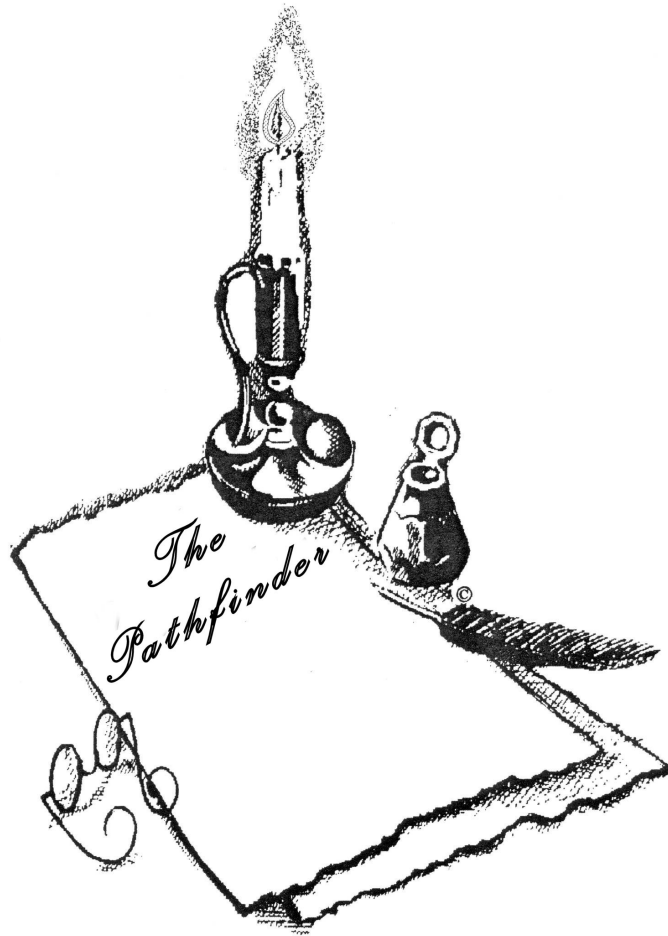


# *The Pathfinder*

A Quarterly Publication of the Grundy County Historical Society

Grundy County, Tennessee



Vol. 23 Number 2 – June 2018

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

**PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE**

Oliver Jervis

(None reported this quarter)1

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**A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR**

Sharon Nee Goodman

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

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**MARY E. (GRISWOLD) NORTHCUT SWEETON**

**VS UNITED STATES 1871**

Jackie Layne Partin (2017)

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

Mrs. Sweeton’s Claim was:

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

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

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

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

We allow the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Deposition of Hiram Kilgore**

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

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

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

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

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

**Signed H. L. Kilgore**

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

(PART TWO IN SEPTEMBER ISSUE)

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## THE INK IN MY VEINS

Carl Goodman

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

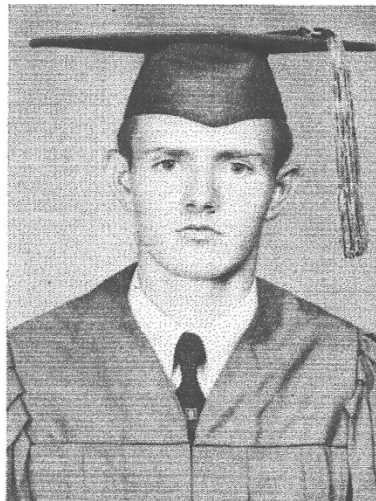
In addition to the poems, which were less than literature, I also contributed what purported to be wise saws—such gems as “A rusty lock is the symbol of an idle key.” Profound, indeed.



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

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

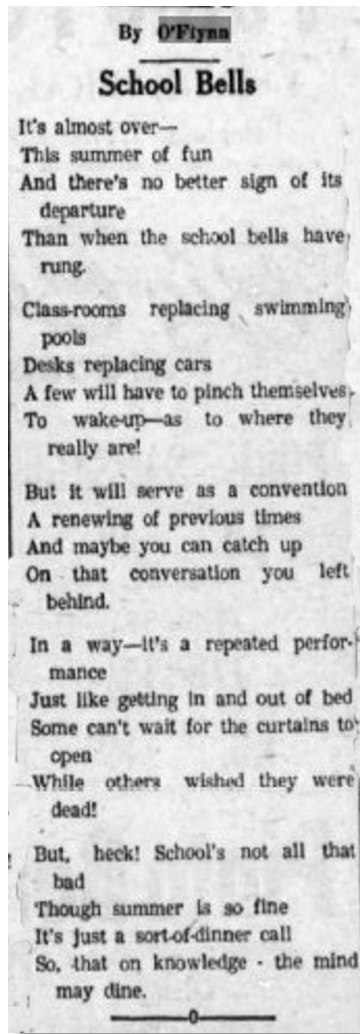
I have always been interested in printing, and I have seen its evolution from hot type to cold type to no type. The *Herald* used hot type, and I can still see Donna Dykes, who was deaf, setting type on the noisy linotype machines, while Buddy Etter laid out the paper’s pages using a handheld printer’s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



Carl Wayne Goodman

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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**HISTORY OF GRUNDY COUNTY**

W. C. Abernathy, Clerk of Court

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

By Jackie Layne Partin)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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#### **CORRECTIONS:**

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

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

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## HISTORY OF THE ICEMAN

Bob Douglas

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

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

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

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

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some of the Icemen who helped with this operation were:

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

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

\*\*\*\*

**MAP IDEAS**

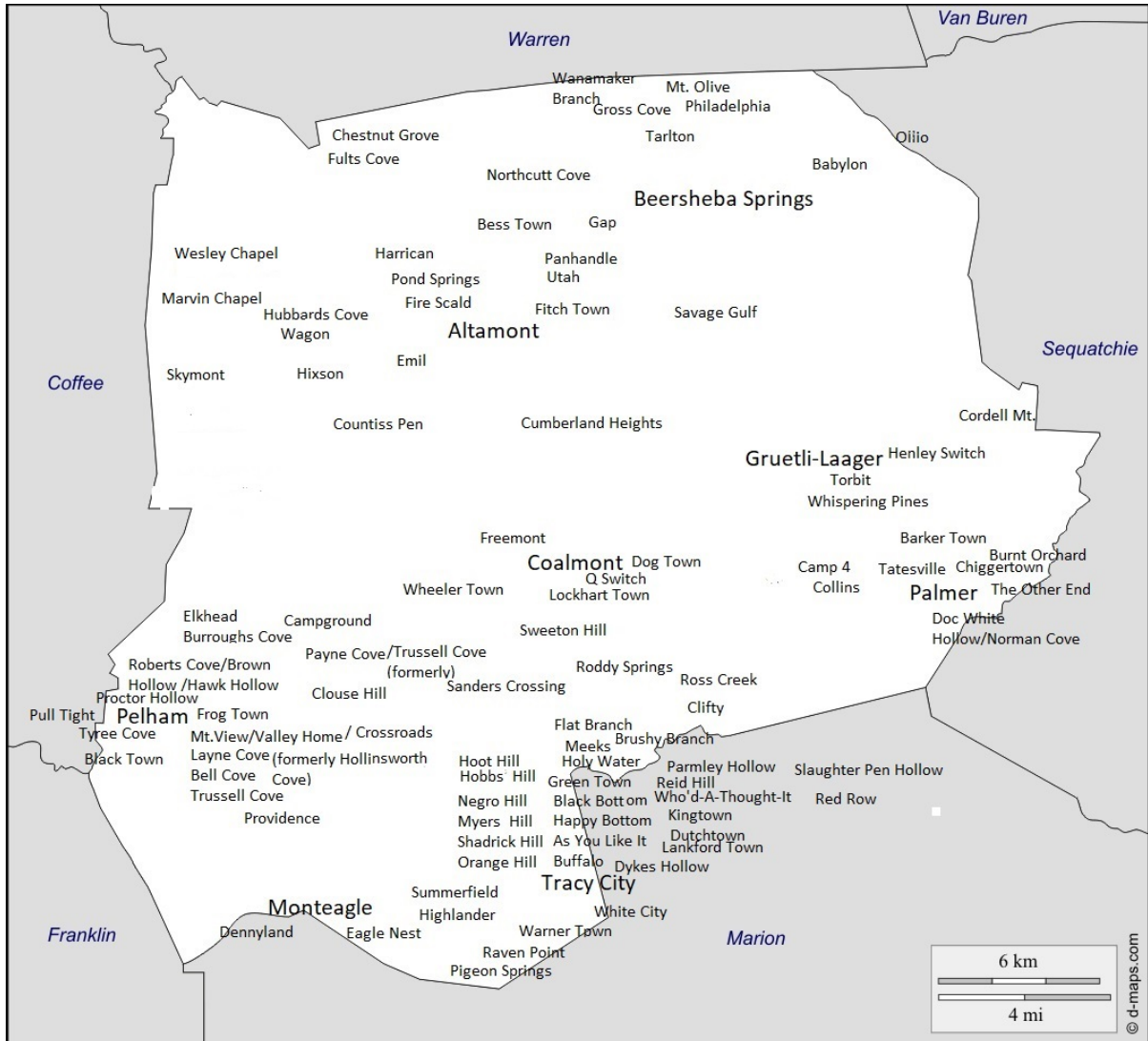
Visits to the places where your ancestors lived and turn vacations into lessons in heritage -- the country's as well as your own. Not everyone is blessed with a close relative who is a family-history buff. But just about anyone can figure out where their people come from and use that knowledge to enjoy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



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**GRUNDY COUNTY NAME MAP**

JANELLE LAYNE TAYLOR



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**GRUNDY COUNTY, TENNESSEE MARRIAGE LICENSES,**

**1850-1874**

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

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Warnamaker, William

Moffitt, Leonra

03 Apr 1874

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

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



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

**THIS CONCLUDES THE GRUNDY COUNTY, TN**

**MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1850-1874.**

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**GENEALOGY PROJECT**

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



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**DECEASED VETERANS OF GRUNDY COUNTY, TN**

David Patton, Palmer Town Historian

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

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

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

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

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

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### GRUNDY COUNTY COURT MINUTES BOOK, 1844-1855

Transcribed "as is" by Sharon Goodman

State of Tennessee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Richard Bradford, Chirman, p.t.

A.S. Goodman

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## **GRUNDY COUNTY TENNESSEE SPECIAL CENSUS RECORDS,**

**1850-1880**

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

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

### **1880 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS OF GRUNDY COUNTY**

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

NAME	SWINE	BARN YARD POULTRY / OTHER POULTRY	EGGS (DOZ)	INDIAN CORN (BUSHELS)	IRISH POTATOES (BUSHELS)	SWEET POTATOES (BUSHELS)	APPLE TREES	ORCHARD PRODUCT (\$)	HONEY/WAX (LBS)	WOOD CUT (CORDS)	OTHER
Laager, Burkhard	25	14	70	75	185	80	170			20	oats, 10; rye, 8; garden produce, \$5
Ruch, Jacob Sr.	34	19/40	120	142	235	70	75	25		100	cheese, 200 lbs.; oats, 14; rye, 17; wheat, 40; molasses, 40 gal.; garden produce, \$30
Killing, John				100	200					10	
McCullum, Wm.	19			230	100	100	340	10		15	
Ross, James	22	11	30	100	175	75				10	garden produce, \$15
Tate, Davidson	4	5	40	35	75	35	175	20		15	
PAGE 7, E. D. 42, CIVIL DISTRICTS 2-5											
Tate, L.F.	35	19/9	38	290	195	46	500	50		140	cotton, 30 bales; molasses, 56 gal
Fehr, Jacob	12	8	30	100	300	50	100	7		30	wheat, 25; garden produce, \$10 (7)
Turner, Jesse	34	14/18	70	330	1187	60	340			25	cotton, 33 bales; garden produce, \$30
Scholler, John	8	15/9	65	60	70		80			15	rye, 11; wheat, 10; wine, 100 gal; garden produce, \$15
Ross, Mrs. L.M.	14	22/4	80	100	165	70	300	35		10	cotton, 37 bales; garden produce, \$10
Hocker, Joseph	40	35/11	140	110	310	140	720			100	rye, 19; wheat, 38; cotton, 34 bales; sugar, 41 lbs.; garden produce, \$37
Tattel(?), Jessie	11	10/2	70	40						5	
Hocker, Leo	44	30/4	90	105		285	124			15	oats, 18; rye, 27; wheat, 39; cotton, 25 bales; garden produce, \$40
Tate, Jesse	40	31/6	100	275	110					40	molasses, 120 gal; sugar, 30 lbs
Born, Anna	30	13/1	70	30	30					10	
PAGE 8, E. D. 42, CIVIL DISTRICT 2-5											
Baur, Reinhardt		4	30	30							
Brandly, Albert				25							
Hundzicker, Jacob	13	18/21	100	175	190	40	300				cheese, 100 lbs.; oats, 14; rye, 10; wheat, 13
Bollinger, Jacob	14			50	311	50	200	15			oats, 23; wheat, 27
Wichser, David	23			37	295	65					wheat, 21 (7)
Hauser, Mary Mrs.					34						cheese, 100 lbs.
PAGE 1, E. D. 43, CIVIL DISTRICT 3											
Northcutt, Adron	26	50	100	130			1500	50		25	wages, \$80; weeks labor, 20; wheat, 4; peas, 5; dry beans, 1
Tipton, John	40	25/25	50	370	10		500		100	25	wages, \$10; weeks labor, 2; oats, 40; rye, 20; wheat, 30
Hobbs, Wesley	4	7/7 (7)	17	200			1000	30		20	oats, 70
Whitman, John	8	0/12	25	300			3000	300		20	
Myres, Elizabeth	20	35	100	700	20		1100			20	oats, 50; rye, 100



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- \_\_\_ Grundy County Cemeteries Vol. 1 & 2 \$80 or \$40 for single Vol
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# GRUNDY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Community Dir.	Gerald Sitz

### LIFETIME MEMBERS

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

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### SOCIETY MEETINGS

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

### MEMBERSHIP

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

### EDITOR

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

### QUERIES & RESEARCH

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

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

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

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

**Website  
[www.grundycountyhistoricalsociety.com](http://www.grundycountyhistoricalsociety.com)**



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Tracy City, TN 37387**