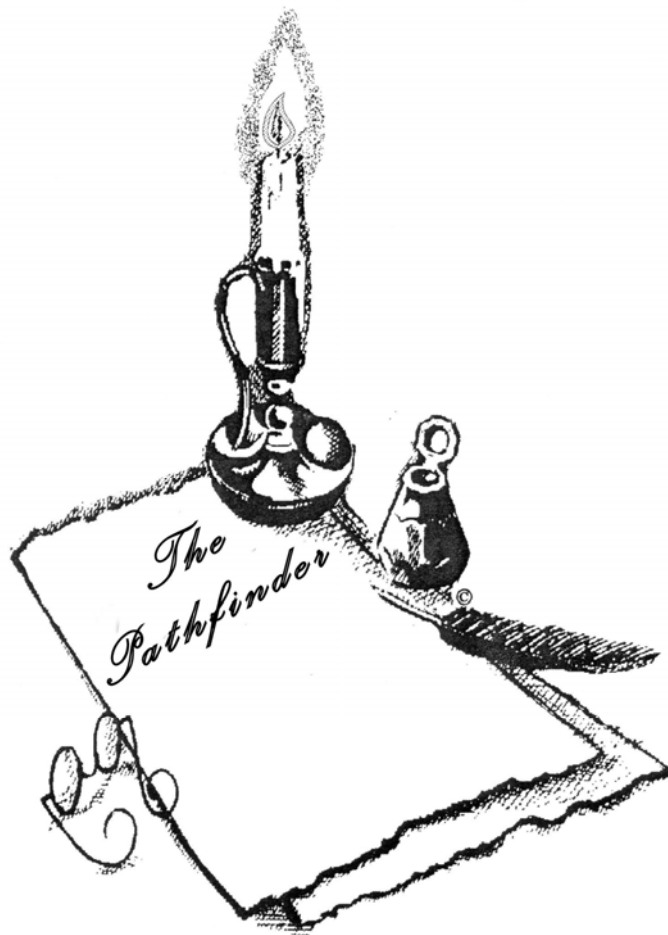


The Pathfinder

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Grundy County, Tennessee



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Oliver Jervis

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

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

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

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

A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

Sharon Nee Goodman

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

THE TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY

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

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

Jackie Partin

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

Dr. Telfair Hodgson, Sewanee, Tenn.:

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

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

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

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



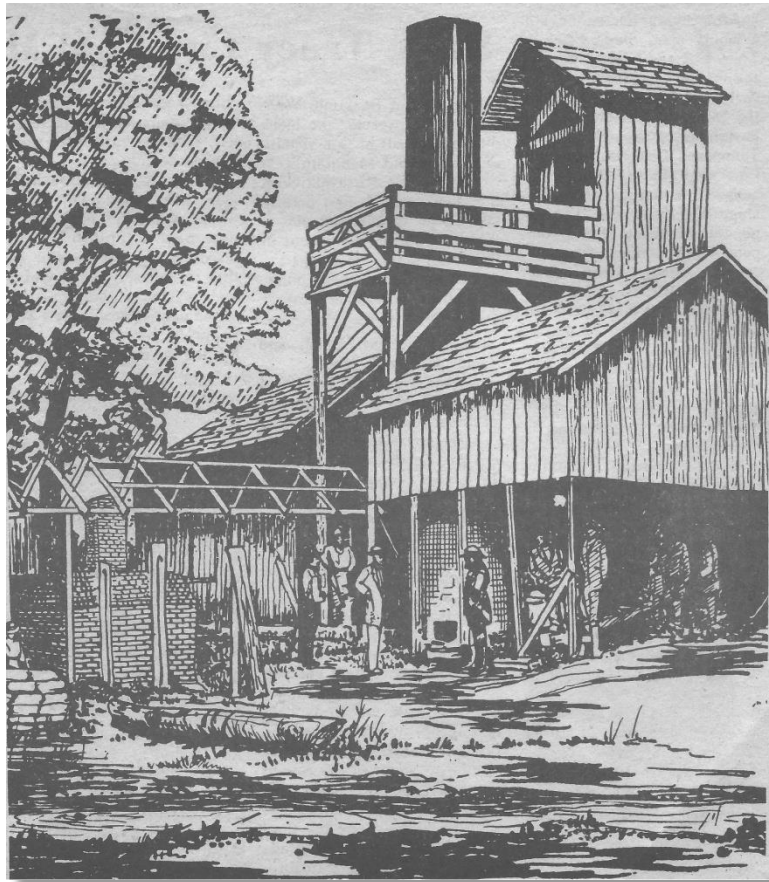
Leslie Kennedy

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

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

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

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



Etching of the Fiery Gizzard Blast Furnace

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LASATER FAMILY HISTORY

Randy Lasater

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Milton B. "Cap" Lasater



Milton and Tressie Rieder Lasater

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

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

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

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

HISTORY OF THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

MOFFAT STATION, TENNESSEE

Compiled by Bob Douglas

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



The Monteagle Cumberland Presbyterian Church as it looks today.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Billie Terrill served as Sessions Clerk in 1980.

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

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

This page was created by Roark Enterprises and others.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORY OF THE LADIES MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Mabel Metcalfe, Sec.

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

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

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

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

Jackie Layne Partin

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS LANE ~ TEXAS RANGER

H.G. Walker

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(5) Other vouchers for pay were also found.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENEALOGY PROJECT



DECEASED VETERANS OF GRUNDY COUNTY, TN

David Patton, Palmer Town Historian

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

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

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

Henley, Samuel Kenneth	Holt, Paul A.
Henry, George Edward	Hooten, Roy H.
Henry, James B.	Hopkins, Michael John
Henry, Willie Gene	Hopwood, George
Hiett, Philip Ray	Hornbuckle, Carl Douglas
Hiett, Wallace Samuel, Jr. "Shorty"	Hornbuckle, Charles D.
Hill, Charles D. Sr., "Big Don"	Hoskins, Call K.
Hill, Estle Douglas	Hughes, Herschel
Hill, Ira Wayman	Huling, Walter
Hill, Joe Calbert	Hunerwadel, Robert A.
Hill, Johnnie Morgan	Huntley, Edward Brown "Bud"
Hill, Luther	Hunziker, Arthur
Hill, Richard H.	Hunziker, Edward J. "E.J."
Hill, William Clayton	Hunziker, Lee Wade
Hillis, Edwin Carroll	Hunziker, Louis Edward
Hinerman, James Solomon	Hutcheson, Melvin
Hines, Raymond G.	Ingle, Garland
Hobbs, Alvin E.	Ingram, Joe Mason
Hobbs, Barney B.	Irvin, Carl David "Copie"
Hobbs, Bonner Revis	Irvin, Freeman S.

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

GRUNDY COUNTY COURT MINUTES BOOK, 1844-1855

Transcribed "as is" by Sharon Goodman

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

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

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

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

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

Court adjourned until court in course.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Court adjourned until court in course.

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

GRUNDY COUNTY TENNESSEE SPECIAL CENSUS RECORDS,

1850-1880

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

1880 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS OF GRUNDY COUNTY

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

NAME	SWINE	BARN YARD POULTRY OTHER	EGGS (DOZ)	INDIAN CORN (BUSHEL)	IRISH POTATOES (BUSHEL)	SWEET POTATOES (BUSHEL)	APPLE TREES	ORCHARDS PRODUCT (\$)	HONEYWAX (LBS)	WOOD CUT (CORDS)	OTHER
PAGE 4, E.D. 42, CIVIL DISTRICTS 2-5											
RICHEN, JOHN	7	15	100		50		100	3	565	30	CHEESE, 100 LBS.; WINE, 50 GAL
TONI(?), MELCHOIR	10	6	100	100	45		120	6		25	CHEESE, 200 LB.
BANHOLZER, ANDREW	20	15	100	100	85	150	100		455	38	CHEESE, 350 LBS.; DATS, 11; RYE, 9; WHEAT, 11; WINE, 40 GAL.
ZERALD, MELCHOIR	6	16	130	65	100	120				40	CHEESE, 275; DATS, 10; RYE, 13; WHEAT, 13
BAUMGARTEN, JOHN	8	7	40	50	80	60	15			30	DATS, 13
KISLING, JOHN	20	210	120	30	50	60	150	3		120	CHEESE, 100 LBS.; RYE, 30; WHEAT, 10; WINE, 30 GAL.
FLURY, HENRY	13	152	110	150	60	60	100			50	CHEESE, 100 LBS.; DATS, 16; RYE, 10; WHEAT, 8; WINE, 22 GAL.
WERTHMULLER, NIC.	20	6	80	60	40	30	25	3		30	CHEESE, 100 LBS.; RYE, 7; WINE, 84
SWEETING, CHRIST				10	15	15	6			15	
BUTTEIKER, FERDINAND	1	5	24	5	40					45	CHEESE, 30 LBS.; RYE, 6; WINE, 20
PAGE 5, E.D. 42, CIVIL DISTRICTS 2-5											
WICHSER, DAVID	3	15	25	30	80	52	12	2		40	DATS, 9; WHEAT, 11
WEIDEMAN, JOHN	4	6	40	40	60		100			20	DATS, 10; WHEAT, 11
MADDER(?), JACOB	18	10	80	110	75		140	1		40	CHEESE, 200 LBS.; WHEAT, 11
SCHONEMANN, JACOB	20	10	75	100	154		90	1		30	MOLASSES, 33 GAL; MARKET GARDEN PRODUCE, \$20
LOCKHART, NO 1ST NAME	29	504	100	250	35		115	9		40	MOLASSES, 30 GAL.
BARKER, HOWEL	12	208	70	70	78		500			45	MOLASSES, 45 GAL.
WRIGHT, W.C.	4	10	35	100	34		1800	250		10	
WIMLEY, WM.				200	75		70			15	
PICKETT(?), JESSE	7			140	100		1000	60		10	GRAPES, 100 LBS.
ORANGE, JOHN	14			180	180		100			40	DATS, 16; MOLASSES, 50 GAL
PAGE 6, E.D. 42, CIVIL DISTRICT 2-5											
OVERTURF, HENRY	14			40			70			40	
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The Grundy County Historical Society meets semi-annually (June and December) at the Heritage Center. Meetings are normally on the 2nd Saturday unless otherwise announced. These meetings are open to anyone with an interest in the history of the region.

MEMBERSHIP

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

EDITOR

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

QUERIES & RESEARCH

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

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