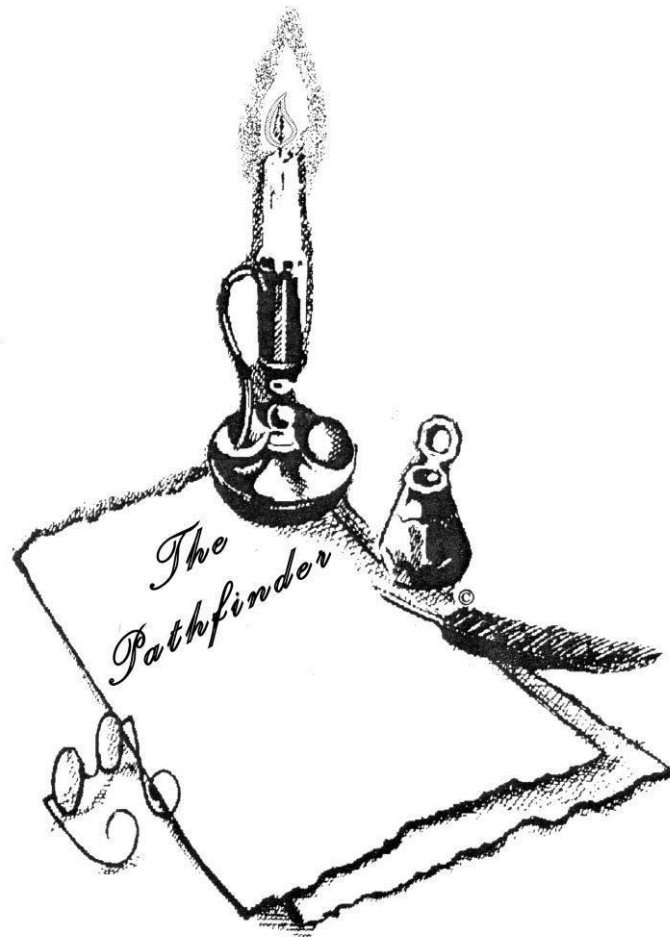


The Pathfinder

A Quarterly Publication of the Grundy County Historical Society

Grundy County, Tennessee



Vol. 26 Number 3 – September 2021

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Oliver W. Jervis

Included in our recent acquisition of the Nelson Layne Law Office Building is a large vacant area north of the building that was once the site of Wesley Memorial Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Tracy City. We are developing that area into a garden with an antique fountain and pool with sandstone sitting area where patrons of the Heritage Center will be promoted to share lunch with one another from one of the several nearby restaurants. The garden will be a part of our outdoor exhibit area and include markers that depict significant historical or cultural subjects.

New Publication

Love Letters from Margaret 1931-1938



Judy Henley Phillips, local historian for Franklin, Coffee, and Grundy Counties, had always thought the box of love letters hidden away in her parents' house were correspondences between her mother and father. After her mother's death in 2003, Judy set the box aside to handle later. Later came in 2021 when she opened the box and began to read. To her surprise, the letters were not from her mother, but from a young girl, Margaret Patton. Margaret lived in Pelham, and the letters were written to Judy's handsome young father, Robert Ernest Henley, long before he ever married. Margaret's account of things she was experiencing in day-to-day life takes one back to small-towns in Grundy County, so the purpose of the book being offered to the public is to relate historical happenings of the time.

The book is 50 pages in length including the index and will be \$10. Include \$4 for postage if ordering. Order from Grundy Co. Historical Society; P.O. 1422; Tracy City, TN 37387. Preorder the books if coming by to pick them up by calling 931 592-6008.

Janelle Layne Taylor

The Bostick Place: How It was Identified and Located

Lillian Ey

On **Oct. 12, 1858**, an ad was published in the *Nashville Union and American* newspaper: *“Chancery sale—By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Altamont, pronounced at the September term, 1858, on the premises, a valuable tract of land known as the **Bostick Place**, in Grundy County, and in civil district No. 6, and situated in the vicinity of the Great South-Western University, Said land is bounded on the south by the lands of S. T. Roberts, on the east by the lands of Lovel D. Sartin and James Sartin, on the north by the lands of James Winton; and contains some 330 Acres, and will be surveyed before the day of sale. A portion of said land cleared and the balance well timbered, with Poplar and wild cherry growth. Terms—On a credit of one and two years, except \$250.00 to be paid in cash, bond with good and approved security will be demanded of the purchaser, and lien retained for the payment of the purchase money. The biddings to open at \$11.00 per acre. Robert Sanders, C. & M.” (Jackie Partin, All things Monteagle Part II)*

In the minutes of the Chancery Court of Grundy County March Term 1858 we find the case of James Winton vs Albert Bostick et als, Littleberry Bostick and Nancy Bostick, minor heirs of Littleberry Bostick dec'd. In this proceeding the court ordered the Clerk and Master to take proof concerning the facts of whether the land mentioned in the case could be equitably divided, whether selling the land would be to the interest of the minors and the worth of the land. He was ordered to report his findings to the next term of court. That order was subsequently set aside.

In the minutes of the Chancery court September Term 1858 we find the order revived and the Clerk and Master Robert Sanders is ordered to report to this term of court. Robert Sanders is also appointed guardian of the 3 minors. Upon report of the clerk and master that John Meeks, James Meeks, and A E Patton stated that the land could not be advantageously divided among those entitled court concluded that it would be to the interest of the minors to sell the land. The value of the land was deemed to be \$11.00 per acre. The court then ordered that the Clerk and Master advertise and sell the land with terms of \$250 paid at the time of the sale with balance on a credit of one and two year payments. The land was to be sold at no less than \$11.00 per acre and the Clerk was ordered to have the land surveyed before the sale. Thus we arrive at the advertisement for the sale of “The Bostick Place”.

The next entry found in the court record involving this land occurred in the March Term 1859 when the clerk reported in the case titled James Winton vs Lewis Bostick, et als, that he had advertised the land and sold it on November 24, 1858, for \$24.50 per acre to James Winton. He reported that the survey ordered by the court had determined that the land encompassed was 390 acres 3 rods and 7 ½ poles making the total sum of the purchase price \$9579.58. Winton had paid the \$250 down and executed 2 notes for \$4605.79 each with William Guest and Samuel J Christian as his securities. The true purpose of this lawsuit against all the children of Littleberry

Bostick is conveyed in the following "And it being suggested to the court that the lands sold include and cover lands to which the parties had not a good title and that were encumbered. " The title to the whole tract of land did not rest in the three minor heirs.

At the September Term 1859 we return to the case of title James Winton vs Albert Bostick wherein it is ordered that the clerk and master should take proof as to whether there are encumbrances against the land as sold.

At the March Term 1860 there are again entries for James Winton vs Lewis Bostick. Notably he lists all of the defendants in this case as John Bostick, Elizabeth A Conn and husband Benjamin N Conn, Mary Bostick and husband Preston Buckner, Lewis Bostick, Forrest Bostick, Albert Bostick, Nancy Bostick, and Littleberry Bostick with the said Nancy Bostick and Littleberry Bostick identified as minors. The Clerk and Master reported that he had been charged to determine whether the lands that had been ordered sold at the September term 1858 covered lands to which the Bosticks had not a good title, whether there were encumbrances upon the title to the tract as a whole that had been paid for by James Winton and what were the extents of the encumbrances that existed. Whereupon, the clerk reported that James Winton was the legal owner of 5/8 ths of the said tract of land having purchased the shares of 5 adult Bostick heirs. He further reported that the tract of land ordered sold in September Term 1858 embraces and covers lands that upon examination of a survey made by John W Anderson who surveyed said tract by the original grant makes 333 acres, 2 rods and 29 poles. Wm C Hill who had surveyed the tract under an order of the court previous to the master's sale had referenced John Graham Bostick's deed to James Winton which deed embraced a point of the mountain on the long side not included in the original deed from James Lockhart to Wm Bostick and under which all parties deraign title. The difference between the two surveys amounted to 57 ¼ acres for which James Winton was entitled to a credit since he had purchased the tract at the Master's sale at a per acre price. That mountainside land was assessed as worth \$2 per acre or \$114.50 (This seems faulty logic. Winton paid \$24.50 per acre for 390 acres. When it was determined that he legally received only 333 acres, he should have received credit at \$24.50 per acre for that difference of 57 acres.- Lillian) It was brought before the court that James Winton after having been given all credits had not paid his notes due for the purchase of the land. At the September term of court the clerk did report that Winton had paid \$885.

At last the court has defined the tract of land involved in these proceedings as the land deeded to William Bostick by James Lockhart. The only transaction found that meets this definition is Franklin County Deed Book H page 494 dated September 13, 1820 between James Lockhart surviving executor of the last will of John Strother Dec'd now in Franklin County & State of Tennessee but a citizen of Virginia of the one part and William Bostick of Spartanburg & State of South Carolina of the other part. The deed describes by metes and bounds 300 acres of land as per grant issued to John Strother November 29, 1814, on the waters of Elk River and bounded by Matthew Jones, William Michels (Mitchell) & Robert Henry Dyer, and David Gains. The

currently available copy of this deed differs from the original grant in the replacement of a “thirteen” with a 30 and the replacement of a seventy with a twenty; we will use the exact description of the tract defined by the grant and supported by the original survey. This tract of land was willed by William Bostick to his son Littleberry Bostick as a lifetime estate with provisions that allowed Littleberry to transfer the ownership to one or more of his children.

Of the several grants issued to John Strother the one that matches this deed is Grant # 6314 with the description “Know Ye, that by virtue of part of Warrant No 1724 dated the 13th day of January 1809 issued by the commissioner of East Tennessee to Samuel McPhiter to which he is entitled by virtue of an entry made by him in John Armstrongs office of No 1724 & entered on the 22nd day of December 1809 by WHC.

There is granted by the State of Tennessee unto John Strother assignee of the said Samuel McPhiter a certain Tract or Parcel of LAND Containing three hundred acres by Survey, bearing date the _____ day of _____ 18__ lying in Franklin County in the third district on the waters of Elk River. Beginning at a Sugar tree sweet gum and two dogwoods at the foot of Cumberland Mountain in Mathew Jones west boundary line running hence with his line South two hundred twelve & one half poles to a beech corner of a survey of William Mitchell & Robert Henry Dyer. Thence with their line west 94 poles to a beech another of sd Mitchell & Dyer. Thence with another of their lines South 13 ½ poles to a sweet gum and beech, the northeast corner of David Gains 200 acre survey. Thence with his line west 145 poles to an Ironwood at the foot of Cumberland Mountain. Thence with the same north 7 deg west 72 poles to two small dogwoods. Thence west crossing a point of said mountain 52 poles to two hornbeams in the District Line. Thence with said line north 5 ½ deg west 132 poles to a beech and white walnut. Thence east 168 poles to two beeches at the foot of Cumberland Mountain. Thence with the said mountain to the beginning. An occupant claim under the act 1807. Surveyed August 26th 1808, by Henry Conway D.S.” Signed 29th day of November 1814, by Governor Willie Blount.

Upon drawing this grant and assuming a straight line approximation between the last call for two beeches at the foot of Cumberland Mount and the beginning point in place of “with the Mountain”, I calculated about 360 acres. If the survey exists perhaps it can clarify that number or even the 390 acres cited in the Hill survey. A search of the Third District survey records 1807-1814 for the surveys for John

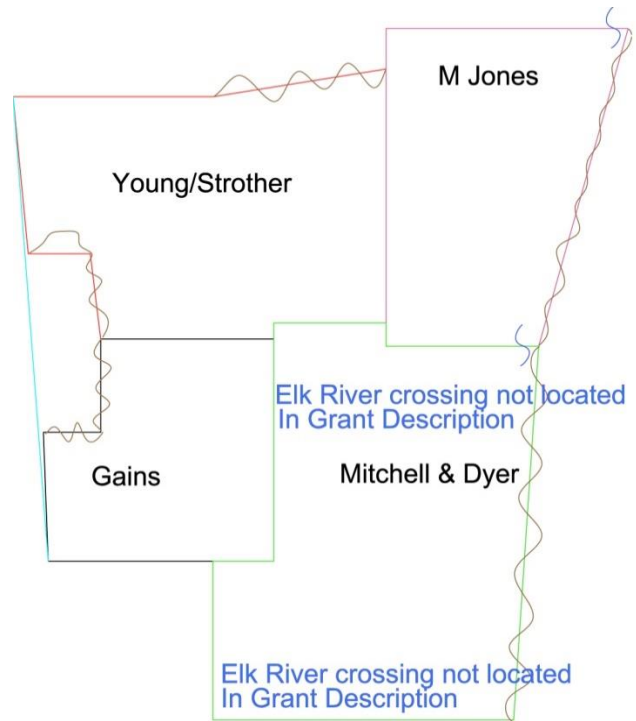
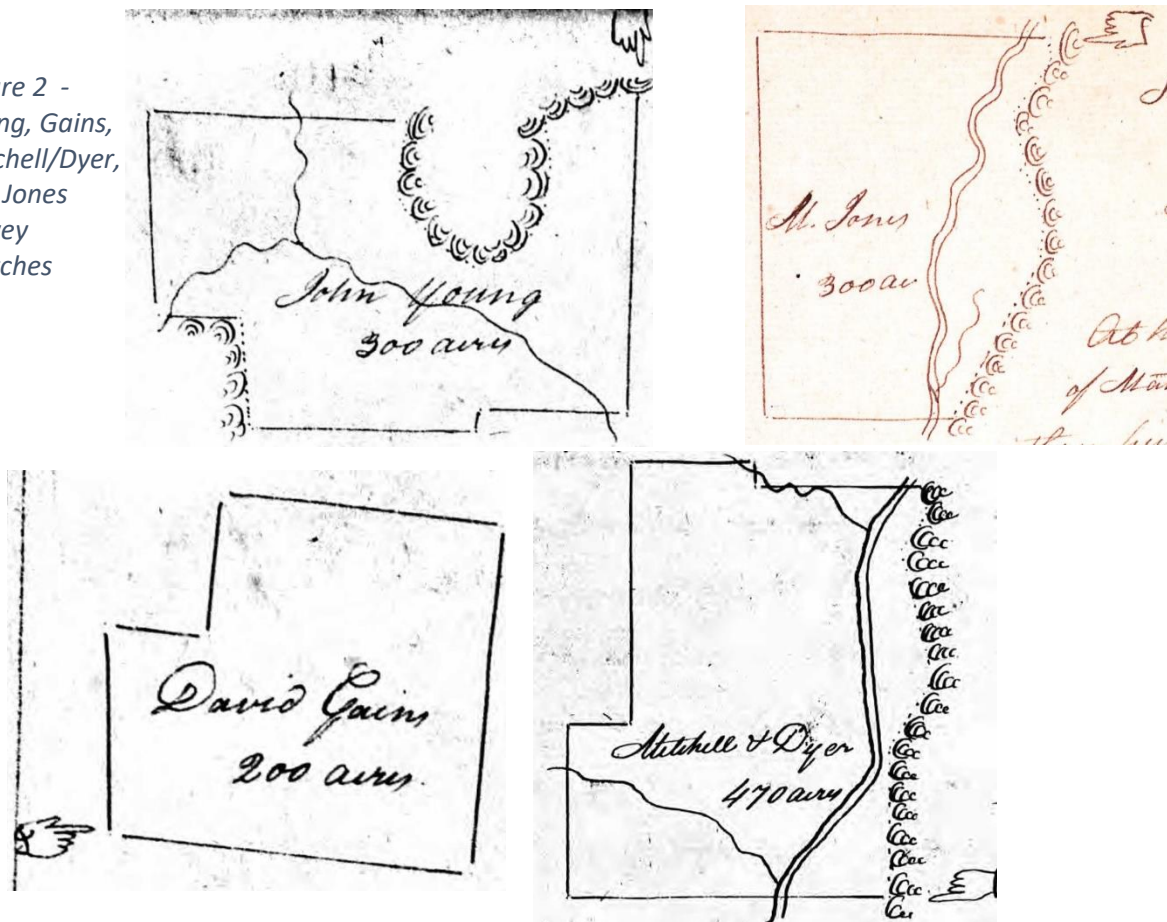


Figure 1 - Grant 6314 with adjacent grants

Strother found no survey that matches the grant description. Perhaps a study of the neighboring surveys and grants mentioned in the Strother grant will clarify the shape and location or another principal for the survey of Grant 6314. Grant 1569 to David Gains for 200 acres cites boundaries of John Graham on his south, John Young on his North and the mountain and district line on his West. Grant 1562 to William Mitchell and Robert Henry Dyer cites both sides of Elk River, Daniel Havender, John Graham, David Gains, John Young, and Matthew Jones. Grant 1565 to Matthew Jones cites both sides of Elk River and Obadiah Bean as well as the mountain and a large spring. Figure 1 shows my drawing of Grant 6314 along with the above cited adjacent grants. Lines that are “with the Mountain” are drawn with a brown squiggle and stream crossings when defined are drawn with blue.

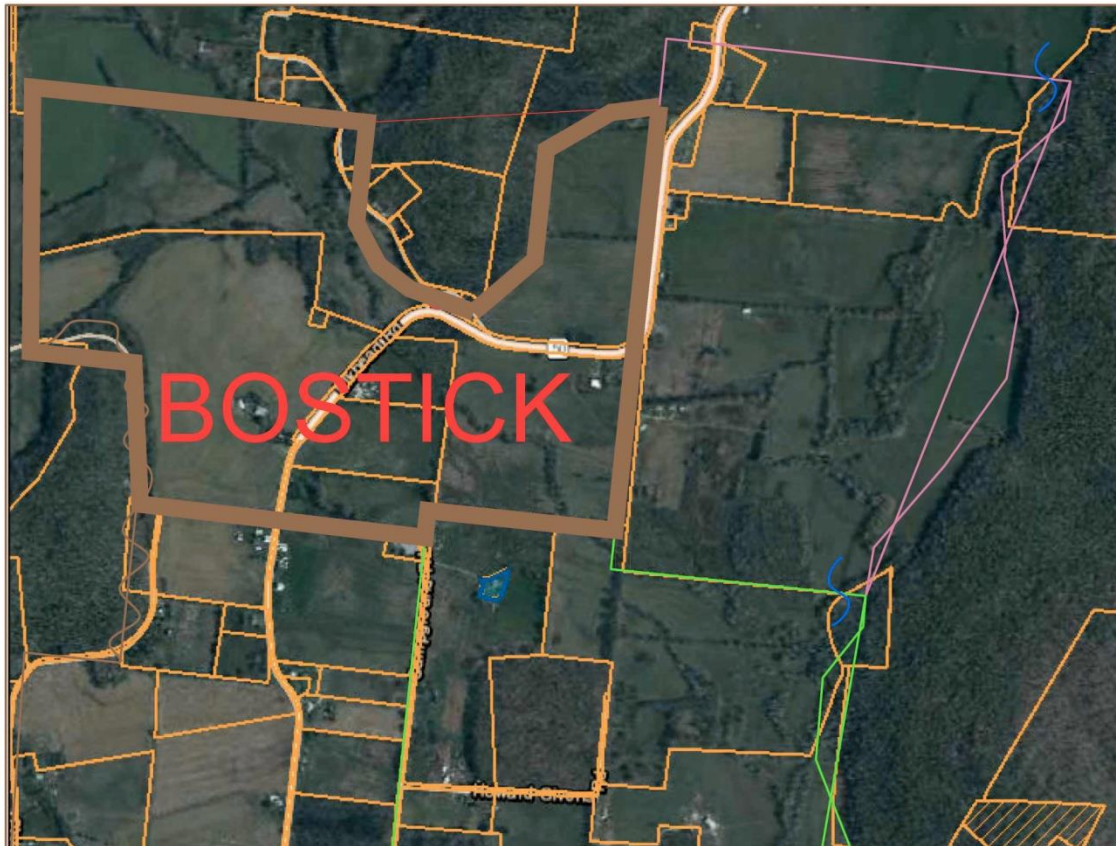
These grants fit together perfectly in this arrangement yet the question of the excess acreage and the meaning of the term ‘with the mountain’ in Grant 6314 remain. The David Gains grant and the Mitchell & Dyer grants both refer to John Young in the position north where Grant 6314 fits within the drawing. Searching for a survey in the name of John Young yields a surveyors sketch that explains that excess acreage and an unusually complex meaning for the term “with the mountain to the beginning” in Grant 6314. Surveyor sketches of the adjoining grants also provide information about streams and mountain base meanderings. Figure 2 shows the John Young survey sketch along with those of David Gains, Mitchell and Dyer, and Matthew Jones.

Figure 2 -
Young, Gains,
Mitchell/Dyer,
and Jones
survey
sketches



After adjusting my initial drawing to reflect the meaning of ‘with the mountain’ in each survey the location of these tracts in Burrows Cove becomes apparent. Figure 3 shows my location of these grants imposed upon the background of a property assessment map downloaded from the Tennessee Property Assessment Data website. Several of the property boundary lines match those that are in use today.

Figure 3



Having identified the location of the property we move ahead to the September Term of Chancery Court 1866 to the record of the court clerk in the case of James Winton vs Albert Bostick, et als: “it appearing to the court there from that J Winton the purchaser of the land sold in this cause has failed to pay the purchase money due upon his purchase and that the amount unpaid with the interest thereon to this date of said purchase money and costs \$2501.75. It is therefore ordered by the court that said Winton pay said purchase money into the hands of the Master in one month from this date and in default of such payment he will sell the same for cash and he will report the sale to the next term of court.”

So the Civil War has come and gone and James Winton has not paid the minor heirs of Littleberry Bostick for their share of the land.

During the October Term of Chancery Court 1867 the Clerk and Master reported that James Winton had failed to pay the balance of the purchase money within one month as ordered during the September Term 1866. He further reported that he had advertised the impending sale as

required by law and on December 15, 1866 had offered the property for sale on the premises but there was no sale for want of bidders. Additionally he reported that he had also offered the property for sale on the courthouse door at Altamont on the same day but again had no bidders. Consequently the court ordered that unless the purchase money due was paid within 60 days, the Master would advertise and sell the land for cash.

On April 13, 1868, the Master reported that he had again advertised the land and that on February 3, 1868 at the courthouse door in the town of Altamont he had struck off the land to Lovel D Sartin for his bid of \$2505 in cash of which sum Sartin had paid in cash \$2033.41 on that day and had subsequently paid the remainder of the purchase price.

In the ordinary course of court proceedings the Clerk and Master would be ordered to make a deed conveying the land to Lovel D Sartin and the case would be closed, yet there appears this addition to the record:

“And it further appearing and being suggested that several years ago James Winton purchased the tract of land described in the pleadings in this cause by virtue of a decedral order of this court said Winton having paid a part of the purchase money and failing to pay the remainder, the Clerk and Master was at the last term of this Court ordered to resell the said land for cash in hand , which the Clerk and Master did . When L D Sartin became the purchaser. But because the said L D Sartin and the said Winton has made arrangement between themselves as the Court is advised to the effect that the said Winton is to have a divesture of the title out of the defendents and an investure to himself in accordance with his original purchase. And the said Winton is to make the said Sartin a deed to fifty acres of the land in consideration of \$1500.00 paid in towards said land. The court therefore orders, adjudges, and decrees that all the right title , interest, and claims which the defendant Bostick has in and to the said tract of land be and the same is hereby divested out of them and vested in the said James Winton the purchaser at the orginal sale, his heirs and assigns forever and the lien heretofore retained is released and the Clerk and Master will make him a deed of conveyance for the same. Said land is located in the state of Tennessee Grundy County in civil district No ___ on Elk River. And is bounded on the East by lands of L D and James Sartin, on the North by the mountain and lands of John Warren, on the West by lands of I T Roberts and Bailey and is known as the Bostick Place.”

John Winton finally received a deed from the Clerk and Master on November 10, 1868. No deed from John Winton to L D Sartin for that 50 acres was found.

DID YOU KNOW?

Coaldale, later called Coalmont, **was established** and operated by the Sewanee Coal, Coke and Land Company **as a coal mining company town around 1904.**

The Rev. Carl Elde Haynes

by Elaine Stiefel Gipson, granddaughter of Carl Haynes

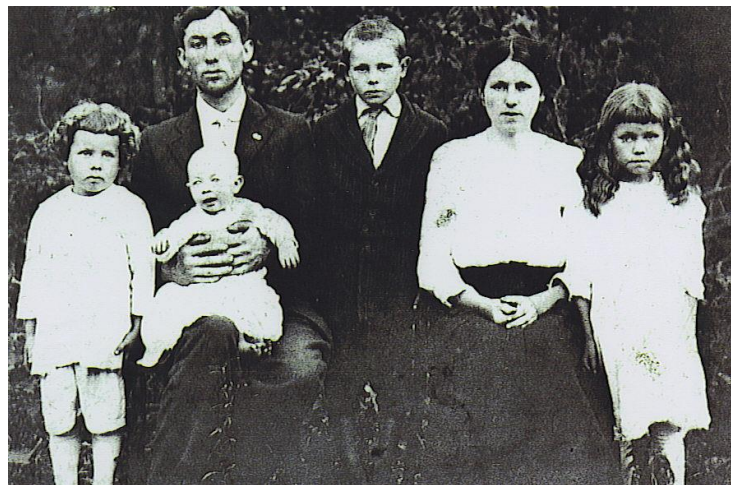
The Rev. Carl Elde Haynes was born July 29, 1888, to Perry Dee Haynes and Madeline Vaughn Haynes in Tracy City, Tennessee. He was the grandson of Ephram Madison Haynes, who was born in North Carolina, and Clarissa Elvina Wooten from Tennessee. Ephram was a carpenter and had a shop near the present location of Victory Baptist Church in the White City community. Ephram and Clarrisa are buried in Summerfield Cemetery. Brother Carl, as he was known to his community and the churches where he pastored and preached revivals, was one of eight children. He married Martha Ethel Meeks Haynes, the daughter of Susan M. "Susie" Graham Meeks and William Meeks, who died in a mining accident as a young man. Susie Graham Meeks came from West Virginia in a covered wagon with her family through the Great Smoky Mountains.



Carl Haynes with Bible at his home in White City, approx. 1944

Carl and Martha were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom lived to be adults. They lost a son and a daughter as infants, and another daughter who passed away as a toddler. They also raised Martha's nephew and their granddaughter after her mother, Willie Sue Haynes Gray, died from childbirth complications.

Bro. Carl was a coalminer and a minister and preached in many churches on the Cumberland Plateau and surrounding regions. He answered the call to preach at approximately 24 around 1912. He was the first pastor and a founding member of the Myers Hill Congregational Church. In 1932, he assisted with building the original Myers Hill Congregational Methodist church building with his father Perry Haynes and Lavader Cannon. This building was on Myers Hill Road near the Walter Graham and Homer Graham, Sr., homeplaces were located. The church bells and windows were donated to the church when the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Tracy City was torn down. (That church was located behind the Grundy Historical Society across from the Dutchmaid Bakery. A photo of CPC is included in the GHS *Pathfinder* edition Vol. 26, Number 2, June 2021 page 20.) Myers Hill Church moved to the old



Family photo, left to right: Paul Haynes, Sr., Carl Haynes holding Howard, Vernon, Martha, and Dorothy, circa early 1920s

Myers Hill School building in 1956, and more recently to the current location. Perry and Carl's descendants have long been connected to the church and as many as seven generations have attended there.

Bro. Carl was pastor for several churches in the area, including Green's Chapel Congregational Methodist in the Pocket community. He pastored Green's Chapel for a total of twenty years, in several intervals. He loved to tell stories of things he had experienced in his ministry. One revival that he preached at Green's Chapel saw over 100 souls saved. He loved to talk about how it took all of a Sunday afternoon to baptize all the converts.

In the years during his preaching, he also preached at a church in Bryant's Cove. Several families lived there, and he often walked from his home in White City into the cove to preach for them. This time was during the depression, miners were often out of work, and everyone struggled. His shoes had holes, and he would often cut out cardboard to fit the insoles. He carried extra cardboard for when the original would get wet or worn through. Martha picked blackberries and sold them to buy him some shoes.

His daughter Betty recalls a story he told her when visiting her home. On one occasion when he was to preach in the cove, Bro. Carl had been really sick and hadn't been able to eat. His wife begged him not to go, but although he was very weak, he knew the church people were depending on him. He set out walking from his White City home and came to a spring that was later part of the property of Betty and her husband. He fell to his knees, so weak he couldn't go on, and began to pray. He said the Lord touched him there in a mighty way, and he felt like he needed to remove his shoes because he was on holy ground. He was then able to go on to preach and the Lord richly blessed. One of the ladies of the church had some food left from her meal and gave him something to eat after the service, and he was able to walk back home.

He also was a pastor to Mt. Pleasant in Cagle, Tenn. He never owned a car or learned to drive, and when the church representatives came to ask him to be their pastor, he replied that he didn't have transportation and wouldn't be able to travel that far. One of the church members agreed to provide transportation if he would agree to become their pastor, and so a member of the Whitlock family picked him up and drove him to church services.

As a coalminer, Bro. Carl worked and lived in Coalmont in the earlier years. He and Martha later moved to their home in White City, outside of Tracy City. He would catch the dinky train to the Lick Point Mines. He also worked in the Palmer mines and most likely walked to Tracy City to catch the train to Palmer. A photo of Bro. Carl and others miners riding the car of the dinky train was recently posted on a Palmer Facebook page.

No story about Carl Haynes would be complete without including his wife of 64 years, Martha. She was a



Carl and Martha Haynes

known prayer warrior in their community, and people would often come to their home to ask for prayer. She played the organ when he had a funeral to preach and sang solos in services. She could also play the guitar and the piano. In the 1950s, she began to care for her mother, Susie, and was unable to go to church often until her mother passed March 19, 1958, at the age of 93. Martha was born May 21, 1891, and died at 81 on February 17, 1973, having survived him by four months, with 111 grandchildren and great grandchildren at the time of her death.

Bro. Carl and his son Paul also preached on a radio program throughout the 50s. They had programs in Cowan and Tullahoma for the first few years, then later in South Pittsburg. The program also included two other sons and two daughters and a niece, who sang as a quartet and a trio. The Haynes Trio continued singing in services, funerals revivals until their health declined in their later years. Bro. Carl was also known to sing solos. His favorite was "There's Nothing in the World Like Jesus." Most of the children sang in trios or quartet or at least the church choir. Many of his descendants sing and play instruments.

Bro. Carl was honored in 1971 for 59 years of preaching at a special service at Myers Hill Church. Bro. Carl passed away on October 1, 1972. A quote listed in his obituary reads, "I'd rather be an old time Christian than anything in the world." An humble man, he wasn't comfortable with honors; he would say to give the glory to Jesus.



Carl Haynes preaching at the radio station, circa 1957



Carl Haynes receiving gift honoring him for 59 years of preaching with the pastor of Myers Hill, Rev. Herschel Johnson, presenting gift, Rev. Oscar Trussell, and Carl's son, Rev. Paul Haynes, 1971.

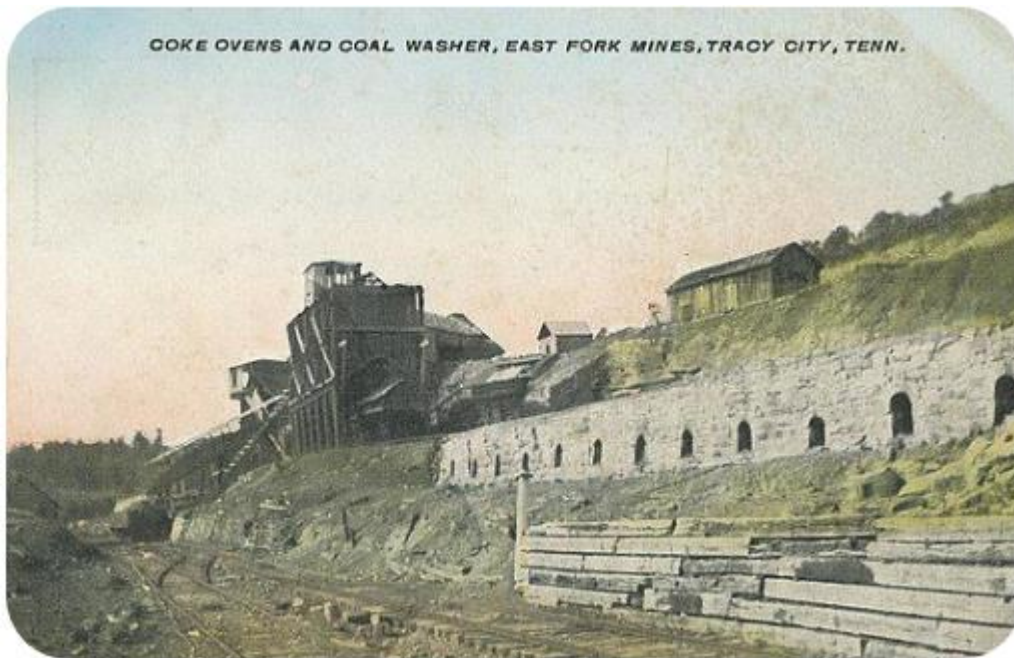
DID YOU KNOW?

Summerfield was named for the Baltus Summers family who owned land there in the early 1800's. The Guest family was also among the settlers who were there after the Civil War. Summerfield was the home of the Highlander Folk School which is one of the major civil rights locations in the US.

Creation of Grundy Lakes

Barbara Mooney Myers

In 1858, the Sewanee Mining Company found a profitable enterprise in the mining of coal on the Cumberland Plateau when it was found that the quality coal found there was useful for producing coke to be used in the smelting of iron ore.



Surface mining of coal to be used in the surrounding coke ovens left gaping holes in the land. These holes opened once hidden springs which caused the filling of the holes with abundant amounts of water. "On April 2, 1934, approximately 86+ acres were donated to the Tennessee Department of Game and Fish by the Tennessee Land Company. On September 3, 1935, an additional 65+ acres were donated. The area became a reclamation project of the Civil Works Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, and the Tennessee Department of Agriculture-Forestry Division immediately after acquisition. Earthen dams were built, a one-way road was constructed, and reforestation of the area was accomplished with labor from C.C.C. Camp P-67 under the supervision of Herman Baggenstoss."

<https://www.friendsofsouthcumberland.org/park-history.html>

By 1935 the Civilian Conservation Corps built a large earth filled dam one half mile below the three initial smaller dams which caught the overflow of water. This created a new 16 - acre lake. All 4 of these artificial lakes, combined, covered some 26 acres creating Grundy Lakes. "Upon completion of the work by the CCC in 1939, the Grundy Lakes area was virtually abandoned by the state. In 1969, the area was placed under the Division of Parks by Governor Buford Ellington. By the 1970's neglect and abuse had made the area a trash dump and criminal hangout. The area

continued to suffer abuse and neglect until it was added to the South Cumberland State Park in 1978.” Grundy Lakes has such outstanding historical significance that the entire park was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.” <https://www.friendsofsouthcumberland.org/park-history.html>

Now the former eyesore is a Tennessee State Park with recreational facilities featuring the historic coke ovens which are showcased around the lake area. Visitors can enjoy fishing, swimming, picnicking in areas provided along with stunning vistas of nature.



Photo by Chuck Sutherland

Contributions to the Heritage Center

We want to thank the following people:

Sue Bouldin Parrott donated an oil lamp which was once used at Shook School and a cookbook from Monteagle Sunday School Assembly.

Barbara Cagle contributed 4 Grundy County High School yearbooks from the 1950's.

Debbie Racka has contributed a number of items including an antique crank wall phone, a Swiss music box, sleigh bells, and a large wine crock among other items.

Veterans Day Salute

Grundy County Historical Society

Soldiers from Grundy County have served in various places around the world, and we want to salute all of them for using their time and talent on our behalf; however, we are limited in space and resources, so we have asked for submissions for this publication. These are the submissions that we have received.



Jarvis Wendell Johnson
Military service: 11/22/1960 to May 1967
Stationed in Hof, Germany
Border Patrol 1961-1963
1964-1967 Augsburg, Germany

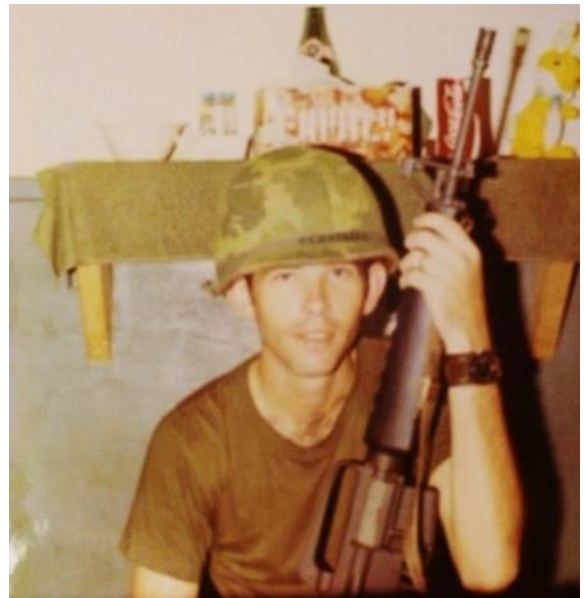
Enlisted 11-1960 with basic training at Fort Hood, TX
Advanced training Ft. Huachuca, Arizona
Duty station West Germany
May 1964, Lock Port, New York
September 1964-May 1967, West Germany
Honorable discharge May 1967



Rockne D. Scruggs, U.S. Army. Stationed in Germany during the Vietnam War, 1962-1965.



Justin Morgan in Iraq



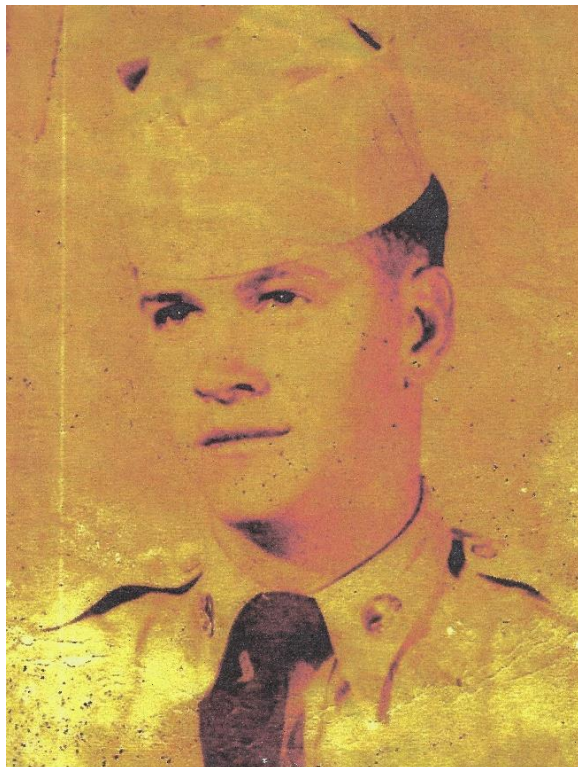
George Frank Wilson served in Vietnam



Betty (Sitz) Cyr of Tracy City, U.S. Navy
1952-1953. Served in Virginia



Jack Thompson, U.S. Marine Corps



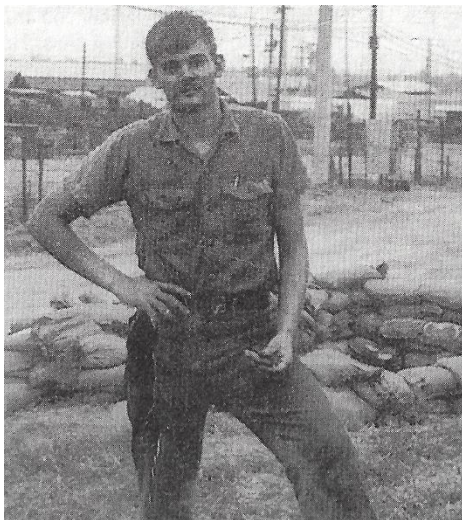
PFC James Willard Dove, U.S. Army, served
in Germany from 1954-1956



Steve Melton



Katherine Michele (Payne) Jordan, Advanced Individual Training at FT. Devans, MA, 1988. She joined the Army in 1987 after she graduated from Grundy County High School in May of 1987. She was an Electronics Warfare/ Signals Intelligence Specialist for 8 Years. She also served in the U.S. Air Force Reserve from 2007-2013 as an Airspace Ground Equipment Technician. Her family mostly lives in Tracy City and White City.



LaDue "Boo" Bouldin enlisted in the U.S. Navy Seabees in June of 1968. Completing basic training in Gulfport, MS, he was transferred for duty to Port Hueneme, CA. As a mechanic with the Fifth Mobile Construction Battalion, he served in Vietnam from December 1968 until November 1969. Decorations included the National Defense Service Medal, Vietnam Service Medal, and Vietnam Campaign Medal.



MSG Richard Laxson went into the Army in Aug. 1966. Was in 24th Infantry Division 5/32nd Armor (Tanks) in Germany. Got out in 1972 went to College (Medical Lab Technologist) got married started a family. Went back in the Army Guard in 1988 in 109th Evac Hospital Unit. Went to Desert Storm in 90-91. Was in Panama many times in 1993,'94,'96 closing Hospital and Bases when we turned it over to Panamanians. Also in Paraguay for Med-ret Missions. In '97 changed to Army Reserve was 1st Sgt in 4206th USAH. This unit collected DNA and HIV samples on Units in TN, GA, AL and SC. In 2001 to 2003 was stationed a Ft. Gordon, GA as NCOIC of Blood Donor Center. The unit collect Blood from Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines to be sent to Iraq, Germany and Afghanistan. We would collect 200+ units per day. The unit was No. 1 Army wide in collections. The unit also supplied TN, GA, and SC Army Hospitals with Blood, Plasma and Platelet Components. In 2004 was assigned to 78th Division US Army Reserves in Special Operations Unit. I retired in 2006 with 24.5 years of service.



Paul Larry Phipps served in the U.S. Air Force from 1964-1970. 1966-68 served in Vietnam. Left A.F. and later finished career in TN National Guard (Army). Served in Desert Storm and Iraqi Freedom. Now retired Army.

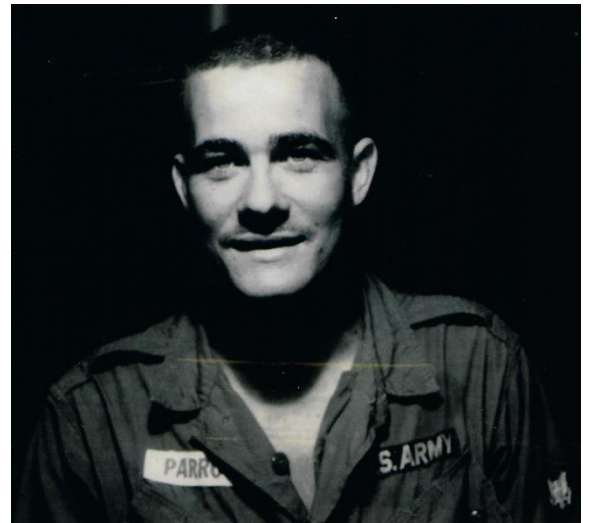


Paul Victor Nasso served in the U.S. Naval Submarine Service from 1966-1970 as a sonar specialist. Sailed on the Sea Leopard (SS-483) all four years. His rank on exiting was E5.



Milton C. Ogelvie, U.S. Navy 1963-1965 naval air station Pensacola, FL. Helicopter Squadron. 1965-1967 Plane Captain aboard USS Hornet VS 37 Squadron flew missions in and out of Vietnam.

Ralph E. Rieben, served in the U.S. Air Force from 1953-1957 and the Tennessee Air National Guard from 1957-1961. Stationed at Lackland & Amarillo AFB, TX; Eglin AFB, FL; Hunter AB, GA; Travis AB, CA; Naha AFB, Okinawa; Kimpo AB, Seoul, South Korea; Itazuko AB, Japan; Kokan AB, Taiwan ROC; Hong Kong – British Colony; Clark AFB, Philippines; Anderson AFB, Guam; Kajalein Atol – Marshall Islands; Hickman Field, Hawaii; Greenville AFB, MS; Warner Robins AFB, GA; Berry Field, Nashville, TN; McGee Tyson AFB, Knoxville, TN.



James C. Parrott enlisted in the US Army in 1964 and did his basic training at Fort Polk, LA. He served in Vietnam 1965 to 1966. After discharge from active duty, he served 12 years in the National Guard.

Lanny Bell – SP5 US Army

Lanny was drafted into the Army for two years soon after graduating from Tennessee Technological University. He had basic training at Fort Campbell, KY in February 1971, and had advanced training at Fort Sill, OK. He received training to operate in the Fire Direction Center (FDC) for artillery units. The FDC calculates the howitzer aiming parameters necessary to hit the target location that is called in by a forward observer. After the completion of the training he was assigned to B Battery, 5th Battalion, 83rd Artillery which was stationed in Baumholder, Germany. They



must have done a good job...the Russians never attacked. While stationed in Germany, Lanny was on special assignment at the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich, Germany, when members of the Israeli team were murdered by Palestinians.



David Allen Jacobs enlisted in the United States Air Force on September 4, 1963. David went through basic training in San Antonio, Texas; then, he went to Technical School at Amarillo Air Force Base (a Strategic Air Command Base) in Amarillo, Texas, where his training focused on cryogenics and jet fuels as part of the supply department. He served at Tyndall Air Force Base in Panama City, Florida, before being deployed to Kadena Air Force Base in Okinawa, Japan. His service there included supplying all cryogenics and jet fuels to KC-135 and F-105 airplanes, which were responsible for fueling fighter planes and B-52 airplanes traveling to and from missions originating in Guam in support of the Vietnam War. He was Honorably Discharged in September 1967 at the rank of E-4.

Harold Woodlee joined the United States Navy in January 1969. His two major duty stations were with the Naval Air Facility in Mildenhall, England and the Helicopter Support Squadron in Lakehurst, New Jersey.

At Mildenhall, he repaired aircraft communication and navigation equipment and flew as a flight electronics technician delivering supplies and materials to naval stations throughout Europe. His last few months were spent as the radioman on the personal aircraft of the Commanding Officer of Naval Forces in Europe, who was stationed in downtown London.

At Lakehurst, he was stationed in one of the old blimp hangars. At this location, he served as training petty officer as the squadron transitioned from the old UH-2 helicopter to the new SH-3G. He also served as technical librarian providing technical support to our squadron in Vietnam.

He was discharged in December 1972 at the rank of Second Class Petty Officer.



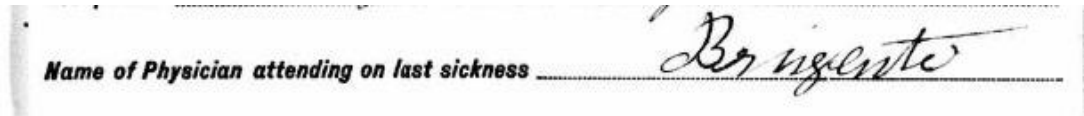
Charles Emmett "Jack" White enlisted in the United States Air Force on September 4, 1963 and went through basic training in San Antonio, Texas and technical school for jet engine mechanics in Amarillo, Texas. Upon finishing tech school, he was stationed at Dyess Airforce Base in Abilene, Texas, where he worked on C-130 airplane engines. He was deployed on temporary duty to both Evreux, France and Okinawa, Japan. He was also part of the support teams for the Gemini 4 (Kano, Nigeria) and Gemini 5 (Tripoli, Libya) space missions. He then was deployed to Southeast Asia, serving in Taichung, Taiwan; Okinawa, Japan; and Vietnam. In his last years of service, he was stationed in Del Rio, Texas, where he worked the test cell, testing engines for T37 and T38 airplanes. During his service, he was awarded both Squadron Airman of the Month and Base Airman of the Month. He was discharged on September 1, 1967 at the rank of Sergeant.

Reading Joseph Seigler's Death Certificate Records

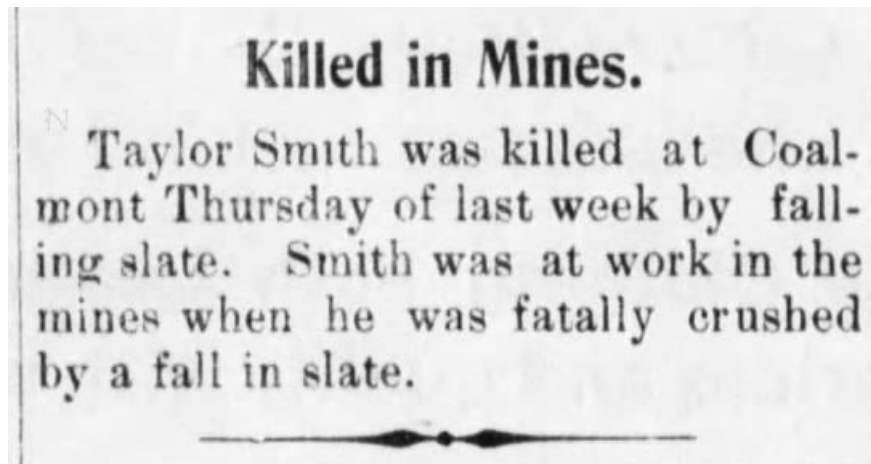
Researched by Jackie Layne Partin

In **1908** Grundy County joined many other cities and counties in Tennessee in recording **all** deaths. What a wonderful, additional aid for genealogy research even though the list of deaths gathered was not at all a complete list. But friends, I have pulled out my hair and thrown fits over Mr. Joseph "Joe" Seigler's assigned accounts of Grundy County deaths. Born and educated in the U. S. A, one would think his writing would be decipherable. He spelled the written English words without any real effort; No! No! Pardon me! Joe used **too** much effort. I always get the feeling that he was sprinting toward a high jump when he made his first endeavor to start a name or other pertinent word. But I got Joe's number--finally!! I'll leave the smiles to all researchers who lean on Joe for answers. Below are some deaths through which I struggled to help us better understand who some of Joe's certificates represented. Thanks anyway, Mr. Seigler.

- Unnamed female child of Jack Bean was stillborn—December 28, **1908** in Meeks, Tennessee. Meeks was in the Roddy Springs area of Coalmont.
- Unnamed female twins of *Allie* King of Monteagle were stillborn on March 9, **1909**. The father's name was Alex Benson King and the mother was Mary Athelia (Perry) King. Dr. David Hampton Bryan was the attending physician. The baby girls were buried to the right of their father's WOW stone in the Monteagle Cemetery. Joe made dual identical death certificates for the twins.
- Hanna Hall (41), born in Franklin County, Tennessee, died on July 5, **1909** in Summerfield, Tennessee. In the 1900 Census record her name was given as Lou Hall, wife of John Wesley Hall. *Louisana (Deaton)* Hall was her name, and where the Hanna came from may have been Mr. Seigler's misunderstanding, or Lou may have had several nicknames. In that year she had given birth to six children, Sallie Ann, Harry Columbus, James Arthur, John Lewis, Charles Edward and Allie Goldie. In 1909 she left behind the following children at her death: Sallie, Arthur, Lewis, Charlie, Goldie, Elijah, and *David* Hampton. Cancer was the cause of her death. Dr. David Hampton Bryan appears, (*see entry below*), to be the name that Mr. Seigler tried to record as her doctor. It was an endearment to name one's son after Dr. Bryan since he was so loved and respected in the Monteagle area.



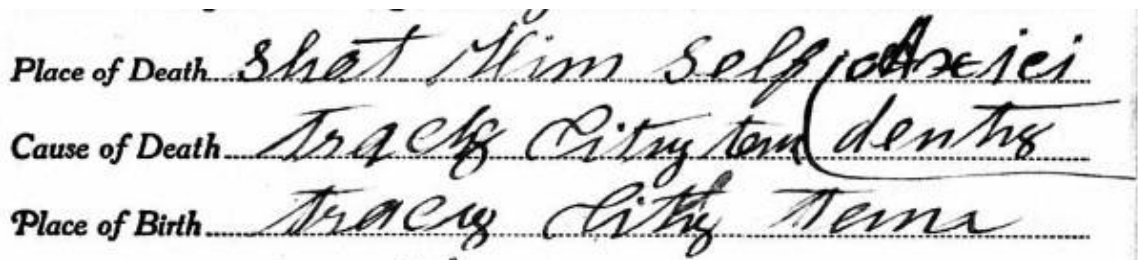
- Taylor Smith (35) was born July 1874 in Tracy City, the son of James Wesley and Susan Elizabeth (Franks) Smith. He was killed in the Flat Branch mine system. His death date is September 22, 1909. There was no doctor on the site; no coroner came; no inquest was undertaken.



Sequachee Valley News – September 30, 1909

- Andrew Jackson "Jack" Garner (61) died June 6, 1910. Ike Woodward's newspaper notes give the year as 1909, but Mr. Seigler used the year 1910 on the death certificate. His gravestone in the Summerfield Cemetery gives his death date as June 12, 1909. Jack was the son of Henry Griffin and Mary Ann (Barnes) Garner. He married Nancy Ann Prince. He was a section-hand on the railroad in and near the Summerfield and Clouse Hill communities. He was run over by a train at the Clouse Hill Junction near Hall's store at Summerfield. The junction was where the Clouse Hill railroad joined the main N, C & St. L Railroad on its way from Cowan to Tracy City. The Summerfield Rd. now lies on top of that section of railroad.
- Jack Thompson (52) died on February 18, 1911 on Smokey Row in Tracy City. He was killed by the younger William "Bill" Barlew. The Barlews owned a notorious business advertised as a soft drink and pool hall in Tracy City where many evil things took place for years. Young William's brother, Elmer Key Barlew, was also involved in the story. John Smith was also wounded but survived. (Source, *Nashville Banner*)

- John Albert Crabtree (36) died on June 29, **1911**, at his home. He first killed his wife Minnie (Hobbs) Crabtree then reloaded his single barrel shotgun and did the same to himself, falling at her feet. (Source, *Nashville Banner*)
- Peter McGovern (17) died April 1, **1912** in Tracy City, his birthplace. According to the *Sequachee Valley News*, young Peter accidentally shot himself; a descendant reported that he was cleaning his gun. He worked hard and was loved by all. He was the son of John and Vina (Sanders) McGovern. He rests with his family at the Hobbs Hill Cemetery. **It took me some extra minutes, Mr. Seigler.**



Place of Death... Shot Him self
Cause of Death... Tracy City Tenn denths
Place of Birth... Tracy City Tenn

- Walter Stanley Pane/Payne (10) died August 2, **1912** from burns caused by a steam explosion in Tracy City, Tennessee. He was the son of Zebedee H. and Julia Ann "Annie" (Young) Payne. In 1910, Annie was a widow still caring for her children, William, Florence, John, Francis, Mary Alice, Walter Stanley, and Elizabeth Zebelene "Lizzie." All the older children helped her by holding jobs in town. Death certificate wrongly recorded him as Stanford Pame. Young Stanley could have been killed at the steam sawmill where an older brother worked or by some steam engine explosion on a train near the railroad tracks that were all around Tracy City.
- Isabella "Ibbie" (Pack) Bradford (41) died on April 26, **1912** in Summerfield, Tennessee. She was born in Franklin County, Tennessee. Her husband was Alexander "Elic/Alex" Bradford who worked as a gardener. They married March 22, 1896 in Franklin Co., Tennessee. Ibbie gave birth to six children with three, Mary, Anthony and Joe still alive in 1910. They were living in Summerfield at the time of her death. The cause of her death was bowel consumption with Dr. David Hampton Bryan caring for her.
- James Leonard Sartain (22), born Dec. 23, 1889, son of Loke Adherable and Sarah Louise (Cope) Sartain, husband of Maggie Victoria (Lockhart) Sartain, died on June 28, **1912**, in Jackson, Tennessee while working as a switchman on the railroad. His

death certificate states that the engine turned over on him. He was born in Tracy City, and his body was brought back to Hobbs Hill Cemetery to be buried. I thought I would show one of Mr. Seigler's actual records of a death, so below is that of James Leonard Sartain.

DEATHS **31766**

Report made by Joseph Figlar

Enumerator of the 4 School District of Grundig County or _____

Ward of the City of _____ Tennessee.

Name of Deceased James Leonard Sartain

Date of Death June 28 1912

Sex Man Color White

Age 22 years

Married or Single Married

Place of Death Adison Tenn

Cause of Death Bild Over an Engine

Place of Birth Tracy City Tenn

Occupation yard switch man on the rail road

Name of Physician attending on last sickness Dr. Coe

Name of J. P. or Coroner holding inquest _____

Date Recorded 7/5/12

John A. Crane
County Court Clerk.

NOTE.—These reports must be filed with the County Court Clerk not later than the first day of August of the year taken, and by him signed and forwarded to the State Board of Health, Nashville, within ten days after registration, as provided by Section 3, Chapter 341, Acts 1908.

Where did you wander Edward Deas?

Lillian Ey

While writing about the Tennessee Supreme Court case *Herriford vs Parks* for the March 2021 edition of *The Pathfinder* I became intrigued by the evidence that there existed within Grundy County a small local coal industry prior to the arrival of the large scale industrial developers. One essential aspect of a mining operation is the existence of roads capable of accommodating wagons loaded with the extracted product with two to four horses or oxen to pull them. In the *Herriford vs Parks* legal case the town of Winchester is cited as an early market place for coal from Grundy County. When and where might roads have existed between the top of the mountain near present day Monteagle, where a coal road ran between the Pelham and Jasper Turnpike and the Hollingsworth Road in the 1840's, and Winchester and what sources would provide evidence of the need for and usage of such roads. One source was an online map by the National Park Service that showed the track of what is called the Bell Route of the Cherokee Removal of 1838 or Trail of Tears trek as following along the road I know as the Hollingsworth Road from the head of Battle Creek to the top of the mountain then turning to the southwest to descend to Winchester.

Much has been written about the political and social background that lead to and encompassed the forced removal of the Cherokee to Arkansas and Oklahoma and I need not repeat that background. The party whose route interested me was a detachment of 650 to 700 Cherokee under the direction of John Bell with US Army Lt Edward Deas as a military escort that traveled up Battle Creek and to the top of Cumberland Mountain seemingly by the Benjamin Trussel place before turning to travel directly west along the southern tier of Tennessee Counties to cross the Mississippi River at Memphis. Lt Deas served as the purchasing agent for procuring food and other supplies for the Cherokee and their livestock and the vouchers or purchase records that he issued are considered to be evidence of the route taken by the Bell Detachment. If a road existed in Oct 1838 westward down the mountain that accommodated the transport of 650 to 700 persons along with their supply and household wagons, horses, etc. then coal could have been hauled along this same route.

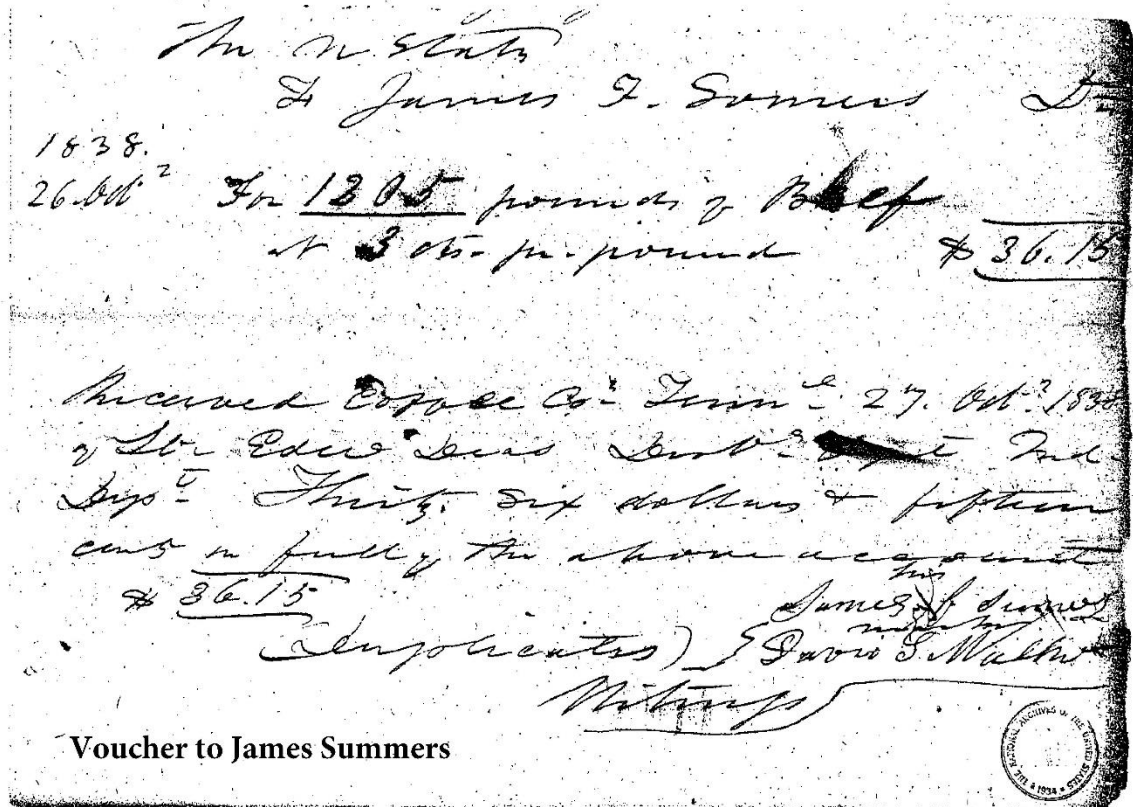
My research took an unexpected twist when I discovered that 6 vouchers had been issued by Lt Deas and paid in Coffee County an area that would later become Grundy County. These vouchers were all issued on October 26, 1838, and payment was acknowledged on October 27, 1838. There is no indication of time of issue, and I saw no indication of order in which the vouchers were issued. The order of my listing has no significance related to the order of the purchases. The content of these vouchers as I can read the script writing are:

1. 26 Oct 1838 U States To James F Summers for 1205 pounds of Beef at 3 cts per pound \$36.15.

Received Coffee Co. Tenn 27 Oct of Lt Edw Deas Dist Agent Indian Dept(?) Thirty six dollars

& fifteen cents in full of the above account \$36.15. Signed via his mark James F Summers. Witness David L Walker (Walls or Wallo?)

70c
33



Voucher to James Summers

Somers Beef

- 2. 26 Oct 1838 U States to Jesse Laxon For 32 Bushels Meal at 75 cts \$24.00

Received Coffee Co Tenn 27 Oct 1838 of Lt Edw Deas Dist agent Indian Dept Twenty four dollars in full above ac \$24.00. Signed Jesse Laxson.

- 3. 26 Oct 1838 U States to James Summers For 138 Bundles Fodder at \$2 per hundred \$2.76

Received Coffee Co Tenn 27 Oct 1838 of Lieut Edw Deas Dist Agt Two Dollars and seventy six cts in full of above act. Signed via his mark James Summers Witness David L Walker

- 4. 26 Oct U States to Basil Summers For 22 1/4 Bushels corn at 40 cents \$8.90

Received Coffee Co 27 Oct 1838 Liet Edw Deas Dist at Eight dollars & ninety cts in full of above account. Signed via his mark Basil Summers. Witness A J Harbin.

- 5. 26 Oct U States to Peter Vibert For 16 1/2 Bushels corn at 40 ct \$6.60 1447 Bundles Fodder at \$125 cts per hundred 18.08. (Total) \$24.68

Received Coffee Co Tenn 27 Oct 1838 of Lt Edw Deas USA Twenty four dollars & sixty eight cents in full of above account \$24.68 signed Peter Vibert

6. 26 Oct U States to Amos Richardson For 91 Bushels of corn at 40 cts per Bushel \$36.40

Received Coffee Co Tenn 27 Oct 1838 of Lieut Edw Deas Thirty Six dollars & forty cts in full above account \$36.40. Signed Amos Richardson.

There are five men who received payments and 2 men who served as witnesses for those who could not sign for themselves. What information can we find about these men and where were they located?

The publication "HOMECOMING '86 HISTORY OF THE ELK RIVER VALLEY (Pelham Valley) of Grundy County , TN" compiled by Arlene Partin Bean and Janelle Layne Coats 1986 provides several references to these men. Page 6 cites that Jesse Larson (Laxson) and Peter Vibert signed a petition in Oct 1837 seeking to transfer parts of extreme northeastern Franklin County essentially the upper Elk River Valley to Coffee County. Page 7 cites that a James I Summers, perhaps this was James F Summers, voted in the Feb 3, 1838 election to annex the area to Coffee County. Page 146 states that Jesse Laxton (Laxson) was an officer in Benjamin Cherry's militia company, a group of men from Pelham Valley and northern Franklin County. Peter Vibert is shown as an enlisted man in the same company. This company had been involved in the roundup of the Cherokee into forts and campgrounds in East Tennessee.

James Summers was a son-in-law and an heir to Mathias Broyles (some typed transcriptions of documents interpret his name as Matthew Broils). Mathias Broyles had purchased from Benjamin Hollingsworth the 273 acre Deloch grant which abutted the mountain on the northeastern side of Hollingsworth Cove and the Grant 748 adjacent to Colquit issued by the State of Tennessee to Hollingsworth himself though these deeds were not registered in Coffee County until 1844. Additionally Broyles had acquired lands surrounding the original Robert Box grant on the mountain side above what would later become known as Wonder Cave. Between the time of Benjamin Hollingsworth and that of the Layne family it was Mathias Broyles and then his heirs who owned the majority of land in present day Layne's Cove along Hollingsworth Road.

Amos Richardson was a witness along with James Bell on the deed of the sale of the Daniel Hill tract of 210 acres to Harris Gilliam in 1836. The Daniel Hill tract lay in Layne's Cove to the south of the Hollingsworth 273 acre Deloach tract and abutted the northern base of Cumberland Mountain.

Jesse Laxson sold 212 acres of land in Coffee County to Benjamin Todd in January 1839. In the record of the August Term 1838 of the Coffee County Court appeared this item "John McKelvey having petitioned the court for the purpose of building a mill on Elk River at Wells old mill place And it appearing to the Court the land on the opposite side of the stream belongs to the heirs of Benjamin Nevill Dec'd. It is ordered that a summons issue commanding Roberson

Nevill and Benj Nevill Admrs of said Benj Nevill dec to appear at the next term of this court answer petition and that Jesse Laxton, James Murphey, Samuel Park, and Samuel Southerland be apt'd a jury to assess damages." The jury returned their report at the September session of the court affirming the suitability of the site for a mill and assessing the value of the one acre of Neville land required to build a dam across the river at \$3 per acre.

In the 1840 census Amos Richardson lives in Coffee County adjacent to James Bell. Bazzle Summers is adjacent to Samuel Park. Jesse Laxton, James F Summers, and David Walls are also in Coffee County.

Undoubtedly there are additional documents and family knowledge that link these men who interacted with Lt Deas to Coffee/Grundty County and specifically to the Elk River Valley.

In 2001 Benjamin C Nance of the State of Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Division of Archaeology wrote a report titled "The Trail of Tears in Tennessee: A Study of the Routes Used During the Cherokee Removal of 1838". In his report Nance states "One excellent source of information concerning the Bell Detachment comes from the vouchers issued by Lieutenant Edward Deas for supplies and expenses incurred along the route. It is important to note, however, that supply parties could have gone away from the detachment route to buy supplies, so a voucher issued in a specific location may not necessarily indicate that the detachment passed that way. They are good indicators of the approximate route of the party, and in cases where money was issued for ferry crossings, the vouchers do indicate a specific location. It also seems unlikely that those responsible for collecting supplies would have gone too far off the main route." (Nance, pg 33)

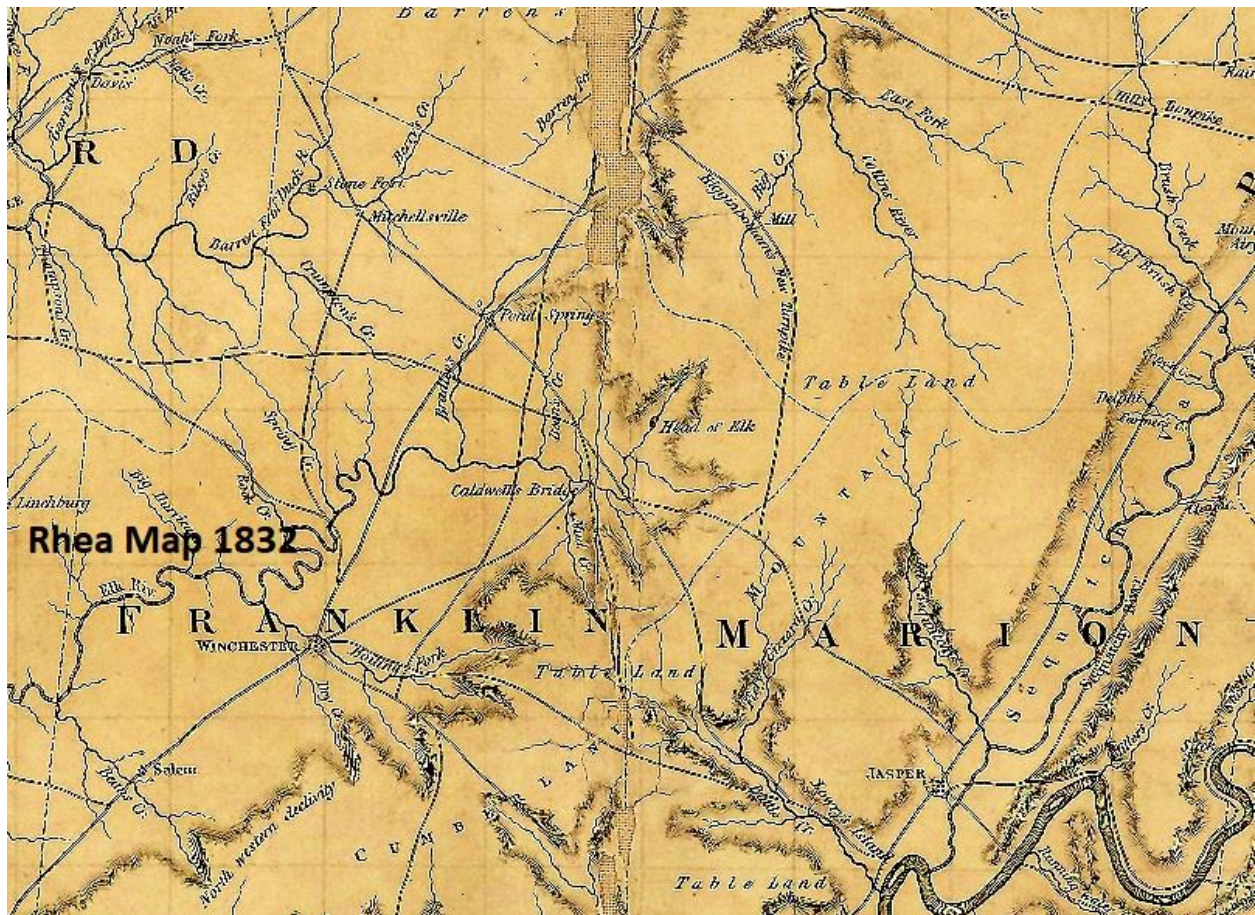
Again quoting from Nance describing the Bell Route "The route followed the East Valley Road into Jasper where it again followed present-day Lee Highway (Highway 64) southwestward around the toe of the Cumberland Mountain. Deas issued pay vouchers at the head of Battle Creek on October 23 and 24, then on Cumberland Mountain on October 25, and in Coffee County on the 26th. This suggests that the detachment was traveling up Battle Creek to ascend Cumberland Mountain near Monteagle. The route probably followed near the present Highway 64, but there are several cutoff sections of the older road on the east side of the present highway between the southern end of Cumberland Mountain and Big Fiery Gizzard Creek.

The route splits from Highway 64 at the mouth of Cave Cove. An older road goes up this cove and at one time ascended the mountain on the west side of the cove where it joined what is now Trussell Road on the south side of Monteagle. The pay voucher that Deas issued on Cumberland Mountain was to Benjamin Trussell. There is a Trussell Cemetery near the road." (Nance Pg 34-35)

The Tennessee Supreme Court case Herriford vs Parks circa 1851 tells us that Benjamin Trussell lived on Hollingsworth Road and was the overseer of the road for a number of years

probably until 1842. Apparently Nance was unaware of the lengthy history of this road.

Returning to Nance's description of the Bell Route "From Monteagle the route may have followed present-day Highway 41 northward into Coffee County. The older road deviates from Highway 41 just south of Hillsboro then rejoins the main road. Deas issued pay vouchers in Coffee County on October 26, 1838. At that time the boundary between Coffee and Franklin Counties (Grundy was not created until 1844) was just on the south side of the town of Hillsboro. The 1839 map of postal routes in Tennessee shows a main road running from Marion County through Pelham and Pleasant Plains to Hillsboro. There is also a main road from Hillsboro to Winchester. It is possible that the Bell Detachment followed this main road to Hillsboro before turning southward to Winchester in Franklin County. The Matthew Rhea map of 1832 shows these roads also, but at that time Hillsboro was called Pond Spring and Coffee County had not been created. The route probably followed what is now State Route 127 into Winchester then joined Highway 64 going west." (Nance pg 35)



Again Nance seems unaware of the existence of the Hollingsworth Road which continued to the northwest from Poplar Springs (Monteagle) through Hollingsworth Cove, now known as Layne's Cove. Tennessee Grant 6386 to John G Bostick surveyed in November 1838 cites his boundary line crossing Hollingsworth Trace where the stage now runs. Benjamin Hollingsworth

the namesake of both the road and the cove had owned 323 acres of land in the cove just north of Monteagle. Apparently Nance also used an outdated description of the boundary between Coffee and Franklin Counties; in February 1838 an election had been held that resulted in the annexation of much of the upper Elk River Valley into Coffee County and out of Franklin County including Pelham and Hollingsworth Cove.

Philip Thomason in NPS (National Park Service) Form 10-900b entitled Historic and Historical Archaeological Resources of the Cherokee Trail of Tears dated July 30, 2002, describes the route from Battle Creek "Here the route followed what is now US 64 and headed Southwest around the toe of the Cumberland Mountain. Evidence in the form of pay vouchers from the detachment suggests that they traveled up the mountain along Battle Creek to the Monteagle area. Again the route most likely followed the general vicinity of US 64, but older sections of the highway have been cut off due to realignment over the years' He cites Nance as the source for this paragraph.

"At the mouth of Cave Cove, the Bell detachment left the path of US 64 and possibly followed an older road that joins what is now Trussell Road just south of Monteagle. Another possible route was through Gaines Cove and along what is now Jump-Off Road. The exact roadbed leading to the top of Monteagle Mountain has not been accurately determined. There are two older roadbeds which exist on the eastern slopes of the mountain, both of which show evidence of 19th century construction and use. The southernmost roadbed ascends the mountain just south of the Trussell homesite and cemetery. A payment voucher to Benjamin Trussell was made in this vicinity on October 25th which supports the contention that one of these two roadbeds is accurate. Sections of both roadbeds from the top of the mountain to Interstate 24 are well defined and retain integrity. Further research may correctly identify the route taken up the mountain.

On top of Monteagle Mountain, the detachment followed what is now US 41A (State Route 15) past the Sewanee area and down the slope of the mountain to present-day Cowan. The original roadbed down the mountain is thought to have been incorporated into a railroad line in the late 19th century. This railroad line is now abandoned. From Cowan the route proceeds west to Winchester. Winchester was a small county seat in 1838 and no buildings or structures from this period are known to remain along Main Street."

While Thomason refers to the Nance paper several times in the description of the Bell Route including the reference to the voucher issued to Benjamin Trussell, the vouchers issued in Coffee County and Nance's suggestion that the detachment descended the mountain into Elk River Valley have totally disappeared. Instead there is suggestion of a road that was covered by the railroad and lacking primary sources such as contemporary deeds, land grants, or maps to support the existence of such a road.

Returning to Nance's suggestion that the Bell Detachment traveled across Cumberland Mountain near Monteagle and into Elk River Valley where Lt Deas issued and paid his vouchers

on Oct 26 and Oct 27 the question arises if the distance involved in traveling to Hillsboro and then to Winchester between the issuance of the voucher to Benjamin Trussell and the issuance of vouchers in Winchester renders that route not feasible. We do not know if Nance chose that route under the impression that entering Coffee County required traveling nearly to Hillsboro or if he believed those were the best available roads. There is yet another alternative route that greatly reduces the distance between Elk River and Winchester. In 1824 William Sharp sold to Peggy Ferrell a tract of land in Franklin County on Wagoners Creek that included the description "Then east leaving said west boundary line at right angles to the road leading from Winchester to Coldwells Bridge then with said road twenty two poles". This road also appears in the Matthew Rhea map of 1832. Decades later J F Bell purchased a tract of land on the Big Road leading from Coldwells Bridge to Decherd.

Where did you wander Edward Deas? That question remains unanswered. The record of 6 vouchers made in Coffee County strongly suggests that Lt Deas and thus the Bell Detachment traveled the Hollingsworth Road from Benjamin Trussell's in Marion County across the Cumberland Mountain into the Elk River Valley. From there alternative routes were available to reach the town of Winchester. Further research into such questions as the location of the mill from which Jesse Laxson sold 32 bushels of corn meal or where James Summers would have raised his beef cattle may bring to light more specific information.

I am indebted to the University of Arkansas at Little Rock for making available copies of the Edward Deas vouchers which were obtained from the National Archives in Washington and to the Franklin County Office of the Register of Deeds for their support in obtaining copies of historic deeds.



GRUNDY COUNTY COMMISSION 1986 - 1990

Standing: Riley Anderson, Jr. – Earl Geary, Jr. – Glenn Hampton, Jr. – John Allen, Sr. – Ralph Rieben – Wayne Grimes – Charles Brown

Seated: Jimmy Rogers – Charles Sanders – L. H. Burnett – Hugh G. Hill – James H. Gunn

Swain Show Coming.

The famous and favorably known W. I. Swain Company will appear in Tracy City one week, commencing Sept. 2.

They present their shows in a big water proof tent. Tent shows are popular, and as Mr. Swain's show is heralded as the oldest, biggest, best equipped, and most favorably known of its kind, it has always added to tent shows popularity.

Men and women are but grown up boys and girls at best, and who among us, large or small, but the glow of pleasurable anticipation when the coming of a big tent show is announced? Tradition dear to the heart of all are inseparably associated in our mind with all tented exhibitions, and Swain Shows vary in no essential particular from our childhood. The brass bands, the alluring aroma of sawdust, the ubiquitous peanut sellers, are all in evidence, and a desire to get a "free peep" under the canvass sidewall is as strong now as in days of yore.

Both newspaper clippings are from the Grundy County Times - Aug 24, 1918

Here We Are Again

ALL NEW

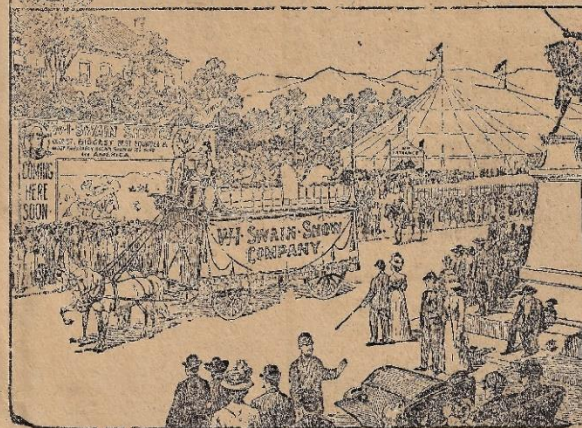
TRACY CITY

THE ANNUAL JOY WEEK
SWAIN WEEK

Commencing Monday, September 2nd.

Admission - - - Very Cheap

W. I. SWAIN SHOW COMPANY
OLDEST, BIGGEST, BEST EQUIPPED AND MOST FAVORABLY KNOWN SHOW OF ITS KIND IN AMERICA.



Oldest in Years Newest in Ideas

Diggest Rain-Proof, "Kant-Leak" Wind Resisting Tent. Seats for a Whole Town

A Galaxy of Entertainers for

1918 Chautauqua, Musical Review

READ THIS LIST OF SPECIALLY ENGAGED ARTISTS

Roy Rodgers, Ballad King and Ragtime Exponent; The Pellets, Singers Louise Redmond, Petite Dancer and Vocalists; Billie Landis, Laugh Creator; Max Stevens, Comedy Juggler and Saxophone Specialists; Hazel Bensley, with a song Budget; The Swain Quartette, and a notable Dramatic Company.

Monday Night Hal Reid's Meteoric Dramatic Hit in 4 Acts, "Human Hearts" and the Big Musical Revue, "Over There," with Singing and Dancing Chorus.

FRIDAY NIGHT (Society Night Extraordinary) The play that electrified New York—the talk of the continent: "The Natural Law."

Each Monday Morning at 10:30 the Swain All Solo Band will give a diversified concert on the principal streets. Don't miss it.

Account of "Human Hearts" and "Over There," with Chautauqua Features, running three hours, the curtain goes up at 8:10 promptly.

Tracy City week commencing Sept. 2nd.

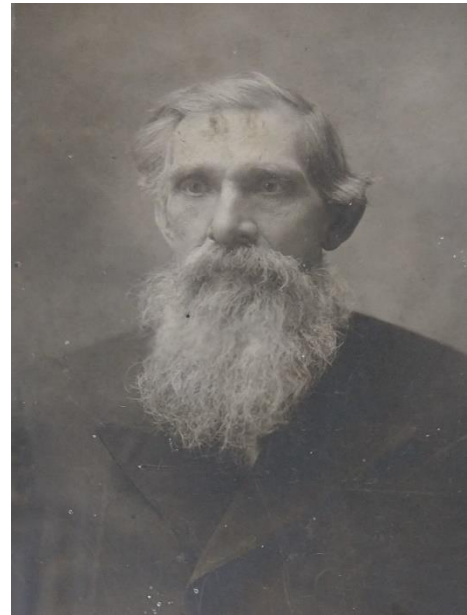
Part 9-B of "All Things Monteagle"

Churching and Schooling Our Monteagle Pioneers

by Jackie Layne Partin

March 1, 1889—*The Daily American*--"**QUITE A PRETTY ROW**"--"A Squabble Between School Districts in Marion and Grundy Counties – Special to **"The American."**"

"MONTEAGLE, Feb. 27 – About sixty citizens of the Twelfth School District of Marion County and the Seventeenth of Grundy County met Tuesday for the purpose of arbitration as a settlement of the recent difficulty regarding the division of a part of each district, that the public school of the village might accommodate all the village children in the only school-house accessible for several miles. There has been in the Seventeenth District, it seems, a feud between the church trustees and the school directors as to whom the house, sometimes used, belongs. Last Sunday the Rev. Mr. Gwyne, of Pelham, read the original deed of the ground to the church, and the school men, who had helped to build the "church-house" finding themselves turned out, were naturally furious. There seemed but one way to act, and that to demand of the county all the funds in the treasury that could best proven a collection of the tax for the children and build a house. This house could not be built in time to give this year a session before the opening of Monteagle Assembly, which every year offers peculiar and valuable privileges to the children of this community. The Seventeenth District school-house was called **Summerfield school-house**. The people there are further from the assembly and hence preferred that the children have a mid-summer session, when clothing is cheaper and no fuel has to be bought. On the other side use of the county money at once could be converted into instruction here now. It was thought a pacific arrangement had been made. Mr. White, one of the most liberal and efficient public school teachers in the State, was employed and ninety scholars of the two districts were enrolled. It is astonishing how petty ill-feeling will cause men to sacrifice sacred trusts to gratify personal prejudices."



Rev. George D. Guinn/Gwyne

"Mr. John Scruggs made an earnest, manly talk to the audience, and the teacher, Mr. White, an eloquent appeal to the better nature of the parents present and for the eager children to whom the results of this meeting are a vital matter. There are always some who will oppose progress. Fortunately, they grow fewer every year."

“A proposition from the successful side to assist in building a school-house will probably be accepted. An addition built to the school-house in Monteagle and an assistant appointed for Mr. White, who would like to see established here a graded school of the best order.”

The Rev. Mr. Gwyne of Pelham in the quoted article above was a Methodist minister, so one could assume that he was reading the original Basil Summers' deed conveyed to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South (one of the groups in the union church). Basil was still alive in January **1881**, so it is reasonable to think that he prepared for his little building to be under control of the Monteagle Methodist Episcopal Church, South. However, Elizabeth Purnell writes in her book *John Gamp* that the elderly Basil Summers built his log meeting house on his own land and by himself long, long ago when there was no one living in the area to help him; as often happens, the Summerfield Cemetery took form around that little log church. Probably in the late **1880s** the logs were framed so that the little church had a look of a new building. It was later torn asunder by a tornado, but not until its many leaders rendered years of spiritual energies aimed toward the uplifting of souls. Throughout the years, speakers ranged from Basil Summers, Hence Layne, C. H. Kilby with Roy Elbert Partin helping to spread a long healthy history of the Good News. The community of Summerfield, TN should be remembered for its founding before the town of Moffat/Monteagle.

On the night of **February 13-14, 1952**, a raging tornado unroofed the Summerfield School and damage was suffered by the Summerfield Church of Christ. Recently, I was told that the Basil Summers church was blown away by a tornado maybe in the early **1930s**, rebuilt and destroyed permanently in the **1952** massive tornadic front that crossed Monteagle and Summerfield. I will be doing more research in this area.

The Union Church in Monteagle- *The Nashville American, Jan. 7, 1908--HOW MONTEAGLE PEOPLE ENJOYED THE CHRISTMAS—“Monteagle, Tenn., Jan. 6. – The holidays on the mountain were celebrated with a quiet but generally joyous observance. The churches, **three** in number, had well-laden Christmas trees.*

*The **Union, Sunday-school**, a remnant left when the Christian Church congregation separated, was entertained by the veteran workers, Mr. and Mrs. George King, who refused to go with the majority when they elected to have a church without an organ in it. The **Methodist Church**, having the largest congregation, had the largest attendance. By request of the pastor, Rev. Bruce Lyle, no jokes or grinds were put on the beautiful tree. The **Presbyterians** had an entertainment, which was much enjoyed. A custom I have not heard of in any other place is observed here on Christmas night. The older boys and young men engage in a battle of light and color. Roman candles are used, and the display is brilliant and beautiful. Sides are chosen, and the advances and retreats made with a spirit of the best. A party given by Mrs. E. W. Holcombe to the visiting members of the Boys' Club was much enjoyed by members and their quests.”*

The "split" in the Christian Church or Church of Christ at the little Monteagle union building may have come about in 1889 since *"the young people of this place have undertaken to promote sociability by Friday evening entertainments. The small admission fee is to be used for the purchase of an organ for the Union Church and Sunday-school..."* (*"The Daily American," Jan. 1889*). As long as the building did not have a musical instrument in it the Christian Church was agreeable to continue sharing time slots with the other denominations and even enjoying fellowship.

As afore mentioned, the stage traveler saw a "church" and a "school" in 1902 in Summerfield and was impressed. These two buildings may well have been the Church of Christ church, (later the Dick Meeks house), and the school that we older ones remember as the Summerfield School in our day. Earlier than 1899, the village of Summerfield had a schoolhouse, but whether it was in the Basil Summers' church building or not is the conundrum. This may well have been the reason for the "row" going on between the Summerfield church group and the Summerfield school group. Summerfield school trustees may have felt that the community owned their building but had no deed to support that. Monteagle wanted only one school supported by both counties. In the 1910 Grundy County list of teachers there was no mention of a Summerfield School. Teachers for Monteagle were listed as W. H. Nelson, Coker Parker, and Dollie Partain. Possibly, the "pretty row" solved the problem.

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., April 16.— Agreement has been made between the Superintendents of Public Instruction in Marion and Grundy counties to locate a joint school here, to be managed by a local committee. E. Graenicher and Thomas Tucker will represent Marion county's interests in the board, and C. B. Mankin and a fourth to be chosen by the county board of education of Grundy will represent that county. The population of Monteagle is pretty well divided between the two counties, and only of late years were two schools maintained. This was not satisfactory in results, and by agreement the old system of one school is restored. The teachers will be selected from the two counties, and each county furnish an equal sum of money.

Sequachee Valley News—Apr. 21, 1910

Five months after the “pretty row” meeting, on **August 21, 1889**, Thomas Maddin Steger sold approximately 4/5 of an acre to the directors of the 12th school district of Marion County, TN and the 17th district of Grundy County, TN, jointly. The directors being: D. T. Tucker, S. M. Young, Benjamin Read of Marion County and G. M. King, John Kelton, Stephen Metcalf of Grundy County and their successors in office. The land was lot #54 of the **1883** F. P. Clute map of Monteagle, and the said parcel was to be used for the education of white children. The cost of the land was \$50.00, and it stood, “*Beginning on King Avenue on the northwest corner of Lot #54...*” (Deed from Book J—pp. 68-69). In **1938**, the Monteagle School on the Grundy Co. side of the railroad ceased to be a school, so the land and building were sold to Charlie and Ella Mankin, then to Charlie and Mattie (Adams) Meeks, then to my parents, Cleveland and Clara (Meeks) Layne. Charlie Meeks dismantled the building and built several residential houses around the area, one being the house I called home for seventeen years which, in part, still stands on King St. on the exact spot of the first public Monteagle School.

The news article tells us that the **village** of Monteagle had a good public school in **1899**. In April **1895**, Robert White held the office of Principal at the village school, and at Christmas break in **1898**, Mr. Pearson resigned as principal opening the door for George Carney Partin to take the position later. It appears that some of the children not from the village area and on the Grundy County side of the railroad tracks had for some years previous to **1889** attended school at Summerfield. Touching on that point, the children met in a building which was also known as the “Summerfield school-house.” I have to admit, that I do not know which building, but the following paragraph expresses the need by the community of Summerfield to have its own school building apart from Monteagle’s school. We might say that these folks were the losers in the “pretty row.” Once, what they thought, was a Summerfield school was taken away by a church group who felt the building belonged to them.

On **December 15, 1892**, J. P. Meeks (Priest, Sr.) and wife Arena, conveyed approximately 63 acres in three plots; 55 acres to Norris E. Rose; 1 acre to Nick Dotson and **one lot of two acres to the School**, and 5 acres to John Ogelvie—(Book K pp. 335-336). Once the papers were drawn up, one usable room for the school built or refurbished, and directors found for the school, Summerfield had a school of its own. I will insert notes from a **June 28, 1893** deed here: “*J. P. Meeks and wife to G. W. Summers: Know all men by these presents that whereas J. P. Meeks and Arena Meeks his wife, in the consideration of six dollars paid as hereinafter stated do hereby sell and convey to G. W. Summers and M. M. Lane School Directors a parcel or tract of land it being in Grundy County. The said land is conveyed to school district No. 30, known as Summerfield School House and described as follows...About 2 acres -witnesses S. A. Henley and W. H. Reider.*”

This suggests that the supposed “losers” in the “*pretty row*” of **Feb. 27, 1889**, were the Summerfield school-house group. G. W. Summers was a son of Basil Summers; the M. M. Lane in the excerpt above was my g-grandfather, Madison Monroe Lane. This may explain that the schoolhouse squabble had nothing to do with Basil Summers church land of three acres, but a small two-acre partial belonging to James Preston “Priest” Meeks and wife, Arena (Sartain) Meeks. That parcel of land may well have become part of the future home of the Summerfield schoolhouse as I remember it. I have a vivid picture of the stile that crossed the fence onto the school grounds.



Madison Monroe Lane

Concerning the Monteagle School we read: **Dec. 28, 1895**—*The Daily American* “The **public school** was opened on Monday. Addresses from several people were spirited and pithy. Mr. E. W. Holcombe, who is a leader in the **Union School** work and in all other work that advances the community’s interests, made a telling speech. He gave the current opinion of power as expressed by foreign nations notably Germany and England, France and Russia, in their enormous standing armies, and claimed America’s potentiality is in her public school system. Her protection is the intelligence and activity of her citizens. Miss Clara Mann of Omaha, Neb. made a brief address. Miss Mann is an educator of the new school type. Her specialty is Domestic Science and Economy. Dr. Lettell of Tracy City; Mrs. M. B. Clemmons of Berlin, Ontario, Canada, and Mr. John Lucher, one of the trustees, and an active worker, each had some good words for the **105** students enrolled. Dr. Bryan, Assistant, and Mr. Robert White, Principal, directed their remarks to the students mainly. An interesting fact was developed in Mr. White’s talk. He had visited all the schools in the district. He found more girls than boys in the schools—in a hundred, forty boys and sixty girls. If the ruling power in America is to be intelligence, it would seem that women would soon have it. He called the boys attention to this and said that they need not complain if radical changes took place if they neglected their opportunities to hold their own. Valuable additions have been made to the school building. A new room has been promised for next year, for young children, who are to have the most advanced methods of instruction.” **The Nashville American-Oct. 18, 1896**—“The event of this week here was the formal opening of the public school, with the usual reception and speech-making. Dr. Tillett, of Tracy City, Tenn.; Mrs. E. W. Holcombe, Mr. M. B. Clemens, Mr. John Tucker and Miss Clara Mann responded to their names, and gave brief and pointed suggestions to the assembled school. One hundred and sixteen members are enrolled. Mr. J. C. Nelson and Miss Byrd, of Bellbuckle, have the work in charge.

In **1897**, the directors of the Summerfield School were George W. Summers, S. J. Smith, and Andrew J. Thompson. There was one teacher, Miss Allie King, for the 35 students on the roll. So even though this deed was written in **1893**, Old Summerfield had a school house that predated the deed. This deed was the foundation for what became

known as the Summerfield School that stood on the property later to be known as Billy Nunley's Market.



Summerfield School that stood on the Billy Nunley's Market property

To Be Continued in the December Issue...



James B. Chapman had a big meeting at Pelham and Tracy City in 1904. As a result of this meeting, the Chapman's Chapel Church of the Nazarene was established in the Mt. View/Crossroads community. (From *Mrs. Grundy*, Apr 13, 1916)

Born in 1884 in Yale, IL, James Blaine "J. B." Chapman was an American minister, academic administrator, and newspaper editor. He served as the president of Arkansas Holiness and Peniel College, editor of the *Herald of Holiness*, and general superintendent in the Church of the Nazarene which he founded. Chapman died in 1947 in Indian Lake, MI.

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

465 Railroad Avenue Phone 931 592-6008

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