals slaughtered, \$100; all produce, \$900; farm machinery, \$25.

Clay, Joseph- improved acres, 75; woodlands, 75; cash value of farm, \$1500; horses, 2; milch cows, 3; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 5; sheep, 8; swine, 15; value of livestock, \$450; winter wheat, 60; Indian corn, 250; oats, 150; peas & beans, 6; Irish potatoes, 12; butter, 100 lbs.; molasses, 80; home manufactures, \$65; animals slaughtered, \$100; all produce, \$1500; farm machinery, \$100; wages paid, \$80; tobacco, 100 lbs.; cotton, 1 bale.

PAGE TOTALS: improved acres, 2500; woodlands, 4103; cash value of farms, \$60,700; horses, 51; asses & mules, 25; milch cows, 66; working oxen, 20; other cattle, 128; sheep, 275; swine, 660; value of livestock, \$12, 055; winter wheat, 1817; Indian corn, 10,295; oats, 1355; wool, 527 lbs.; peas & beans, 52; Irish

potatoes, 574; sweet potatoes, 394; orchard produce, \$330; butter, 2739 lbs.; molasses, 330 gallons; wax, 10 lbs.; honey, 1605 lbs.; home manufactures, \$935; animals slaughtered, \$3895; all produce, \$33,300.

Books Available from the Grundy County Historical Society

<u>Title</u>	<u>Cost</u>
<u>Number of books ordered</u>	
___ 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 single	\$80 or \$40 for
___ 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 plus 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***

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SOCIETY MEETINGS

The Grundy County Historical Society meets quarterly (March, June, September, 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 \$20.00 for an Electronic Membership with e-mail delivery of The Pathfinder or \$30.00 for Regular Membership with postal delivery of The Pathfinder. All membership 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 gchswbmaster@hotmail.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**

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Library	heritagelibrary@blomand.net
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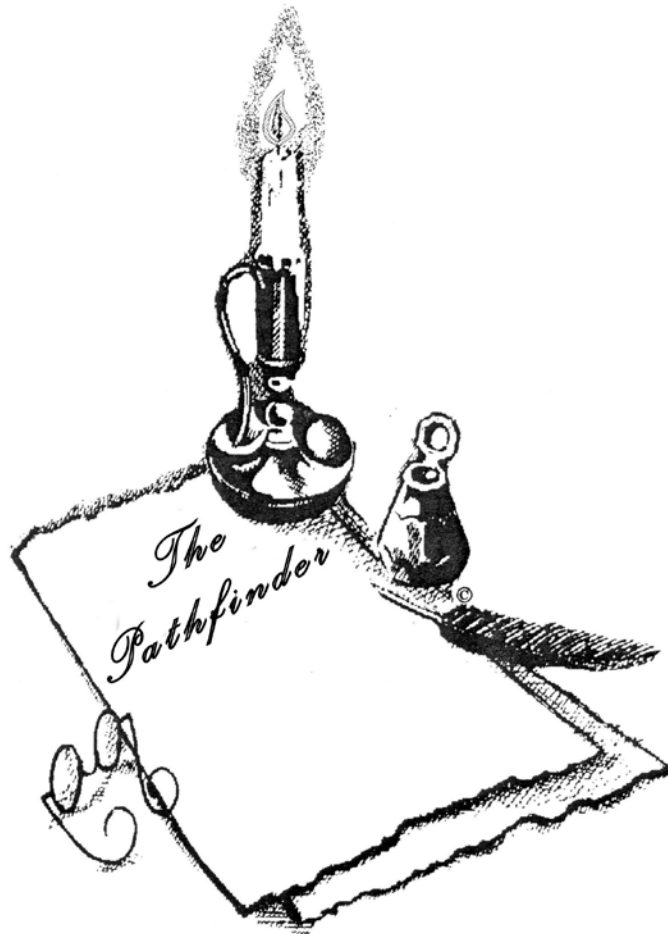


**Grundy County Historical Society
P.O. Box 1422
Tracy City, TN 37387**

The Pathfinder

A Quarterly Publication of the Grundy County Historical Society

Grundy County, Tennessee



Vol. 20 Number 4 – December 2015

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Oliver Jervis

As the holiday season approaches I want to pause and thank you for your loyalty and support for Grundy County Historical Society and its Heritage Center. The Heritage Center and the activities it fosters truly is an environment where the people and communities of the South Cumberland Plateau are inspired to understand who they are and how they are connected in history with interrelated pathways.

Recently a family came to the Heritage Center to research their Native American heritage. They thought their grandmother of Native American heritage had been abandoned by her biological father. Using the facilities of the Heritage Center library, they found that the father of the grandmother, whose wife had died, and was not able to properly care for his child had not abandoned her but had made careful arrangement for her adoption into a well to do family. An adoption certificate and photograph of the adoptive parents was found. Through the research the family was able to accomplish at the Heritage Center, the spirits of the family were uplifted to learn that their ancestral great grandparent had made a good effort to find a proper home for the child he could not care for himself.

Things learned at the Heritage Center educate and often excite people concerning their heritage. This knowledge can lead to pride, inspiration and thoughtful understanding of the present.

In the next few days you will receive a membership renewal for 2016. We are dependent upon strong membership support, both financially and otherwise, to carry on our mission. Each member is a vital part of that mission.

I extend warm wishes for a happy holiday season!

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. Merry Christmas!

CONDOLENCES

Dola Schild Tylor, age 100, of Winchester, Virginia, died Tuesday, November 10, in Shenandoah Valley Westminster Canterbury. Mrs. Tylor was born February 5, 1915, in Gruetli, Tennessee, one of the original Swiss colonies, the daughter of the late Christian Peter and Ethel Tate Schild. A music teacher actually named Dola by combining two notes of the musical scale!

Dola began her education in a one room schoolhouse in Grundy County Tennessee and she completed her education some 37 years later graduating from the University of Tennessee in 1958 with a Bachelor's Degree in Accounting. She held various positions over the years but spent the longest period of her working career as a draftsman with the Army Corp of Engineers in Okinawa, Japan where she met her future husband. She married Richard (Dick) R. Tylor in 1949 in Okinawa, Japan.

Dick and Dola eventually transferred to Winchester, Virginia with the Army Corp of Engineers where Mr. Tylor continued to work as an engineer and Mrs. Tylor retired and began a long career of volunteer work giving her time to various organizations including the Handley Regional Library Archives. In fact she wrote a book "Winchester, Virginia Abstracts of Wills" highlighting Wills in Winchester and Frederick County. Dola enjoyed writing and studying poetry, gardening, birding, the outdoors (in summer!), and research of any kind (especially in the area of genealogy). She also published a book of her poems.

In her later years she loved time spent in the sun or by the fireplace reading. Her quick wit was enjoyed by friends, both new and old. She will be dearly missed by anyone who had the privilege of meeting her. She is survived by her brother, Roy Christian Schild (Hideko Kinjo) of Berryville, Virginia.

Interment will be at 11:00 am, Friday, November 13, in Hamilton Memorial Gardens, Hixson, Tennessee, where her beloved husband Dick was buried in 2011. A Memorial Service will be conducted at Westminster Canterbury at 3:00 pm, Monday, November 16.

In lieu of flowers contributions may be made in Dola's memory to Handley Regional Library Archives Room, 100 W. Piccadilly Street, Winchester, Virginia 22601 or to the Shenandoah Valley Westminster Canterbury Fellowship Fund, 300 Westminster Canterbury Drive, Winchester, Virginia 22603. Arrangements

were provided by Omph Funeral Home, Winchester, VA. Published in Grundy County Herald on Nov. 19, 2015



The Tracy City First Baptist Church

Barbara Myers and Sue Parrot

The First Baptist Church of Tracy City pictured here is no longer, but it was located at 160 12th Street (current address). Trees in the foreground are in the yard of Fritz and Catherine (Kilgore) Flury, which is across the street.

BIOGRAPHIES

Contributed by Janelle Layne Taylor

From the **Compendium of Biography of the Cumberland Region of Tennessee** by George A. Ogle & Co. 1898, From pages 510-512

John W. Berry, the well - known and popular superintendent of the coke ovens at Tracy City for the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., is one of the self-made men of the community, and his popularity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the self-made men of the community, and his popularity is well

deserved as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabated energy and industry that never flags. Mr. Berry was born near McMinnville, Warren Co., TN, October 20, 1857, and is the son of **Green A. & Martha (Miles) Berry**. The father was born in North Carolina about sixty years ago, and is the son of William Berry, also native of that state. The mother of our subject, however, is a native of Tennessee and a daughter of William Miles. When a young man Green A. Berry used to frequently visit his uncle, **Benjamin Wooten**, whose home was on the present site of Tracy City, which at that time was a fine hunting ground, and being a lover of the chase Mr. Berry made a trip to this region every summer. However, he continued to live in Warren County, this state, until 1867- 68, when he moved to Lincoln County, and from there came to Tracy City in about 1872.

Green A. & Martha Berry are the parents of eight children, and our subject is the oldest of the five of whom are still living: **Mollie F.** is the wife of **Matthew Cope**, an engineer on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, **Josephine** is the widow of **J.C. Roddy** and is a resident of Tracy City; **Thomas G.** is a miner of that place and **Henry E.** is still living with his parents.

MRS. GRUNDY

JUNE 1, 1911

Contributed by Jackie Partin

"Death of Old Citizen"

G. C. (Uncle Dick Sanders), an old and well known citizen of this county died last Sunday morning at the home of his son, J. M. Sanders, at Huntsville, Ala., where he had been for several months. He was 90 years old and had been in feeble health for some time. The remains were brought to Tracy City Monday evening, accompanied by his son, J. M. Sanders and family, and interred at the "Sanders School House," a building he erected thirty or forty years ago that that neighborhood might have an occasional term of school.

He was born near Pelham May 24, 1821, and so had passed his ninetieth birthday at the time of his death. When he married he settled on the mountain about six miles northwest of Tracy City, and made that his home until some fifteen months ago, when he went to live with his son at Huntsville. He was a giant in strength, and remained active until some two years ago.

Four daughters and two sons survive him, Mrs. Cansaida Phipps, of Texas, Mrs. Martha Morris, of Pelham, Mrs. Louisa Rodgers, of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Lousetta Adams, of this place, J. M. Sanders, of Huntsville, Ala., and R. L. Sanders, of Dunlap."

THE SWITCHBACK ON U.S. HWY. 41



THE WAY TO THE PLATEAU: TRAILS, RAILS, ROADS AND HIGHWAYS"

A TALK BY RIDLEY WILLS II

13 JUNE 2015 AT THE GRUNDY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The settlers on the Cumberland River called the portion of an ancient Indian trail that led from today's Middle Tennessee over today's Monteagle Mountain Nickajack Trail because it led to the Nickajack and other Chickamauga towns on the Tennessee River. This was the trail the frontiersmen from the Nashville area used to successfully attack the Chickamauga Indians at Nickajack. The Nickajack Campaign of 1794 was so successful that it ended the Indian wars against the Cumberland settlements.

With the Indian threat largely obliterated, numerous stagecoach roads crossed the Cumberland Plateau near Monteagle. This was natural because Monteagle lies astride the narrowest point of the plateau between Trussell Cove on the Middle Tennessee side and Dripping Springs Cove on the Marion County side. Until early in the 20th century, a stagecoach regularly ran from Tracy City, where the railroad ended, to Beersheba Springs, 18 miles away. Tracy City newspaper advertisements indicate J. W. "Jim" Stepp owned the line.

Although stage coaches continued until early in the 20th century in Middle Tennessee, they were, by the Civil War, being replaced by railroads. An example is the Tennessee & Alabama Railroad Company that was chartered in January 1852. to build a railroad from Nashville to Columbia, a distance of 47 miles. Rights of way were obtained through the Elmwood, Glen Leven, Travellers Rest , Elm Grove and other plantations in Davidson County, and through plantations further south. When the line was completed to Brentwood, a stage coach stop was established there so travelers could transfer from the cars to stage coaches to complete their journeys. When the line reached Franklin, around March 1, 1855, the stage coach stop at Brentwood was moved to Franklin. The line reached Spring Hill the next February and continued south to Columbia before ending at Mount Pleasant. When my great grandfather, Dr. Alexander Jackson, who lived in Jackson, Tennessee, was in the Sate Legislature in the 1850s, to reach Nashville, he took a stage coach that crossed the Tennessee River at Clifton by ferry and went on to Columbia, where he caught the cars for Nashville. In areas without railroads, stage coaches continued to be important. Railroads were much faster, however, and soon became the primary method of transportation.

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad was originally the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, chartered in 1845, The first stockholder meeting was held in 1848 and the road's first locomotive was delivered to Nashville by steamboat in December 1850. The first train ran south from Nashville to Antioch ten miles away in April 1851. Two months earlier, the Crow Creek head of the tunnel at Cowan was blown and a great celebration was held there. Several hundred ladies and gentlemen with candles walked through the tunnel, which the railroad track had not then reached. On the 4th of July, 1851, 32 miles of track had been laid, extending from Nashville to Murfreesboro. 10,000 people attended the celebration in Murfreesboro of that achievement, including Judge King, president of the Georgia Railroad with which the Nashville and Chattanooga would connect in Chattanooga. It took another nine months for the track to reach Allisona, five miles from Winchester. The Winchester Independent reported on April 17, 1852 that large quantities of freight were being shipped daily shipped to Allisona, and that from there wagons were employed in hauling it to various points of Franklin County. "Instead of our merchants and grocers having to order their goods eight or 10 days in advance and send wagons after

them they can now have them dropped at their doors the next day after ordering, at less than one-half the cost of hauling them in wagons etc.”

When the trains reached the foot of Sewanee Mountain, a short time later, Cowan's Franklin Hotel arranged for the trains to stop there for 20 minutes so that passengers could enjoy a meal in the hotel that still stands, As there were no dining cars, the only other options were to bring your own picnic or snatch something to eat from African-American women, who sold sandwiches at the Nashville, Murfreesboro and Chattanooga train stations.

The next milestone came May 26, 1853 when The Nashville & Chattanooga ran an excursion from Nashville to Bridgeport, Alabama to celebrate the completion of the line to the Tennessee River. There, passengers disembarked and got on steamboats which carried them into Chattanooga. The steamboat detour only lasted eight months as, on Saturday, January 14, 1854, freight trains from Nashville were able to pass over the entire route, using the new Tennessee River railroad bridge at Bridgeport. This meant uninterrupted service not only to Chattanooga but also to Savannah and Charleston, seaports 550 miles from Nashville.

By Labor Day 1856, The Sewanee Mining Company had built what would later be known as the Mountain Goat road to the top of Sewanee Mountain and was prepared “to deliver coal at way stations on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad in quantities of not less than one car load.” The first three stops on the Mountain Goat were at St. Mary's on the Mountain, Sewanee, and Monteagle. The Nashville & Chattanooga was strategically important during the Civil War. General Sherman said “the Atlanta campaign was simply impossible without use of the railroads.” Because of the Nashville and Chattanooga's importance, the Federal Army had confiscated the line in 1863 and kept it until the end of the war. The road was badly battered by the war. Col. E. W. Cole, its president, who started as a bookkeeper for the line in about 1850, deserves credit for restoring the line. He also wanted to extend the road to St. Louis, outflanking the L & N. Toward that end, the N C & St L laid track between Johnsonville on the Tennessee River to McKenzie, Tennessee, in 1867 and 1868. During the war, the U.S. Military Railroad had built a line from Nashville to Johnsonville so that supplies could be brought to Nashville by rail when the Cumberland was too low to be navigated. After Cole's death in 1899, his widow, Anna Russell Cole, gave a stained glass window to the Morton Memorial Methodist Church in Monteagle. She did so because of the importance of this rich, coal-mining region to her husband's railroad.

In 1870, the NC&StL leased the Nashville and Northwest line, acquiring it two years later. The line also leased L&N track in West Tennessee, enabling the NC&StL to provide passengers a much more direct route to Memphis from

Nashville. Earlier, to reach Memphis, Nashville passengers had to take the NC&StL to Bridgeport, Alabama, and there transfer to the Western and Atlantic line to head west to Memphis. The trip took 24 hours and was wildly popular.

On April 12, 1882, the Rev. J. H. Warren offered a resolution that was passed by the State Sunday School Convention of Tennessee. It resolved to hold a Sunday School Congress in Tennessee the next summer, empowered a committee to select the time and place or holding the congress, and asked that the site be in Tennessee along the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad between Murfreesboro and Chattanooga. When the committee chose Monteagle as the site of the Sunday School Assembly, the search committee passed a resolution thanking the NC&StL and three other lines for courtesies extended in giving the committee free transportation to prospective sites. The resolution was published in a number of newspapers including ones in Charlotte, Atlanta, Chattanooga, and Nashville newspapers. When the Assembly opened, the NC&StL ran ads offering special and round trip tickets to the middle Tennessee resorts and Cumberland Mountain retreats, principally Monteagle. For the balance of the century and well beyond, a majority of Monteagliters, whose permanent residences were primarily in Nashville, Memphis, Arkansas, and Mississippi reached Monteagle by the NC&StL to Cowan and from there up the mountain on the Tennessee coal and Railroad Company's Mountain Goat line to Monteagle.

In 1892, the Dixie Flyer first ran over the NC&StL Tracks between St. Louis and Florida. Soon, the railroad began promoting itself as the "Lookout Mountain Route. The NC&StL and the L&N formed the Nashville Terminals Company to construct Union Station, that opened in Nashville in 1900.

In World Wars I and II the NC&St.L had unprecedented traffic, both passenger and freight, because of its strategic location and the major military installations along its route, primarily Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia in World War I and Camp Forrest outside Tullahoma in World War II.

A modernization program in the 1940s led to trains called The Georgian and the City of Memphis going into service in 1946 and 1947. This was critical because of the dramatic improvement in highways since the 1920s and their negative impact on railroads.

The merger of the NC&StL and the L&N in 1957 was not unexpected as the NC&StL had been, in effect, a subsidiary of the L&N since 1880 when former NC&StL president Vernon K. Stevenson, then living in New York City, was persuaded to sell his 51.% interest in the NC&StL to L&N board members. With the acquisition of the NC&StL, the L&N had 5,700 miles of track, making it the third largest line in the South and the sixteenth largest in the country. Much of the NC&StL's former mileage is now part of the CSX Transportation system.

Horseless Carriages

One of the earliest horseless carriages on Monteagle Mountain was owned by Dr. Alberto Hudson, of Nashville. He came to the Assembly every summer as the resident physician. He and the few other automobile owners were not allowed to bring them on the Assembly grounds until 1918. Nashville automobile dealer E. Gray Smith described a ride over Monteagle Mountain in 1904 when his father, Eugene Smith, one of Nashville's first automobile dealers, personally delivered a two-cylinder 1904 model Winton to a customer in South Pittsburg. The senior Mr. Smith remembered that "we had no particular trouble getting up the mountain at Monteagle, but the road going down the other side would have been a challenge to a mountain goat. It was narrow with drops of two feet or more from one rock ledge to another. Steep precipices at the edge were really frightening. We were looking the situation over when two mountaineers appeared. They suggested that we tie a tree to the rear of the car to act both as a brake and a rudder. With their help we cut down a sapling and, believe it or not, we made it down the mountain, dragging the sapling behind us." Mr. Smith did not mention how he got back to Nashville.[\[1\]](#)

My wife, Irene's family, the Weavers and Morgans, have been coming to the Monteagle Sunday School Assembly since the 1880s. Irene's mother, Henriette Weaver Jackson, remembered in 1981 an automobile trip she made in 1918 or 1919, from Monteagle to Beersheba. She said her group drove over a considerable stretch of corduroy road near Altamont, built of logs laid at right angles to the direction of the road.[\[2\]](#)

Dr. Edwin K. Provost, in 1980, remembered his first automobile ride from Nashville to Monteagle. He said, "my brother and I made our first trip by car in 1917. We had a Model T Ford runabout. We left Nashville at 4:00 a.m. and drove to Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Lynchburg, Tullahoma, Winchester, Decherd. Then we took off across Pelham Valley on farm roads through the fields. Got stuck in a mud hole and pulled out by mules. Came by Wonder Cave and up the mountain on the Payne Toll Road. The tollgate was in the area of the sharp switchback on present U.S. 41. The road was steep, narrow, crooked and ran between the trees. You progressed upward by bumping from one sandstone ledge to the next ledge. There were two places where the road was so steep that a turnaround space was provided so you could back up. The early cars had a gravity flow for the gas line and at these two places the gasoline would not flow to the carburetor. We came to the mountain north of the north gate and thence east to turn south along the east side of the Assembly. We arrived at the New York Store at 8 p.m.[\[3\]](#)

Dixie Highway

The man who was instrumental in building a new, better road over Monteagle Mountain was Carl Fisher, an industrialist and automobile enthusiast, who in 1914, conceived the idea of building a highway all the way from Mackinaw City, Michigan to Miami. In April of that year, he convened governors from seven Mid-Western and Southern states to meeting in Chattanooga. There, in the new Patten Hotel, which would become the headquarters of the Dixie Highway Association from 1915 until 1927, the men mapped out a course for the road. The initial proposal was for a single road that in Tennessee would be routed through Nashville, Murfreesboro, Manchester, Pelham, Wonder Cave, Monteagle, Tracy City, Sequatchee and Jasper, crossing the Tennessee River at Rankin Ferry. and on to Chattanooga. The proposal called for R. M. Payne's Toll Road to charge \$1 for automobiles to go up Monteagle Mountain from Wonder Cave. Later, Payne offered to donate the road if the highway would use the route through Grundy County.[\[4\]](#)

A month later, plans changed and it was decided that the Dixie Highway would have eastern and western routes. The eastern route would go through Toledo, Cincinnati, Lexington, and Knoxville to Chattanooga where it would join with the western route that would come down through Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville and Nashville to Chattanooga. South of Chattanooga, there would be a single route through Atlanta and much of Georgia before splitting up again and heading to different parts of Florida. The final decision was that the Western route would go through Nashville, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Winchester, Cowan, Sewanee, Monteagle, Jasper, Whitwell, then cross Walton's Ridge to Chattanooga. The Shelbyville-Cowan route is believed to have been chosen over the Manchester-Pelham route because the former went through a more heavily populated area. By the summer of 1915, some work on the Shelbyville-Cowan leg was underway. U.S. 41 was proposed in 1925 and agreed upon in 1926. It ran from Chattanooga to Murfreesboro through Monteagle and Manchester, It would be 1939, however, before road maps showed the Shelbyville-Cowan route as U.S. 41-A. [\[5\]](#)

Progress on the Dixie Highway went much more smoothly through the Mid-West than it did through Tennessee. Excited Chicago officials were so enthusiastic that they undertook a motorcade that left Chicago on October 9, 1915 and headed south through Indianapolis. Everything went well until, after crossing the Ohio River, the roads became much more treacherous. After taking twelve hours to travel the 164-mile segment from Elizabethton, Kentucky to Nashville, Fisher told the Chicago Tribune "We don't want motorists to make this trip for a year. If they come now, they will regret it."[\[6\]](#)

Newspapers across the Mid-West and Southeast kept tabs on the progress of what was called the "Dixie Highway." They reported that, while the road was smooth and well-marked in some areas, in others it was impassible. One

newspaper article advised travelers to take with them “an extra long tow rope, a spade and lantern.” The further south you went, the higher the gas prices and the worse the accommodations. Sleeping in a tent or staying in farmhouses was common with hotels scarce except in the larger cities. The Tribune warned that “If the price [of gas] is 12 cents a gallon in Chicago, it will be about 15 cents in Kentucky, 18 cents in Tennessee, 20 cents in Georgia, and 22 cents in Florida.”[\[7\]](#)

Nowhere were the roads as bad as they were in Tennessee. In bad weather, tourists were advised to ship their cars by rail between Nashville and Chattanooga, or to drive to Chattanooga through Huntsville rather than to try to traverse Monteagle Mountain. Some daredevil drivers tried to make it by road from Nashville to Chattanooga, a distance of 140.2 miles. One driver said this about the section over Monteagle Mountain. “For 15 miles we wound up hill on a road that was more like a rocky creek bed out of place.” Another wrote “recent rains had completely washed away the surface, leaving an interminable stretch of ruts and chuck holes, where only fool’s luck kept the car from hanging up.”[\[8\]](#)

The Tribune reported a few months later that 50% of the tourists who braved the Nashville to Chattanooga route, had to be pulled out of ditches along the way. Another day, the Tribune reported that “Tennessee’s showing is the worse of any of the Southern states on the highway.” One stretch that did not cause many problems was the short one from Cowan to Sewanee. For those few miles, the Dixie Highway was built on an existing road.

One of the big problems with completing the highway was that, in 1917, counties, not states, were responsible for funding the cost of highways. While this was no problem in counties with a flat terrain, such as many in the Midwest, or in the more heavily populated counties, such as Davidson County, it was a big problem in economically deprived and mountainous counties, such as Grundy and Marion. Had it not been for Hamilton County annexing four miles of the Dixie Highway in adjoining Marion County, that stretch of the Dixie Highway might not have been completed until after World War II.[\[9\]](#)

The Dixie Highway Association made a controversial decision, regarding where to site the road from Monteagle to Chattanooga. There was an existing road that ran east from Monteagle to Tracy City and from there south to Whitwell. A 1976 newspaper article stated that this route was not chosen because the Grundy County Court refused to fund the road improvement project. This could not be confirmed by searching Grundy County Court minutes. Nevertheless, the Dixie Highway Association chose to build a new road from Monteagle to the head of Battle Creek Valley, a distance of four and one-half miles and a difference in elevation of approximately 1,200 feet. Although the descent was extremely

rugged and steep, the road's passage through Jasper a dozen miles further east might increase local support.[\[10\]](#)

In 1916, the Marion County Court sold bonds and began construction. University of the South students worked on the road in 1917. However, the Marion County funds were quickly exhausted. In 1918, the State Highway Department graded the road, but rains quickly caused deep ditches to develop in the dirt roadway and the State Highway Department said that it had no authority to use maintenance money to repair it.[\[11\]](#)

America's entry into World War I brought construction of the Dixie Highway to a stop. Work resumed in 1919 and progress was substantial but uneven. By then, first class hotels had been built in all the major cities, including The Park in Chattanooga and the Hermitage in Nashville. Another Chattanooga hotel, the Read House, had just been remodeled and refurnished. It provided 200 rooms, 100 with private baths. Although some tourists tried their luck between Nashville and Chattanooga, the Monteagle-Jasper section was the most widely-known road problem in Tennessee.[\[12\]](#)

Prior to the 1920s the various roads connecting Monteagle to its neighboring communities were single-lane dirt or gravel affairs. In 1922, the section later known as US 41A opened a very functional connection between Sewanee and its neighboring towns of Monteagle to the north, and Cowan and Winchester to the west."[\[13\]](#)

In the early 1920s, when the State of Tennessee had assumed primary responsibility for the Dixie Highway in the state, Marion County declined to provide matching funds. The county changed its mind and approved a bond issue in 1923.[\[14\]](#)

On the tenth anniversary of Dixie Highway in July 1925, the Nashville Banner announced that "one of the worst obstacles in easy travel between the North and South is rapidly being eliminated and, by October, there will be a hard-surface road between Monteagle and Chattanooga. Through one of the most picturesque regions of the entire Dixie Highway. From Nashville to Monteagle, splendid time can be made and the same is true from Nashville north. The connection with construction work between Louisville and Nashville good detours are available. From Chattanooga to Atlanta, four or five hours is all that is required."[\[15\]](#)

The state finished the Marion County section in October 1925. The event was considered so important that Nashville's new and powerful radio station, WSM, remotely broadcast from the top of Monteagle Mountain that the road was no longer "a dangerous mule trail."[\[16\]](#)

It is interesting that, just as the Dixie Highway was being completed, the federal government implemented a standardized system of highway identification under which east-west highways were given even numbers and north-south highways odd numbers. For example, Dixie Highway became U.S.41 while “The Broadway of America” that ran east-west from North Carolina to California, through Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, became U.S. 70. At the same time, standardized black and white, shield-shaped signs bearing U.S. route numbers replaced the more colorful signs bearing such names as Dixie, Jackson, Lee, and Lincoln Highways.[\[17\]](#)

Originally, the Dixie Highway Association, encouraged by the Chattanooga Automobile Club, chose a Suck Creek route through Whitwell and over the steep and rugged Walden Ridge to reach downtown Chattanooga via the Market Street Bridge. Marion County forked over \$25,000 for the Suck Creek gorge section as a joint venture with Hamilton County. The two counties successfully petitioned the State Legislature to move the Hamilton-Marion County line four miles west to that Hamilton County could provide badly needed additional funding. In 1923, the state assumed responsibility for completing this section which was accomplished in about 1925. The Suck Creek section was considered to be the highest point on the entire Dixie Highway. It was also dangerous with hairpin curves that hug mountain outcroppings and motorists continued to have problems traversing it.[\[18\]](#)

In response to the criticism, the Dixie Highway Association designated the Wauhatchie route that crossed the Tennessee River at Rankin Ferry before climbing around and over Raccoon Mountain and around the base of Lookout Mountain as an alternative route. Between 1930 and 1932, the State designated the slightly shorter Wauhatchie route as U.S. 41 and the Suck Creek section lost its designation. Monteagle then became the highest point on the highway. Earlier, in 1924, a stone memorial had been built on the Suck Creek Road section in honor of Judge M.M. Allison, the first president of the Dixie Highway Association. After the state designated the 24-mile-long Wauhatchie Pike as US 41, the State legislature changed its name to the Will Cummings Highway, which opened in 1935.[\[19\]](#)

With the North and South finally connected by the first major North-South thoroughfare, the Dixie Highway, mid-westerners could now drive comfortably from Chicago to Miami. One who often took the route was notorious Chicago gangster Al Capone. Capone came south each winter to take advantage of Florida’s sun, sea and sand, would usually spend a night at Nashville’s Hermitage Hotel on his way to and from another hotel in Saint Petersburg, Florida. He also frequently stopped in Monteagle, Tennessee, where he allegedly built a handsome stone home, now the High Point Restaurant, for a girlfriend. In 1928, Capone who make his treks south in an armor-plated Cadillac with

bulletproof glass and run-flat tires, bought a fourteen-room villa on Palm Island, Florida, where he spent the winters until his conviction on income tax evasion in 1931.

Another gangster, John Dillinger, also took advantage of the Dixie Highway, Considered by the FBI's first director, J. Edgar Hoover, as the "number one criminal at large," Dillinger also spent a night at the Hermitage. He came with his moll, Billie Frechette, and John "Three Fingered Jack" Hamilton. They arrived in a new Terraplane sports coupe. After checking in, Hamilton went for a walk and reportedly didn't return for hours. Having forgotten both his room number and the alias he used when he registered, Hamilton spent the day trying to remember either one. Desperate to find either Dillinger or Billie, he stood for a long time outside the hotel keeping watch. Hamilton finally described Dillinger to a bellboy, who helped him connect with his party at 9 p.m. Needless to say, Dillinger was pretty miffed with his sidekick. John Dillinger was shot and killed by the FBI in Chicago in 1934.

[1] Mountain Voices: The Centennial History of the Mongteagle Sunday School Assembly, 49.

[2] Ibid., 61,

[3] Ibid., 61,62.

[4] Ralph Thompson, "Dixie Highway Overview," unpublished, 1.

[5] Ralph Thompson, "Dixie Highway Overview," 2.

[6] Tennessee Magazine, June 2006, PART ONE "Dixie Highway came right through Nashville and PART TWO "Nashville to Chattanooga road became nationally infamous."

[7] Ibid., PART TWO

[8] Ibid.

[9] Martha Carver, Drivin' the Dixie: Automobile Tourism in the South (Society for Commercial Archaeology, 1980, 30.

[9] Ibid.

[10] Ibid., 27-28.

[11] Ibid.

[12] Ibid., 29.

[13] James Warring DeBernieres McGrady, SAINT MARY'S: The Sewanee Sisters and Their School.

[14] Carver, "Drivin' the Dixie," 29.

[15] "Tenth Anniversary of Dixie Highway," Nashville Banner, July 13, 1925.

[16] Carver, "Drivin' the Dixie," 29.

[17] Thompson, "Dixie Highway Overview," 2.

[18] Carter, "Drivin' the Dixie," 29-30.

[19] Ibid. 30-31.

**A LETTER FROM MARY JANE (HENLEY) WALTERS OF
WINCHESTER, TN**

Contributed by Janelle Layne Taylor

Dear Janelle,

Re: Hargis Cemetery – Campbell Henley is buried there. He was my great grandfather. *(This cemetery is located in the Crossroads Community on the farm of Sharon Bonner, which is just off US Hwy. 41.)*

My grandfather was John P. Henley. My father was Samuel Orville Henley who first married Jane Caldwell, and after her death, he married my mother Myrtle Hinton. *(Janelle's note: Jane Caldwell Henley is buried on the Henley Farm in Providence Community. A right of way variance was allowed to accommodate her grave which is separated from Interstate 24 by a fencerow. This land is still in the Henley family, owned by Claude Henley's grandson, William Henley, son of Sam Henley.)*

The place you identified in the July newspaper as the Claude Henley farm was actually owned by my father Samuel from around 1899 to October 1939, when he died.

Claude Henley and family lived there from 1920. Well, actually Claude lived there his whole life. He left to go to World War I for 2 years. That was the only time he left.

The farm is listed on Civil War maps as Henley Farm, and my grandfather, John Patrick Henley's home on the Alto road was also listed as "Henley Farm".

Claude farmed the place on shares, and my parents moved to Decherd where my father ran and owned the live stock yards and auction barns.

Claude bought the farm in 1940 and paid us when he could. He was a wonderful brother, and we all loved him dearly.

My maternal great grandfather Rev. George Guinn preached the funeral for my father's first wife, Jane Caldwell Henley.

My Aunt Janie Guinn Levan and my mother went to the Sam Henley house and Aunt Janie and mother swept and dusted then Aunt Janie cooked a huge meal, and my mother, Myrtle Hinton, bathed Mrs. Jane's body, dress her and combed her hair while neighbors made a pine coffin. There was no baby. She may have

lost a baby previously, but my father and mother never mentioned such an event. I heard the story of her death from my father, my mother, and my Aunt Janie. Frank Henley was 9- months- old when his mother died.

My Aunt Janie boarded Mayme, Claude, and baby Frank during the last years of Mrs. Jane's life.

Aunt Janie often told how she nursed her own son Harry on one side and Frank on the other side. One of her neighbors came in the afternoon and nursed Frank. (I can't remember who that was.)

Aunt Janie married Harrison Levan, and they lived next door to her parents for years. They later moved to Oklahoma.

The Hinton Guinn Cemetery has Rev. William Guinn and my Grandmother Mary Idella (Guinn) Hinton. She died in her early 30's of TB and "dreamed her funeral". She later requested no headstone and to be buried behind the home with a cedar tree at the head and a cedar tree at the foot. My parents planted the trees numerous time, but they would not live. That is why there was no headstone. *(This cemetery was located where the Keith & Angela Nunley family currently lives in Providence Community. There are no traces of the cemetery now.)*

I am the only living member of the Samuel O. Henley children and remember the stories that we were told of olden days, many lovely things and some sad and tragic.

We were very close to my dad's sister Daisy Henley Conry. She was a widow and was a midwife. She helped deliver dozens of babies into Providence and on up as far as Crossroads. She was always seeing the funny side of life, even if she did have to work hard all her life.

Sorry this letter is so long, but it is all true.

Oh, yes, my father had a young brother who lived with him and Myrtle. Jones Henley was the son of John P. and Margaret Henley. He was born July 10, 1893, and died August 14, 1909, of typhoid. He was buried in the field there at the Henley home place on Alto road where his mother and father are buried. There is no stone for him, I am sorry to say.

Thank you for your research and information. You are a real "gift" to all of us.

Mary Jane

Age 84 - This letter was written in 2010.

GRUNDY COUNTY, TENNESSEE MARRIAGE LICENSES,

1850-1874

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

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GRUNDY COUNTY, TN (1850-1874)

Morgan, Ann Amanda	married	Williford, James	10 Mar 1866
Morgan, Sarah		Caldwell, J.B.	03 Sep 1854
Morton, John		Smith, Adaline	27 Oct 1852
Morton, Sarah		Henry, Patrick	16 May 1861
Moser, Abigail		Fritts, James N.	02 Oct 1863
Mosley, Mary A.		McGovern, Thomas	23 Dec 1871
Motlow, Caroline		Parks, George W.	26 Feb 1856
Mullins, Mariah		Simmons, James	10 Sep 1852
Mullins, Squire		Guinn, Jane	25 Dec 1872
Myers, Calvin		Northcut, Louisa	14 Nov 1857
Myers, Casper		Howard, Mary M.	22 May 1852
Myers, Christopher		Brown, Sophrony	16 Oct 1891
Myers, Christopher		Smartt, Nancy	16 Apr 1854
Myers, Elizabeth		Myers, John	21 Sep 1870
Myers, Elizabeth		Tipton, Stephen B.	02 Feb 1867

Myers, George	Stotts, Clementine	29 Mar 1862
Myers, Griffin	Anderson, Mary Jane	11 Jan 1859
Myers, Hollin	Henson, Martha Jane	24 Apr 1853
Myerss, John	Myers, Elizabeth	21 Sep 1870
Myers, M.E. Miss	Clay, Joseph	04 Jul 1871
Myers, M.E. Miss	Clay, Joseph	04 Jul 1872
Myers, Nancy	Green, W.R.	02 Dec 1867
Myers, Pleasant G.	McPherson, Lyda M.	12 Sep 1853
Myers, Rachel	Tate, James L.	10 Jan 1855
Myers, Robert S.	Caulsen, Sarah Jane	21 Apr 1853
Myers, Tyra	Lumbas, Samantha	23 Apr 1863
Myers, William	Nunley, Sealy	15 Aug 1857
Narry, Caldean G.	Mentrest, Elizabeth A.	30 Jun 1850
Neale, T.A.	Meeks, Evalira	17 Mar 1863
Nesbitt, Martha M.	Summers, James P.	10 Jan 1854
Nesbitt, William A.	Duley, Eveline W.	05 Nov 1852
Nesbitt, William A.	Sula, Evaline W.	02 Nov 1851
Nevils, Benjamin	Barnes, Mrs.	27 Jun 1866
Nevils, Caroline	Southerland, Joseph	18 Sep 1868
Newell, Bur	Barnes, Mrs.	27 Jun 1866
Newman, Mary	Hill, John	16 Jun 1857
Nicholas, Maria	Getzner, Charles	24 May 1870
Night, Martha E.	Savage, Jess	30 Jan 1854
Northcut, Archibald	Scott, Louisa	04 Jul 1852

Northcut, Caroline	Winton, Jesse	14 Jan 1856
Northcut, Erwin	Wooten, Samantha	26 Nov 1859
Northcut, Jete	Winton, S.E. Miss	23 Jan 1869
Northcut, Louisa	Myers, Calvin	14 Nov 1857
Northcut, Sarah	Guinn, John	01 Apr 1871
Northcut, Sarah K.	McBride, W.M.	18 Sep 1871
Northcut, T.A. Miss	Hughes, P.H.	20 Nov 1857
Northcut, Wm. P.K.	Tate, Sarah	01 Jan 1870
Northcutt, A.J.	Sweeton, Martha Jane	14 Aug 1862
Northcutt, H.A.	McCraw, Fanny	26 Jul 1862
Northcutt, Jake	Hobbs, Lucinda	13 Jul 1850
Nung, John J.	Lockhart, Mary Ann	03 Jan 1863

WHAT ABOUT THAT ANDY J. SANDERS, SR.?

Jackie Layne Partin

As the years fade away, we forget those who walked before us in our beloved Grundy County, TN. My head is full of stories with characters like Benjamin Harrison Wooten, aka Uncle Harry Wooten, Mab Turner, William “Billy” McCoy, Benson Myers, Lou Thompson, Richard Bradford and hundreds more that I passed over during my research and promised later to give them their fifteen minutes of fame. Folks, I *ain't gonna* live that long! **Andy J. Sanders, Sr.** is the man whom I have chosen to chase in this particular hunt for a story. Wondering, wondering, the late night hours and waking morning periods being filled with sunlight, moments when I have a broom in my hand, or sitting on my lawnmower, or folding clothes from the dryer, all the time—I wonder! My dreams are full of imaginary and real wonderments of Grundy’s old timers—those who smoked corncob pipes; those who lifted up their Bibles with words or songs of Hosanna to the King; those in the black darkness of the coalmines; those who built wagons and drove the stagecoaches; those who died horrific deaths when their clothing broke into flames at the open fireplaces or near the

skillets of side meat quickly reaching the blaze temperature—those unpaid performers in the reality shows of our past—they call out to me to remember them. I bumped into Andy in an old newspaper—**long lived Andy!**

Recently my eleven-year-old granddaughter got all excited when she found an ad on the computer for removing “old-age spots” from the elderly. I have many, but a prominent one on my left arm had her worried about me. She was so determined that I help her look for the ad and do just what it said to do to remove that ugly spot. And I was just as adamant that my making of homemade yeast bread could not be hindered; so adamant was I that I turned to her saying, “I’ve worked hard for those old-age spots; I’ve worked hard to grow old, and I’m going to continue down the road to a better life.” Who was Andy J. Sanders? Did he have “old-age spots”? Can we ever find him and follow him through the years? Let’s try. First we must prove he existed. The following **death certificate** transcript will be our proof of his existence:

- Name—Andy J. Sanders
- Place of death-Grundy County, TN, District 5, Laager, TN
- Widower
- Birth—**1813**—in Tennessee
- Died Aug. 24, 1921—**108 years** at death
- Cause of death—old age
- Father—**J. K. Sanders**
- Mother—Unknown
- Undertaker—Ernest C. Norvell of Tracy City, TN
- Buried Clouse Hill *Cemetery*

It might do well to show evidence for the possibility of our Andy being a “Sr.” meaning that he and his wife had a son named Andrew Jacob Sanders, Jr., so we may assume that our Andy’s full name was Andrew Jacob Sanders, Sr. Remember, I am chasing Mr. Andy and trying to find his place in our part of history. In the *Tennessee, Compiled Census Substitutes Index 1810-1891*, we find an **A. J. Sanders** (*no suffix*) listed in District 11 on page **313**. Further into the list, we find **A. J. Sanders, Sr.** listed on page **391**, in District 11 male voters in Grundy County. This possibly suggests a father and son situation. The database for this information is the **Tennessee 1891 Voters List**.

Since their first child Mary was born around **1832**, I will assume that Andy married his wife Martha Yates around **1830**. The greater percentage of marital

unions in those long ago times had a child added to the family within one or two years. I cannot support the maiden name for Martha with a document, but the general consensus is that it was "Yates". In **1839** Jacob Sanders was listed in the early tax list records of **Coffee Co.**, TN. In the **1840 Census**, he and his wife were the parents of two boys and two girls. Their first two sons were James and Andrew Jacob Sanders, Jr. Mary and Alyar/Alice were probably the two daughters listed. Not until the year **1844** would a portion of Coffee Co. become a portion of the new county, Grundy, so Andrew Jacob Sanders, Sr. was living and farming in Coffee Co. at the approximate age of twenty-six. Then all of a sudden he found himself a citizen of Grundy County. He needed not to have moved one inch for that to have happened.

In 1850 in Pelham, TN, District 5, Grundy County, we find recorded: **Jacob Sanders**, (1810), his wife Martha (1815), children, Mary (1832), James (1836), **Andrew J.** (1837), Aylar/Alice/Allie (1838), Alexander (1840), John (1844), George (1847), and Joseph C. (1848). Jacob, nor his wife, could read. The whole family was born in Tennessee where Jacob farmed to shore up his growing responsibilities. Just for our discussion, let's suggest that A. J., Sr.'s first name was Andrew "Andy"; then we have an Andrew Jacob Sanders, Sr. at the age of forty. I suppose when he felt well enough to plow and bounce grandchildren on his knees, he thought he was younger than what he really was. But when the barometer was falling, and his joints hurt, and his beard got whiter, he might have answered any questions about his age as being "just as old as I feel."

The 1860 Census in District 7 of Grundy County, we find that another son Joel, and two more daughters, Adaline and Caldonia, were added to Andy J., Sr.'s family. Census records are often difficult to read and are regularly recorded incorrectly from decade to decade. The list of children I have given may or may not be complete. Mary, James, Andrew Jacob, George, and Joseph Charles had either married or passed away. Let us note that Andrew J. Sanders, Jr. who still lived in the same district surrounded by "Sanders" and "Cope" families had taken a wife, Louisa Cope, on Oct. 27, **1853**, in Grundy County. She was the daughter of Stephen Payne and Comfort (Bolin/Bouldin) Cope. So a caution light flares up warning us in our research to not confuse Andrew Jacob Sanders, Jr. with his father Andy, Sr. The elder Andy, (Martha Yates' husband), was still fathering children as the young Andy, Jr., (Louisa Cope's husband), married and readied to start his own family. And to further complicate the matter, Andy, Jr. produced a son named Andrew Jacob Sanders, *III* who in turn produced Andy, *IV*. These are the type of lineages that cause a researcher to twirl around two or

three times in the computer chair while rubbing the eyes and head with both hands.

In the *Selected U. S. Federal Census Non-Population Schedules, 1850-1880*, Jacob Sanders, Sr. was listed as living in District 8, Grundy, Tennessee, USA. He was counted on the 23rd of July 1860 in the Agriculture Census as having a \$2,000.00 cash value of his farm; he was not a tenant farmer but an owner. We might sneak in a comparison of Andy, Sr.'s farm value to another local farmer of the day, A. E. Patton, whose farm was worth \$35,000.00 dollars.

In 1861 when the Civil War broke out, Andy, Sr. would have been near or at the supposed cut off age (50) for the draft during the latter part of the Civil War. Andy, Sr. may have fought or maybe he participated in the Home Guard. It is nearly impossible to weed through the A. J. Sanders names and find a needle in the haystack.

By the time the 1870 *Census* was taken, Andy J. Sanders and much of his family either went into hiding or just decided to avoid the hassle of answering questions by the inquirer. One only needs to look at the Ancestry.com family member pages to see that he and Martha were killed off by disgusted researchers who thought, "I'm done looking!" Where did they go? The same is true with the 1880, 1900, 1910 *Census* records. Some of their children, grandchildren, even great-grandchildren show up in Grundy County and up in Kentucky, but Andy J., Sr. and Martha were nowhere to be found—at least by me. I knocked on many family doors and searched image by image and I could not find either. But I am not one to give up easily.

In the 1910 *Census* record for Grundy County part of civil district 4, Andy, *Jr.* and Louisa (Cope) Sanders are both listed as being seventy-seven years of old. They lived alone, but some of their married children were sprinkled near them. However, there is no sight of Andy J., Sr. who would have been around ninety-eight at the time. Wouldn't one think that the old gentleman would be sitting on the porch of a log cabin just waiting for the *Census* taker to stop and talk with him? How proudly he would have answered the age question with, "Oh, I am close to being one hundred-years-of age."

Miracles do happen; with vigilant searching, I found the old codger; Andy J., Sr. got counted in the 1920 *Census*. He popped right up from his place of obscurity, and happily told Hattie Fultz, the *Census* taker, his age. I certainly am not

discounting the idea that he was listed somewhere in 1870, 1880, 1900, and 1910, but this weak-eyed lady has yet to find him during those *Census* years. What a mystery! How exciting it would have been to share the full life of this aged man with history! I won't give up, but my body may lie down and push up violets.

Like *The Little Train That Could*, Andy kept right on going, far beyond being a Centenarian; in the 1920 *Census* record, he is listed as being 108 years of age. He was living with his great-grandson Alex Meeks and Alex's wife, Lena (Sanders) Meeks; their marriage took place July 1, 1916, so there had been time for a little one to be in the house for Andy's entertainment. She was a 1½ -year-old baby girl, Ida Mai Meeks, his gg-granddaughter. Alex was a son of James Donald and Sarah Lottie (Sanders) Meeks who married on Feb. 28, 1878. Sarah's uncle, Alexander Houston Sanders, signed the bond along with the future groom, James Donald Meeks. If I have followed or strolled backwards well, then we have Andy Sanders, Sr. living with his great-grandson, Alex Meeks. Sarah's death certificate gives her birth as June 11, 1860 and her parents as Andy Sanders (*Jr.*) and **Louisa Cope**. The *Census* record incorrectly stated that Andy, Sr. was Alex's grandfather, but he was really his great-grandfather. Folks, there's a rat in the barn somewhere!! Louisa (Cope) Sanders' husband Andy J. Sanders, *Jr.* would have been around **eighty-three** in 1920. The **108-year-old** Andy Sanders in this household could not be Louisa's husband, but he was her father-in-law. Might I be perceived as twisting the *Census* record to fit my research needs?

(An added note about the Census records: for the most part they are reliable, but don't bet your last dollar on their accuracy. I couldn't wait until the 1940 Census records came out so that I could find out about where my mother and her child out of wedlock lived before I was born. I very interestingly found out that my mother was the wife of the father of the child, and that the child was a male, and that the child was born in a certain month of 1940—all of the recorded data was wrong, completely wrong. So be forewarned. Jackie Partin)

Reading old newspapers excite me. I find all kinds of interesting tidbits in them. The short following article is the one that made me wonder about Grundy County's folks of longevity. It came from *Mrs. Grundy* September 1, 1921.

"Old Citizen Passes Away"

“Uncle Andy Sanders, one of the oldest citizens of Grundy County, perhaps one of the oldest citizens in the State of Tennessee, passed peacefully away at his home near Laager on August 23. The deceased was as near as he could remember about 113 years of age. He could remember the time when this branch line was built and several other things happened nearly a Century ago. He was buried at the family burial ground on the 24th.”

One might say that Andy, Jr. could have remembered the branch line/RR tracks coming to Tracy City in the late 1850s, and he could have. However, he could **not** have remembered things that happened nearly a century before 1921, i.e., 1821, or let’s say before 1836, his approximate birth year. We just cannot make an 86-year-old man into a 108-year-old man. This short obit, of sorts, gives us the thought that Andy, Sr. had been around the area of what became known as Grundy County, TN, for most, if not all, of his life.

Another point for study and exchange of ideas is, just what does it mean when the obit said he was buried at the “family burial ground”? There were Sanderses, Meekses and even Copes buried at Clouse Hill Cemetery, but besides being called the “Henley Graveyard” and Clouse Hill Cemetery, it is new for me to hear it called the Sanders’ family burial ground. To me, that describes the Sanders Cemetery on Payne’s Cove Rd., but I have no idea how he is related to Solomon Sanders whose family is buried there. Since Andy died in Laager, to have taken the body to either burial ground in those days would have been a good distance in a wagon; by train it would have been easier to go to Clouse Hill. Many researchers have contributed Andy, Sr.’s death date to be that of Andy, Jr. That seems to be a mistake, but I am willing to receive any help concerning the error of my thinking.

Little did I know when I started this story that I would find myself to be a direct descendant of Andrew Jacob (Andy) Sanders, Sr.; the lineage would read: J. K. Sanders, Andrew Jacob “Andy” Sanders, Sr., Joseph Charles Sanders, Mary Estella “Stella” (Sanders) Smartt (twin sister to Luella Sanders); Maggie Myrtle (Smartt) Meeks; Clara (Meeks) Layne and then Jackie (Layne) Partin (me). Little pleasantries show up at the oddest times. To find me, please try jackiepartin@blomand.net .

CIVIL WAR SKIRMISH IN TRACY CITY

Oliver Jervis

There was a skirmish at Tracy City where the Union maintained a stockade to operate the coal mines. The stockade was located near the Wooten mine near the current location of the Grundy County Highway Department. An account of the skirmish is noted on pages 89-91 in *With Blood & Fire* by Michael R. Bradley. The garrison of about 40 men of the 20th Connecticut Infantry commanded by Captain Upton was attacked by about 100 Confederate guerrillas.

GRUNDY COUNTY COURT MINUTES BOOK, 1844-1855

Transcribed "as is" by Sharon Goodman

4th Day of October 1847 (continued)

This day David Burrows, W.J. Calhoun, James Sartain, J.B. Webb, John Warren, John Burrows, Solomon Meeks, L.D. Tucker, L.D. Sartain, Isaac Roberts, Ephrain Philips and William Tucker who was summoned by the Sheriff in pursuance to an order of this court to enquire into the State of the body and mind of Eli Cleveland. Reported to court that after being duly sworn, they diligently enquired into the Sate of Said Eli Cleveland's mind, find him to be a Lunatick, and incapable of attending to business, Whereupon the court appointed Jane Cleveland Guardian of the Said Eli Cleveland, who entered into bond with David Burrows, Solomon and R.P. Webb her securities condition as the law directs, and took the oath prescribed by law for Guardians.

This day the court allotted to A.M. Blair the following bounds and hands to open and keep in repair the road of which he is Overseer (towit: Beginning at the bridge on Elk River where the Stage Road crosses the same, running thence, with the stage road to the point of the mountain Elijah Harrisons, thence with the meanders of the mountain to the county line near the widow Patys, thence with the county line to Caldwell's old bridge, thence up the river with its meanders to the beginning to open and keep the same in repair commencing at the Widow Pattys, thence with the road as now runs, passing Joseph Bradshaw, thence as marked by Joseph Bradshaws and others a Jury of View, who reported at April Term last, thence passing the month of Charles F. Lowes Lane to the mouth of Saunders Lane.

Ordered by the court that David Goodman be released from paying for but \$50, worth of land, it being a mistake in listing \$250, when it should be only fifty dollars, and this order shall be a sufficient voucher for the tax collector on Settlement for the same.

This day Anderson S. Goodman Esqr., tendered his resignation as a Justice of the Peace of Grundy County which was received by the court. Whereupon the court elected John Burrows Chairman in the room and Stead of the Said A.S. Goodman, and also, elected Richard Bradford esquire one of the quoram.

This day Harris Gillum, Harris Bell, L.D. Lynch, R. Caldwell and Joseph Bradshaw, the Jury of View reported as follows, the Said road Shall begin, at the foot of Cumberland mountain near Harris Gillums on the Stage Road, thence to the southeast corner of Harris Gillums field, thence westwardly so as to run near Harris Bells, to foot of the mountain Andrew Yonas', thence with the mountain passing Andrew W. Gowan's spring, thence with the mountain passing near L.D. Lynch's, thence with the old road to the place where Taswell Spain now lives thence with Jefferson Smith's line, so as to intersect the other road at meeting house. Whereupon the court established said road as a road of the second class—and that Harris Bell be appointed overseer of said road and have the same bounds and hands allotted A.M. Blair to open Said, and then said hands to be divided between said Overseers.

Ordered by the court that William R. Nunley be appoint Overseer of the road in the room of Richard Bradford and have the same bounds and hands.0

GRUNDY COUNTY TENNESSEE SPECIAL CENSUS RECORDS,

1850-1880

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

1870 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS OF GRUNDY COUNTY

PAGE 8, DIST. 8, ALTAMONT

Burrows, Anthony- improved acres, 100; woodlands, 200; cash value of farm, \$900; horses, 1; asses & mules, 2; milch cows, 3; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 8; sheep, 30; swine, 40; value of livestock, \$700; winter wheat, 40; Indian corn, 200;

oats, 40; wool, 35 lbs.; peas & beans, 5; Irish potatoes, 50; butter, 100 lbs.; wax, 10 lbs.; honey, 100 lbs.; home manufactures, \$20; animals slaughtered, \$250; all produce, \$1200; tobacco, 30 lbs.

Meeks, Benjamin- improved acres, 150; other unimproved acres, 70; value of farm, \$3000; horses, 4; milch cows, 2; working oxen, 4; other cattle, 6; sheep, 19; swine, 70; value of livestock, \$900; winter wheat, 129; Indian corn, 750; oats, 50; wool, 25 lbs.; peas & beans, 2; wool, 25 lbs.; peas & beans, 2; Irish potatoes, 50; butter, 100 lbs.; wax, 10; honey, 100 lbs.; home manufactures, \$20 (?); animals slaughtered, \$250; all produce, \$1200; farm machinery, \$200.

Meeks, Solomon- improved acres, 9; other unimproved acres, 230; cash value of farm, \$1000; horses, 1; milch cows, 1; swine, 12; value of livestock, \$150; Indian corn, 75; wool, 4 lbs.; butter, 200 lbs.; animals slaughtered, \$10; all produce, \$525 (?).

Sanders, Mathew- improved acres, 52; other unimproved acres, 25; cash value of farm, \$3000; horses, 3; milch cows, 1; other cattle, 1; swine, 30; value of livestock, \$400; winter wheat, 88; Indian corn, 300; oats, 30; wool, 4 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 10; sweet potatoes, 5; orchard produce, \$60; butter, 150 lbs.; wax, 1 lb.; home manufactures, \$25; animals slaughtered, \$100; all produce, \$500; farm machinery, \$125; wages paid, \$75.

Campbell, Lemuel- improved acres, 5; cash value of farm, \$300; horses, 2; milch cows, 1; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 4; swine, 10; value of livestock, \$200; winter wheat, 100; Indian corn, 300; oats, 30; peas & beans, 2; Irish potatoes, 30; sweet potatoes, 25; home manufactures, \$30; all produce, \$712.

Hampton, Reuben- improved acres, 90; cash value of farm, \$2500; horses, 2; milch cows, 2; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 2; swine, 22; value of livestock, \$400; winter wheat, 206; Indian corn, 750; oats, 300; Irish potatoes, 20; sweet potatoes, 20; butter, 200 lbs.; home manufactures, \$75; animals slaughtered, \$144; all produce, \$1500; wages paid, \$150.

Cunyngham, A.E.- improved acres, 37.5 (?); cash value of farm, \$1500; horses, 1; asses & mules, 1; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 1; swine, 5; value of livestock, \$300; winter wheat, 98.5; Indian corn, 500; Irish potatoes, 40; sweet potatoes, 20; orchard produce, \$50; butter, 200 lbs.; animals slaughtered, \$20; all produce, \$300.

Fults, William C.- improved acres, 17; other unimproved acres, 290; cash value of farm, \$304; horses, 2; milch cows, 1; other cattle, 2; sheep, 1; swine, 25; value of livestock, \$300; Indian corn, 115; peas & beans, 5; Irish potatoes, 20; sweet potatoes, 10; orchard produce, \$50; butter, 200 lbs.; home manufactures, \$40; animals slaughtered, \$186; all produce, \$300; tobacco, 25 lbs.; maple sugar, 30 lbs.

Burrows, Poindexter- improved acres, 38; cash value of farm, \$3000; horses, 1; milch cows, 1; working oxen, 4; other cattle, 1; sheep, 4; swine, 1; value of livestock, \$300; winter wheat, 10; Indian corn, 30; wool, 5 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 20; sweet potatoes, 30; orchard produce, \$50; butter, 100 lbs.; home manufactures, \$12; all produce, \$250.

Burrows, John- improved acres, 50; other unimproved acres, 67; cash value of farm, \$1200; horses, 3; milch cows, 2; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 3; sheep, 5; swine, 8; value of livestock, \$400; winter wheat, 92; Indian corn, 250; oats, 20; wool, 5 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 15; sweet potatoes, 50; butter, 104 lbs.; molasses, 40 gallons, animals slaughtered, \$20; all produce, \$554; tobacco, 25 lbs.

Campbell, James- improved acres, 22.5; cash value of farm, \$500; horses, 2; milch cows, 1; working oxen, 4; other cattle, 1; sheep, 7; swine, 45; value of livestock, \$400; winter wheat, 59.5; Indian corn, 375; oats, 10; wool, 10 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 12; butter, 104 lbs.; wax, 5 lbs.; honey, 150 lbs.; home manufactures, \$25; animals slaughtered, \$90; all produce, \$500; wages paid, \$75.

Countiss, P.H.- improved acres, 100; other unimproved acres, 148 (?); cash value of farm, \$2500; horses, 5; milch cows, 3; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 3; sheep, 23; swine, 20; value of livestock, \$100; winter wheat, 100; Indian corn, 200; oats, 75; wool, 30 lbs.; peas & beans, 5; Irish potatoes, 15; sweet potatoes, 8; orchard produce, \$200; butter, 200 lbs.; honey, 100 lbs.; home manufactures, \$70; animals slaughtered, \$230; all produce, \$550; tobacco, 100 lbs.

Phips, Sames- improved acres, 15; cash value of farm, \$150; horses, 1; milch cows, 1; other cattle, 1; value of livestock, \$200; Indian corn, 300; all produce, \$150.

Winton, Anderson- improved acres, 40; other unimproved acres, 18; cash value of farm, \$1800; horses, 2; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 3; sheep, 17; swine, 15; value of livestock, \$300; winter wheat, 20; Indian corn, 500; wool, 20 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 10; butter, 52 lbs.; molasses, 25 gallons; home manufactures, \$30; animals slaughtered, \$80; all produce, \$600; tobacco, 20 lbs.

Brazzel, Lias- improved acres, 20; other unimproved acres, 5; cash value of farm, \$450; horses, 2; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 2; swine, 4; value of livestock, \$250; Indian corn, 400; oats, 20; peas & beans, 4; molasses, 39 gallons, home manufactures, \$40; animals slaughtered, \$100; all produce, \$300; tobacco, 25 lbs.

Hawk, John- improved acres, 24; other unimproved acres, 24; cash value of farm, \$375; horses, 2; asses & mules, 1; milch cows, 2; other cattle, 4; sheep, 10; swine, 30; value of livestock, \$300; winter wheat, 58; Indian corn, 400; wool, 10 lbs.; peas & beans, 3; Irish potatoes, 10; sweet potatoes, 8; butter, 100 lbs.; honey, 1 lb.; animals slaughtered, \$125; all produce, \$1000; tobacco, 10 lbs.

Hawk, William- improved acres, 12; cash value of farm, \$325; horses, 1; milch cows, 1; other cattle, 2; sheep, 4; swine, 1; value of livestock, \$100; Indian corn, 200; wool, 5 lbs. Irish potatoes, 15; butter, 10 lbs.; animals slaughtered, \$10; all produce, \$200; tobacco, 10 lbs.

Gillie, Benjamin- improved acres, 18; cash value of farm, \$350; horses, 1; milch cows, 1; swine, 4; value of livestock, \$200; Indian corn, 150; Irish potatoes, 3; butter, 156 lbs.; animals slaughtered, \$30; all produce, \$200; tobacco, 25 lbs.; market garden produce, \$5; maple sugar, 5 lbs.

Sartain, Frank- improved acres, 10; cash value of farm, \$200; swine, 4; value of livestock, \$40; Indian corn, 300; Irish potatoes, 15; animals slaughtered, \$50; all produce, \$350; tobacco, 25 lbs.

Baily, Richard- improved acres, 50; other unimproved acres, 100; cash value of farm, \$1500; horses, 3; milch cows, 1; other cows, 2; sheep, 35; swine, 16; value of livestock, \$400; winter wheat, 50; Indian corn, 200; oats, 25; Irish potatoes, 15; sweet potatoes, 5; butter, 52 lbs.; molasses, 30 gallons, wax, 5 lbs.; honey, 15 lbs.; home manufactures, \$15; all produce, \$325; tobacco, 20 lbs.

Hawk, Alexander- improved acres, 15; cash value of farm, \$300; horses, 2; milch cows, 1; other cattle, 1; sheep, 8; swine, 15; value of livestock, \$318; winter wheat, 39; Indian corn, 250; wool, 8 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 10; butter, 200 lbs.; home manufactures, \$15; all produce, \$309.

Sartain, James- improved acres, 100; other unimproved acres, 500; cash value of farm, \$4000; horses, 2; asses & mules, 3; milch cows, 1; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 16; sheep, 27; swine, 40; value of livestock, \$800; winter wheat, 60; Indian corn, 500; oats, 30; wool, 50 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 20; sweet potatoes, 30; orchard

produce, \$350; butter, 50 lbs.; wax, 20 lbs.; honey, \$150 lbs.; animals slaughtered, \$75; all produce, \$800; tobacco, 100 lbs.; rye, 26.

Sartain, Jackson- improved acres, 15; cash value of farm, \$150; asses & mules, 1; milch cows, 1; working oxen, 1; other cattle, 1; sheep, 5; swine, 5; value of livestock, \$140; winter wheat, 50; Indian corn, 300; oats, 20; Irish potatoes, 1; sweet potatoes, 10; butter, 30 lbs.; molasses, 13 gallons; honey, 13 lbs.; home manufactures, \$20; animals slaughtered, \$200; all produce, \$250.

Hamby, Ephriam- improved acres, 92; other unimproved acres, 8; cash value of farm, \$2000; horses, 2; milch cows, (?); working oxen, 2; other cattle, 3; swine, 30; value of livestock, \$300; winter wheat, 23.5; Indian corn, 408; animals slaughtered, \$80; all produce, \$250.

Sartain, L.D.- improved acres, 70; other unimproved acres, 150; cash value of farm, \$2500; horses, 4; milch cows, 2; working oxen, 2; other cattle, 9; sheep, 15; swine, 26; value of livestock, \$500; winter wheat, 100; Indian corn, 320; oats, 30; wool, 20 lbs.; Irish potatoes, 20; sweet potatoes, 30; butter, 400 lbs.; animals slaughtered, \$160; all produce, \$500.

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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 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 gchswbmaster@hotmail.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
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