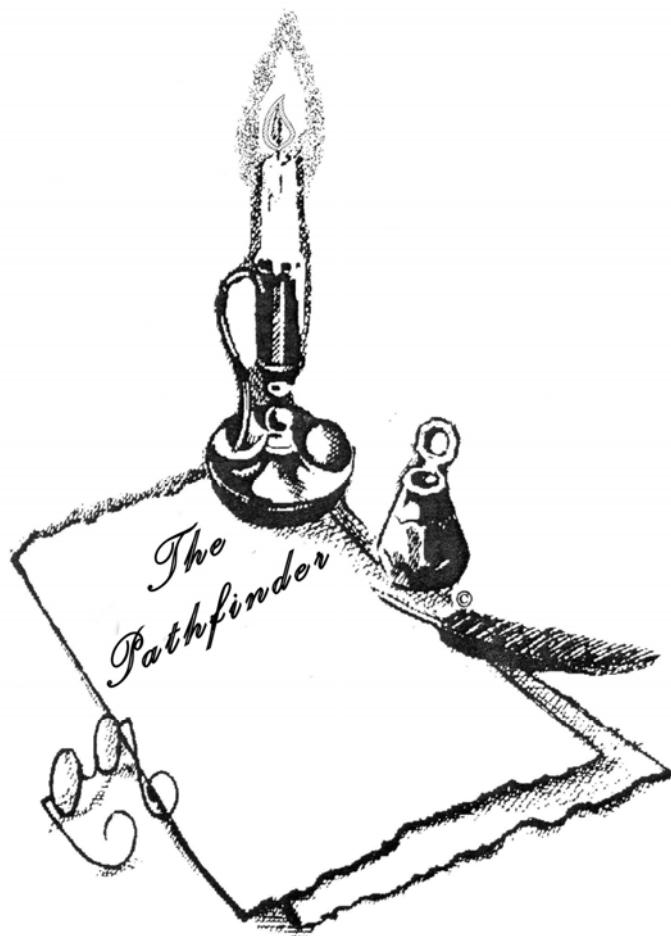


# *The Pathfinder*

A Quarterly Publication of the Grundy County Historical Society

Grundy County, Tennessee



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**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**

Oliver Jervis

Sharon Goodman has edited The Pathfinder for many years since the tenure of Mona Moreland. She has contracted arthritis in her hands and fingers which makes it difficult for her to continue. She has submitted her resignation effective August 31, 2019. I want to thank Sharon for her long and effective service and pray that her condition improves.

Clopper Almon of College Park Maryland and Beersheba Springs has agreed to edit the December 2019 edition of The Pathfinder while we attempt to find a permanent replacement editor. Clopper is economics professor emeritus at the University of Maryland. and resides in College Park Maryland and Beersheba Springs where he spends the summers. He is a part of the Howell family who have had an interest in Nanhaven cottage in Beersheba Springs since the 1880s.

Material for the December 2019 issue of The Pathfinder should be sent to Clopper at:

7803 Dartmouth Avenue  
College Park, Maryland 20740  
Email: [calmon@umd.edu](mailto:calmon@umd.edu)  
Telephone: 301 699-9058

Anyone having an interest in the editorship of The Pathfinder or knows of someone who would like to become the editor should contact me at the Heritage Center.

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**A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR**

Sharon Nee Goodman

It is with mixed feelings that I announce my retirement from being the editor of the GCHS Pathfinder. I took over the Pathfinder from Mona Moreland in June 2007 and thought that I'd never be able to fill her shoes. With the help from some very dedicated people from Grundy County, I think I at least came close! Very special thanks go to Janelle Layne Taylor, Jackie Partin, David Patton, Ralph Thompson, and so many others that have sent me their photos, stories and genealogies over the past twelve years. You have all made my job as editor so much easier as to be able to do this all the way from Texas! I thank you all from the bottom of my heart. When we move back to Tennessee, I'm hoping that

I will be able to help out again in some way with the Grundy County Historical Society.

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## GOODMAN REUNION 2019

Sharon Goodman

Mike and I were going to be in Tennessee for the 4<sup>th</sup> of July and before we left Texas, we got a phone call inviting us to the Goodman Reunion taking place at the end of June. I printed out the Goodman information that I had with hopes of getting it updated as I haven't worked on the Goodman line in several years. I also grabbed my camera for this one; it was going to be a great time!

We met at Jim Oliver's in Monteagle for breakfast and a total of 30 Goodman descendants showed up. All of the attendees were descendants of William Henderson "Hense" and Myrtle Eliza Conry Goodman. I was happy to finally meet Frieda Goodman Sherrill (daughter of Ward Goodman), who collected all the updates from the attendees to add to the Goodman genealogy! I gave her what I had with me and she is going to send me an update when she finishes working on it.





Butch Goodman and Frieda (Goodman) Sherrill

The children of William Henderson and Myrtle Eliza Conry Goodman were:

1. Florence, 1905-1974. Married Wade Wilson
2. Loretta, 1907-1966. Married Frealon Drake
3. Hazel, 1908-2001. Married Raymond Sanders
4. Clifford, 1910-1972. Married Hazel Shetter
5. Jamie, 1912- 1993. Married Velma Gipson
6. Emily, 1914- ?. Married Homer Ikard
7. Doris "Willie", 1917-1996. Married Woodrow Gilliam
8. Ward, 1919-2012. Married Alice Mooney

One of the stories that were told was by Butch Goodman of Pelham. His son, Russell, is renovating the home of William Henderson "Hense" Goodman and his wife, Myrtle Eliza Conry Goodman. While he was working on the front door, a child's shoe fell out of the space above the door. Russell and Butch did some research and found that many Irish homes have shoes that are built into the space above the front door to assure safe passages/journeys to those who enter and leave the home. Butch figures it must have been Myrtle Eliza Conry that

was behind the shoe being there as her grandfather, Daniel Conry, had been born in Ireland and she was most likely to know the custom.



After eating, we gathered on the stage to take a group photo of the Goodman's that were in attendance. Mike and I had a wonderful time and we are looking forward to the next Goodman reunion!



The time went by quickly and we soon were on our way back to Manchester, but I thought I would share some of the photos that I took at the reunion.

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## ALL THINGS MONTEAGLE, PART II

### BOSTICK PLACE AND SAMUEL “SAM” GILLIAM

Jackie Layne Partin

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.*”

The land above was in Burroughs/Burrows Cove. The mention of the University in the vicinity was an effort to enhance the value of the land although some Bostick land was adjacent to those grants around the not-so-much-a-school school in 1858. Instead of what we see today (2017) as the University of the South, back then there were many exciting talks and lectures, fancy picnics, ample planning, and gatherings of money, possibly all causing planners to be oblivious to the great coming war, the Civil War, or if you prefer, the War Between the States. Around 1837 an inclusive Bostick Place covered not only our future little portion of the plateau and valley but much more acreage—confusing to a kitchen granny to say the least! I often wonder if the American Indians had been treated fairly by immigrants, if they could have done a much better job with the division of the land that is now known as Middle Tennessee; in other words, would they have shared, kept promises, been fair in their business dealings? Did they have a “good old boys’ club, or was integrity innate?

Several land grants cornered or shared borders on our portion of the plateau, the sides and valleys. The Bosticks’ grants shared one side and a couple corners; Charles Christian’s 1250 acres lay on both sides of “*Holdworths road*” [Hollingsworth]. William Thompson’s grant was hiding in the bushes; Basil Summers’ land grant circled with the wagons in the midst of our area; actually,

his wagons may have turned up at times circled with the Bosticks or vice versa. Names such as Moffat, Steger, Hord/Whitworth, Henley, Gilliam, Bell, Maupin, Austell, and others kept the court scribes busy with all the payment defaults, lawsuits, counter-suits, subpoenas, etc., in our village land dealings, especially in the 1870-1880 decades. Off to a rocky start, wouldn't you think?

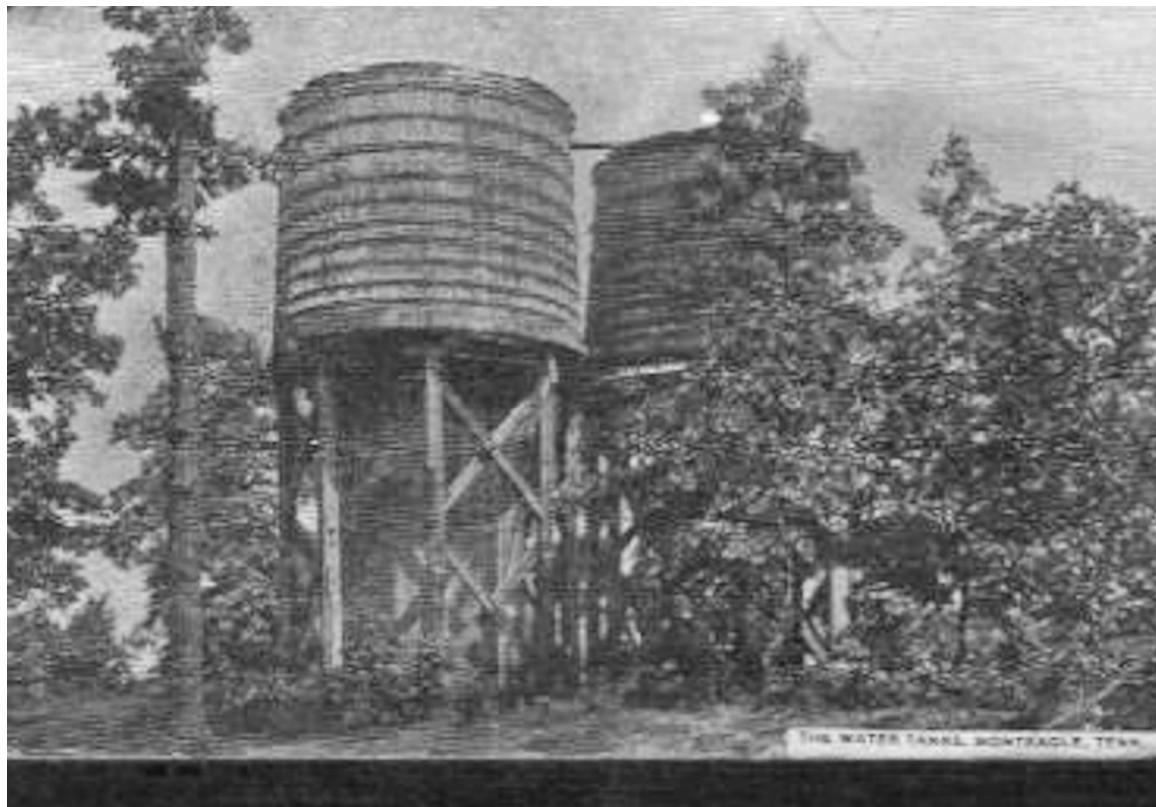
According to his death certificate, Samuel "Sam" Gilliam (Nov. 30, 1842-Mar. 1, 1923), son of Harris and Nancy (Reid) Gilliam, and husband of Mary Ann "Mollie" Buckner, died in Pelham, TN, and was buried at Bostick Place; this is my proof that such a place existed, or was so called, before the names, Moffat Station, Moffat, Monteagle Springs, Mount Eagle, Mt. Eagle, Monteagle, a game of musical chairs, losing one, then another, as the time rolled on. How on earth was so much confusion brought about in the naming of one's town? Sometimes the name Monteagle belonged to the large hotel, and at other times it was tacked to the actual town.

No one knows where Samuel Gilliam is buried, but we have presented two possible places, 1) Burrows Cove at Bostick Place, or 2) Bostick Avenue in Monteagle. Either place would have been loved by Sam. Just about all we retrieve from Sam's death certificate is that there was an area of land called Bostick Place where he was interred.

Samuel Gilliam lived at the foot of the mountain near Trussell Cove and owned land all around the northern side of the mountain and some on the sides of the plateau. He farmed extensively, built a good farm for himself and worked hard at other jobs. On Mar. 24, 1886, we read in *The Daily American*, "*The barn and stable of Capt. Sam Gilliam, keeper of the Monteagle Assembly grounds, was destroyed by fire...and everything it contained lost. Mr. Gilliam was absent at Jasper, the county seat, attending court. At 10 o'clock Mr. Gilliam saw everything safe, the stable boy being sick. It is estimated a loss of about \$2,000, a valuable span of mules, considerable corn and feed. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Mr. Gilliam's home is about three miles from Monteagle at the foot of the mountain.*" From this article, we see that Sam Gilliam was the "keeper" of the Monteagle Assembly grounds, probably the first one hired by the new Chautauqua. This meant he spent a great deal of time on the plateau.

In *The Nashville American*, 14 Sep. 1896, we read about a wonderful man, Mr. John W. Thomas, who had "... agreed to give a certain percentage of the amount taken in by the road (railroad—jackie) in travel thereto for a term of years. When the water supply at that place was so inadequate as to threaten a dissolution of

*the company and abandonment of the mountain, Mr. Thomas came to its relief by expending more than \$10,000 in providing a pumping station and tank for the purpose of bringing water from the valley below, and this water is now furnished free to the whole village.*" Looking back to the start of Mr. Thomas' efforts, we read on April 27, 1888, work was to begin soon on the new waterworks for the MSSA. "*The locating party for the new waterworks arrived here yesterday. R. C. Morris, Chief Engineer, W. C. Robinson, B. L. Blackie, of Nashville, and J. N. Shern, of Murfreesboro. Work will begin at once.*" Later, on May 12, 1888, in the same newspaper, we have these words, "*The work of the main-laying for the water supply is going rapidly forwards. Capt. Sam Gilliam has it in hand. The line can be traced by the ditching across the valley to the great spring from Table Rock.*" Two large white tents in the valley at the farthest point look like tiny envelopes. *The view now is very beautiful.*" And in the Aug. 12, 1888 issue of same paper, A. S. Colyar writes from his vantage point at the Corzelius/Monteagle Hotel that the "*the greatest improvement here is the supply of water. The hotel and grounds are well supplied, but it has cost fifty thousand dollars to do it.*" Good old Sam Gilliam did everything in his power to get that water up to those MSSA residents.



The caption on the postcard photo reads: The Water Tanks, Monteagle, Tenn.

Keeping good sturdy tanks and operational equipment for the MSSA was an ongoing task as seen ten or more years later when we read that "*The Pumping engine and the new water tank arrived Monday morning. Engineer Robinson took the engine down to Big Spring this morning. As soon as that is placed and in order, he will set up the tank, and the pumping will begin at once. This will be a great convenience to the large number of families already settled on the assembly grounds.*" Big Spring Cave is tantamount to "Wonder Cave," as it was later known. It was two miles from the big spring to the two water tanks at Table Rock at the back of MSSA.

Under Monteagle news on January 30, 1889, we find that "*hunting has claimed attention from everyone with a gun. Plenty of game, easily tracked and good returns in furs and meat are the rewards. A fine deer was shot on the farm of Capt. Sam Gilliam, in the west cove, by J. Trustle.*" Even the rich gloried in wild game. My Uncle Alex Benson Layne told me that during the Great Depression and WWII the forest around Monteagle was void of wild game. People were certainly in dire straits during the depression years, and often even a deer could not be seen during the war years.



Samuel Gilliam  
(1842-1923)

In 1908 Sam Gilliam was in the process of suing the Monteagle Assembly wherein he alleged that his spring was polluted by seepage from the Assembly Grounds' sewage. Sam won his case, but an appeal was probable, seeing that the MSSA board claimed that the septic tank in use at the time had solved the problem of "*scientific disposition of all the sewage, which was eventually carried off into Elk River.*" The lawsuit was later dismissed. This record, as well as applicable deeds, indicates that Mr. Gilliam owned land near the back of the Assembly, on the side of the mountain, and at the foot of the mountain; this would have been why he believed that his well was polluted by sewage.

The reader can easily understand that Sam busied himself with profitable and enjoyable matters sprinkled with some negativity. My efforts in this portion of research is to put Sam Gilliam in the territory of Bostick Place, a place near and dear enough for him to choose as his final resting place. Could he possibly be buried on the top of the plateau where he spent a lot of his time? He was a descendant of the Bostick family, some of whom are buried at the Willis/Austell/Bostick Cemetery on the Grundy/Coffee County line? His wife and son are buried at the Church of Christ Cemetery in Pelham Valley. But that cemetery is not called "Bostick Place." We will touch on Moffat/Monteagle burial grounds later on in our work.

Maybe we should have called our little ridge "Bostick Place," just as Tracy City area was called "Wooten Place" before Mr. Benjamin Wooten sold out to the Sewanee Mining Company, Inc., and Summerfield was so-called in honor of its grant holder, Basil Summers. I would have liked the name "God's Village," but if that had happened, residents of God's Village today (2019) would be "blacklisted." First the Indians sheltered here; then we might say the Bostick heirs were near, sprinkled with some Thompsons, some Trussells, and many Summers families who actually stayed put; they hung around from the time of the acquisition of land grants. Then John Moffat stepped from the train, and we finally had the cornerstone of our town, or did we?

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#### JOHN WESLEY PUBURN

Shared by Janelle Layne Taylor and John Puburn's granddaughter, Deanna John Wesley Puburn b. 8 June 1884 in the Gizzard, TN, and died 14 Nov 1970 in Lovington, Lea Co. NM, of stroke.

This story is in John's own words, but was shared by his granddaughter, Deanna.

In 1902 I was working in the coal mines for the Campbell Coal Company at Orme, TN. I was in entry number 6. We were working eight hour shifts a day, two men to the shift. My shift began at 8 A.M. and closed at 4 P.M. This entry ran down hill for about three hundred feet, where it turned off from the main entry, and then gradually uphill for half mile to where we worked. The entry men had taken out six feet on the right for a room neck, on the left, and air vent had been dug through to entry number 5, which ran parallel to number 6. There was a small drip of water from the top, almost in the center of the entry. I had told the boss the day before that the roof was unsafe and should be timbered, and he promised to send a crew to set the timbers.

My buddy had taken some picks to the shop and had left me to put in the cutting. This consisted in picking out the coal which had been partially loosened by firing two shots, one above the other in the face of the coal in the center of the entry, and near the bottom. The vein of coal was about six feet thick in this place. I had worked my way about 5 feet when I heard a rumble like distant thunder, and before I could extricate myself from the cutting, I was caught by a downpour of water, mud and rock. Tons upon tons kept breaking loose and coming down, and one large piece closed against my back. This was fortunate because it caught on both joints of my cutting and became a closed door holding back the crushing weight that sought to destroy me. The water and mud were moving down the slope. My dinner basket was at the tool box in the air vent about twenty feet away. I realized that I was entombed and that my chances of escape were very slim.

I was in a cramped position, but I could breathe. The air vent was close enough and the water seemed to freshen the air so that I did not suffocate, although, I could not move. I soon lost all sense of time. My light was blown out by the fall, and I had no way of relighting it. Time moved slowly, and I became thirsty and hungry. I was fully aware that I could have neither drink nor food. I began to get numb and cold. This was distressing. I could not exercise. I either went to sleep or lost consciousness for a time. I awoke to a tapping in the distance and knew the crew had arrived to set me free.

A pump was now installed at the bottom of the slope and the waste was being pushed to the outside. Only four men could work at a time, so they worked in relays of four hours each. Mining cars hold one ton each. They were switched

into a room near by and when one was loaded, it was pushed beyond the room neck and an empty one took its place. Timbers were handled the same way. Hitches were cut in the walls of the entry and timbers were set in rows side by side, along on each side and with a layer on top, made a solid enclosure, which protected the men from falling debris and eventually would make a way for my escape.

I knew that if I could hold out long enough, they would rescue me. This, I was determined to do, but as time went on, I became weak and uncertain of the outcome. If I could have moved about a little or could have seen anything, or eaten anything, I would have been more normal. This was all denied me. I thought of Christ in the tomb, and of Jonah in the whale, and how they must have suffered. At times, I was delirious. At times I was cold; at times hot, and at times nauseated and sick.

After seventy -six hours in this sitting position, the large stone was rolled away, and I moved for the first time.

Two company doctors took over. I was hauled by a mule in a mining car to the outside, where my car was pulled by an engine to the tipple. At the tipple, I was taken on the incline car to the foot of the mountain, where a stretcher was waiting to take me to the doctor's office. Here I was properly treated and fed. In about a week, I was back on the job.

Some of the after effects of this ordeal: In about three months, my hair had turned from a light brown to a light grey. My joints had failed to loosen up. In fact, I was growing stiffer, and my knees, hips, shoulders and elbows were becoming sore and painful. The company doctors gave me medicine, but it gave little relief. I gradually grew worse. When I held a pick or shovel handle for a while, my fellow worker would have to unclasp my hands from it. After about two years, I had become so incapacitated that I had to quit. Most of my joints were swollen and sore. The doctors told me that I had arthritis. They advised me to go to a dry country.

On the sixth day of September 1904, I boarded a train in Tracy City, TN, for Dallas, TX, arriving there the eighth of the same month. The town was full of farmers who were looking for cotton pickers. I went out with a Mr. Eccles. It was late when we got to his house and his family was in bed. He took me to the bunk house, and soon I was asleep. The next morning, I was awakened by his

calling to come to breakfast. He had a wife and eight children, three of whom, two boys and one girl, were grown. After breakfast I was given a nine-foot sack and went with the children to the cotton patch. After working my best for about two hours, I had picked three pounds of cotton. When I managed to pick it, I couldn't turn it loose. I was helpless as far as picking cotton was concerned. I had to walk nine miles back to Dallas. In Dallas I was tired and desperate. I was desperate for two principal reasons. I had not found work that I could do. Second, I must work because an older sister and I were raising two brothers (twins) eighteen months old, and a sister four years old, orphaned by our mother's death.



A cop asked me why I was back in town, and I told him, I could not pick cotton because of the stiff fingers. He said I would have to go to work or to jail. While we were talking, a farmer approached and asked if I wanted a job gathering corn; I accepted. He took me to Red Oak, Texas. He had 640 acres (a square

mile) in one field. I explained my condition. He was very sympathetic. His wife was confined to her bed most of the time with the same thing. He told me not to pick up an ear of corn when it fell to the ground. I gathered that field in about three months. Then he took me to a neighbor, Tom Ham, who had a smaller field of corn.

I was better, my whole body was limbering up, and I could get about much better. I was not cured, but warm fall weather had certainly brought a change in my body. Mr. Ham and I became friends by the time I had gathered his corn. Fall was gone and winter was fast approaching; a dry blue norther had already denuded vegetation of its summer coat. The fields were bare, seasonal labor was over, no more work until cotton chopping time came about four months away. Mr. Ham advised me to go to school and told me to go to Texas Christian University, T.C. U., at Waco, where I could work my way through.

John Wesley Pyburn and Ethel Mae Kelley family

I had decided to go, but I had doubts about getting in, for I had only nine months schooling; three, when I was seven, three, when eight, and three, when nine. On January fifth, I left Red Oak on a south-bound train to Waco. On January 6, 1905, after a long joint interview with President Zallars and Vice-President Anderson, I was admitted. Since, at that time of year all the jobs had been filled, I had to take odd jobs and substitute for anyone who might get sick. While watching for work, I noticed when the school wanted any hauling done, it called someone in town to do it. The same for students. I asked for and got this work. I bought a horse and wagon and posted my work hours on the bulletin board in the hall of the administration building. From this work, I had a net income of about \$50 a month. Soon, one of the dish washers quit, and the job was given to me. This job paid my board and room. These two jobs I held until graduation day, five and a half school years later. I sent for the twins and put them in school and had a little money to send to my sisters.

On December 23, before I graduated in June 1910, I married Ethel Mae Kelley, whom I had met at the university. In the fall of 1910, I accepted the principalship of a school and with the consent of my wife, I sent for my two sisters. I retired after forty years in the schools of Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. I moved to Lovington, New Mexico, twenty-eight year ago, and taught in the schools here eight years. We had a son and three daughters of our own, all of whom married and left years ago.



William Riley & Lavina Anderson Pyburn family. William & Lavina were the parents of John Wesley Pyburn.

I have a walking stick and a pair of crutches that I manage to get around with. A neighbor brought me an ultra violet lamp about two weeks ago, but like dozens of other remedies I have tried through the years, it helps, but does not cure. And when I read of men being trapped in the mines, my heart goes out to them because I know if they escape death, and most of them do not escape it, the shock and exposure may disable them for the rest of their lives.

I was boarding at a place built on a hillside and a workshop was under my room. One night, I thought the top was caving in, and I went through a glass window to the ground, thirteen feet below cutting myself badly with the glass and severely spraining a wrist. I have known several that had nightmares and night hallucination as long as they lived after going through one of these underground experiences.

This may never be published. If it is, I would like to thank the school boards for whom I have worked, the school patrons, the pupils and my fellow teachers for their kindly forbearance of my affliction, for the meager returns I pay as a

teacher. I wish also to thank my daughter and her husband D.M. Costlow for the 1958 subscription to the *Readers Digest*.

Six years ago, I had a rather severe heart attack, and the doctor ordered a complete rest from all labors, so I patiently await the day when I can lay away my cane and crutches and take my vacation in the great beyond where God rebuilds the broken soul.

Signed

J.W. Pyburn; 203 North 4<sup>th</sup> St.; Lovington, New Mexico

John Wesley Pyburn died in November 1970 and was laid to rest in Resthaven Cemetery in Lovington, NM.

Notes added by his granddaughter Deanna McCracken – Granddaddy was a big man, over 6'4" and wore a size 13 shoe. He was a gentle man, loved learning, always reading and talking with others. He stayed close to the Lord. He collected rocks along with his only son, Thomas "Tom", to use in the building of his family home which is now operated as a bed and breakfast and is on the National Historical Registry.

According to Beula Pyburn, his third child, John Wesley told her that his grandmother was full blooded Cherokee and that his mother who died when he was 11- years-old was half Cherokee. During the time he was working in the coal mines when he was only 10-years-old, he got pneumonia, died according to those who were there and was laid out for burial; however, to everyone's surprise, he revived. He began shaking with what they, then, called the St. Vitus Dance. He was not able to go back to the mines for some time. When he did go back, he experienced the mine collapse that trapped him underground when he was 19-years- old.

John Wesley Pyburn had 3 older sisters, Cynthia Jane Head b. 1871; Mary Rebecca Culpepper b. 1873; Margaret Ann Earley b. 1878. The twins were Edward Jacob "Ned" Pyburn and Jasper Phillip Pyburn.

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### PETER MORAN (1815 – 1894) & FAMILY

Sharon Goodman

Peter Moran was born 29 June 1894 in Cahirciveen (Cahersiveen, Cahirsiveen are also accepted spellings), County Kerry, a small town on the southwest coast of Ireland on the Iveragh Peninsula. Peter died in Grundy County, Tennessee on 16 Mar 1894. Peter married three times; 1<sup>st</sup> to Bridget O'Conner, born in Cahirciveen, County Kerry, Ireland and she died in Pelham, Grundy County, Tennessee on 21 Oct 1882. He then married 2<sup>nd</sup>, Mary Sanders in 1883 in Grundy County; then married 3<sup>rd</sup>, Polly \_\_\_\_.

Peter is found on a passenger's list for the ship, Nestorian, from Liverpool on 09 Mar 1849. There were accommodations for 115 first class passengers and 600 third class passengers. The ship was originally named "Acadian" and the name was changed in 1866. When Peter and Bridget came to the United States, they left behind their two oldest children, Patrick and Mary, who subsequently arrived in the United States on 23 June 1865 and made their way to Grundy County, TN on their own.

There is a "Moran Trunk" that supposedly came to the United States with Peter Moran and/or his wife, Bridget. It was handed down thru the family to Peter and Bridget's granddaughter, Estelle, who had it in her home near Wonder Cave until her death in 1976. Emmett Goodman received the trunk in 1999 and passed it on to his son, Mike Goodman to bring home to Texas. The trunk is in excellent shape for its years; there is slight damage to the metal work on the front of the trunk; the lock is missing; and a leather handle/strap is missing on one side.





Moran Trunk

In 1870, Peter Moran is found on the "Agriculture Census for Grundy County" owning the following: Improved acres, 100; unimproved acres, 100; cash value of land, \$1000.00; horses, 2; asses and mules, 2; milch cows, 3; other cattle, 6; sheep, 10; swine, 40; value of livestock, \$600; winter wheat (bushels), 172; Indian corn (bushels), 500; oats (bushels), 40; wool (lbs.), 40; Irish potatoes (bushels), 25; sweet potatoes (bushels), 40; butter (lbs.), 225; molasses (gallons), 50; home manufactures, \$30; animals slaughtered, \$275.00; all produce, \$1500.00; other, \$75.00 farm machinery, \$50.00 wages paid, 20 lbs. tobacco, 1 bale cotton.

From "1880 Agricultural Census for Grundy County, TN": Peter Moran owned the following. Tilled acres, 150; woodland acres, 50; value of farm and buildings, \$1800.00; value of livestock, \$425.00; value of farm produce, \$400.00; horses/mules, 3/1; oxen, cattle, other, 0/4/5; cattle dropped/purchased/sold/slaughtered/died, 0/0/0/0; butter (lbs.), 150; sheep on hand/born, 15/0; sheep purchased/sold/slaughtered/killed by dogs/died, 15/20; swine, 31; barnyard poultry/other poultry, 25/15; eggs (dozens), 60; Indian corn (bushels), 750; apple trees, 100; other, 26 weeks labor, 225 bushels of wheat, 120 gallons of molasses.

Will of Peter Moran, dated 23 May 1893: "Sons Dan and James, home place in Elk River Valley. Dan to act as guardian for James. They also receive personal property. Other children: Pat, Tom, John, and Pete do not merit an equal distribution due to their deportment toward me. They receive \$5.00 each. Wife Polly (also Mary) has treated me in a very bad manner, \$10.00. Daughter Mary Thomas, \$100.00. Son Dan to be executor. Wit: John Scruggs, W.A. Spencer, B.F. Roddy, P.A. Grantham, James Lusk, Sam Warren. No probate information".

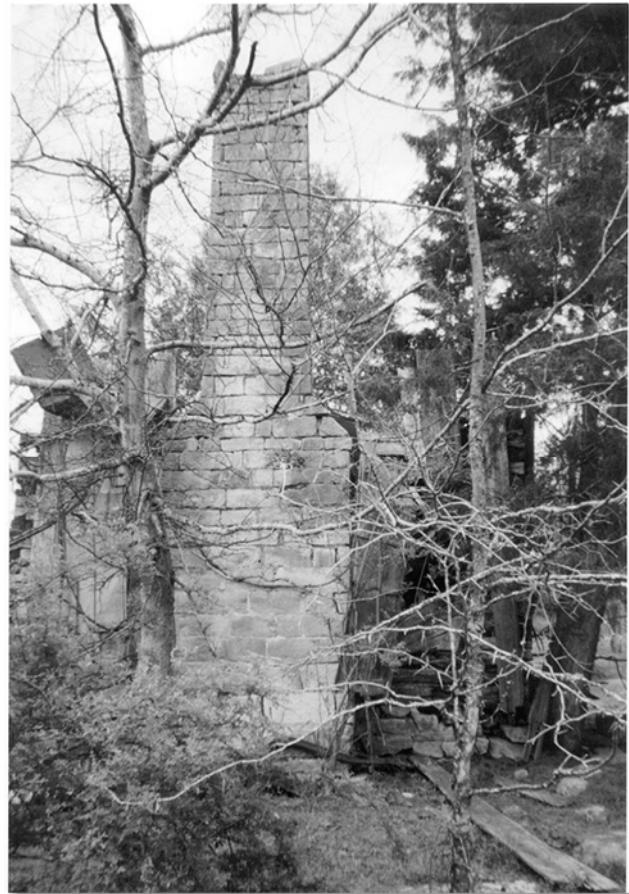
The children of Peter and Bridget (O'Connor) Moran were:

1. Patrick Moran, born 02 Feb 1845, Cahirciveen, County Kerry, Ireland. He died 22 May 1899, Grundy County, TN. He married Mary C. Manning on 15 Mar 1876 in Grundy County, TN. On the 1880 census for Grundy County, Patrick is listed as a farmer and miner. Their children were:
  - a. Anna Moran, born 1867
  - b. Margaret Moran, born 1869
  - c. Minnie Moran, born 1872. Died as infant.
  - d. Nellie Moran, born 1878
  - e. Ellen Moran, born 1878
  - f. William Moran, born 1880
  - g. Mamie Moran, born 1888
  - h. Walter Moran, born 1889
  - i. Agnes Moran, born 1892
2. Mary Moran, born 11 Apr 1848 in Cahirciveen, County Kerry, Ireland. She died 03 Apr 1914 in Pratt City, AL. She married Jonathan Meredith Thomas on 08 Feb 1868 in Tracy City, TN. He was born 12 Mar 1846 in GA. He died on 15 Nov 1894 in Pratt City, AL. Mary and Jonathan Thomas are buried in the Old Tracy City Cemetery. Mary's obituary says she was "a widow with two sons and three daughters. She was the sister of Pat, Dan, Tom, Pete and John Moran". Their children were:
  - a. Ida Thomas, born Tracy City, TN
  - b. Bridgett Thomas, born 07 Aug 1875
  - c. Samuel Thomas, born 12 July 1888
  - d. Unknown son
  - e. Unknown daughter
3. Peter Moran, Jr., was born 08 July 1853 in Pelham, Grundy County, TN. He died 13 July 1917 in Pelham, Grundy County, TN. He married Malinda E. Gilliam, daughter of Henry and Nancy (Reed) Gilliam on 24 Mar 1874 in Grundy County, TN. She was born on 28 July 1853 in

Grundy County, TN. She died 15 Dec 1929 in Grundy County, TN. Their children were:

- a. Mary Jane Moran, born Pelham, TN
  - b. Minnie Moran, born Pelham, TN
  - c. Nancy Moran, born 1877
  - d. Margaret Moran, born 1879
  - e. Katie Moran, born 1883
  - f. Mattie Moran, born 1888
  - g. Edwin Moran, born 1893
  - h. Peter Wiley Moran, born 1900
4. John Moran, born 09 May 1855 in Grundy County, TN. He died 02 Nov 1924 in Tracy City, TN. He married Manurva (Minerva) E. Cannon, daughter of John and Jane (Reed) Cannon on 12 July 1880. She was born 01 June 1851. She died in 1919 in Grundy County, TN. Their children were:
- a. Biddie Moran, born 1878
  - b. Mollie Moran, born ca. 1884
  - c. More children likely, but unknown to me
5. Daniel Moran, born 18 May 1857 in Pelham, Grundy County, TN. He died in Tracy City, Grundy County, TN. He married Mattie Warren about 1879 in Grundy County, TN. She was born April 1862. Their children were:
- a. Samuel Peter Moran, born 1887
  - b. Jessie Biddie Moran, born 1890
  - c. Edgar Moran, born 1892
  - d. Joseph Hubert Moran, born 1896
6. Thomas Moran, born 30 Nov 1858 in Pelham, Grundy County, TN. He died 03 Apr 1934 in Pelham, Grundy County, TN. He married Rutelie Cox, daughter of Francis Marion and Barbara Ellen (Layne) Cox in 1888 in Grundy County, TN. She was born 27 Jan 1867 in Pelham, Grundy County, TN. She died 28 Mar 1941 in Grundy County, TN. Their children were:
- a. Ernest (Earnest) Moran, born 1887
  - b. Lillian E. Moran, born 1889
  - c. Annie Estelle Moran, born 1890
  - d. W. Alfred Moran, born 1892
  - e. Mark Wilson Moran, born 1894
  - f. A. Pearl Moran, born 1897
  - g. Theresa Marie Moran, born 1899

h. Frank Peter Moran, born 1903



Moran/Goodman homestead in 2000.  
Only the chimney remains standing in 2019.

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**LETTER OF JOHN MOFFAT'S DAUGHTER  
ON MONTEAGLE**

**Oliver W. Jervis**

Following is the transcript of a letter dated January 21, 1926 of John Moffat's daughter, Lilian Moffat Gilfillan, to a member of Monteagle Sunday School Assembly in response to inquiry concerning the founding of Monteagle:

"My dear Miss Battaile:

Mr. Geo. Partin of Monteagle has referred your letter of Jan 8<sup>th</sup> to me for reply since that "first man to come to the mountain and buy land" was my father, John Moffat, Lecturer and at that time Commissioner of Immigration for Tennessee.

Father founded the place in 1869. Before the war he had crossed the mountain over the old Nashville & Chattanooga trail – or state road – later called Braggs Road.

He was charmed with the beauty and impressed with the invigorating quality of the air.

My mother was frail and the rigors of the Canadian winters were a menace. Father thought the mountain an ideal place because while the climate was mild, it did not involve the too great contrast that one would find in Florida or other southern places. He had many plans for developing this as a mecca for others. He wished to make living possible for people of moderate means. He bought large tracts of land, from bluff to bluff, extending to the U. of the South property on the one hand, and a bit beyond the DuBose School on the other.

He built a shoe factory and a part of the hotel, as it still stands, East building. The DuBose School, by the way, is the successor of a girl's school Fairmount College, which was opened in 1873. Father gave 50 acres of land and built, for the founders, their first buildings, giving them 20 yrs to pay for the improvements the first 5 years without interest.

In 1874 he moved his family up from Nashville and the place about this time became a summer resort in a modest way.

In 1881 a company was formed, & the hotel very much enlarged. The name of the place was changed from Moffat to Mont Eagle Springs and for a season or two had quite a vogue as a fashionable resort. The bowling alley was built. A shiny band played. There was billiards, and (whisper it) a bar. It was not a financial success I fancy. While many came, the season was short, and expenses heavy.

Could you find a copy of a little book, "Picturesque Tennessee", edited by Charles E. Robert. You would have a good history of this stage. Mr. Robert was a newspaper man with a gift for adjectives. There is much about the "Solubriety of the climate" "bracing elastic atmosphere" – scenery "peculiarly kaleidoscope and charming."

Mr. Robert made a painstaking study and gathered much information that I think might still be used in a publicity scheme. There are quotations from prominent people among them Prof. of the Boston Board of Aid to Land Ownership (1878) incorporated in a report a eulogy of the Cumberland Plateau. General Jackson is quoted as saying to the artist who was painting his portrait. "Mr. Dodge, I have traveled over the table of the Cumberland Mountain frequently, and it is my opinion that it is destined to become the garden spot of the Union."

I am rambling - and this antedates the period you question about, the assembly. I am not quite sure of my dates, but I think it was in 1883 that a convention of the So. S.S. Association met in Tullahoma to decide on a location for a "Chautauqua". Father had long had a dream or a place for teachers and other professional people to rest, write and rust. He had taken my mother and myself often on walks and showed us the possibility of an auditorium in the natural basin where the auditorium now stands.

In this convention he saw a means of making his dream come true. He went down to Tullahoma and in face of hot opposition from Tulula (sic Tallulah) Falls, Ga. won out for the location. Father gave them the one hundred acres – that lay nearest the town, and pledged to raise \$5,000 – (I think it was) for the state. Thro some misunderstanding he was held personally responsible for this latter, and a large tract of land, 200 acres I think was turned over to them on this claim.

Father was never a wealthy man, but this transaction took from his family one reproach - we were no longer "land poor", just poor. His big and generous heart

was stilled on Christmas Day 1886. A lecturer by profession, a man who's death was internationally noted; one of the organizers of the sons of Temperance, in his day the best interpreter of the poet Burns on two continents – he never spoke from the platform of the institution for which he planned and worked and sacrificed.

In the center of the village cemetery we have placed a sun dial as our father's and mother's monument. We like to think that thus they still serve the community they loved.

I hope I have not gone into tiresome detail. It is hard to curb the tide of memories once they are stirred.

One more detail – in view of the water situation. At the time of the aforementioned convention this question came up. The backers of Tulula (sic Tallulah) Falls played up their water feature – and nearly won the day when father sprang to his feet & put the question. "How many cubic feet of water does the human system need per day". Someone supplied the physics. "How many cubic feet of air ". A staggering figure comparatively was given. Then father said, "Tulula (sic Tallulah) Falls has the water – Monteagle has the air. We can pipe water – but we cannot supply air." It won the vote.

If this water difficulty can be adjusted it seems to me Old Hickory's prophecy may be realized.

I wish to assure you of my great willingness to co-operate in anything that will help Monteagle.

I have written hastily because I did not wish to delay longer to look up records, for you seemed to wish the information at once, and of necessity I have had to let two days pass because of prior demands.

Very sincerely

Lilian Moffat Gilfillan

Note: There are two errors in the letter that need to be addressed: (1) John Moffat was not appointed Commissioner of Immigration for Tennessee until 1874 after he had founded the community and (2) the meeting referred to for the selection of a site for the proposed "Chautauqua" was in Atlanta, Georgia, not Tullahoma. A prior meeting was held in Tullahoma August 17-19, 1882 at which a committee was elected to select a site and organize the project. John Moffat led

a delegation from Monteagle to the Tullahoma meeting that included George King and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cooper Frances who persuaded the committee to include Monteagle in its search for a site. Moffat also attended the meeting in Atlanta where the decision for a site was made and reported in Lilian Moffat Gilfillan's above letter.

Readers are invited to visit the Heritage Center Monday through Friday 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. and Saturday 10:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.

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### **DECEASED VETERANS OF GRUNDY COUNTY, TN**

David Patton, Palmer Town Historian

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

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

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

Nunley, Wallace	Pack, Robert R.
Nunley, William Douglas	Pack, Roy
Nunley, William Grady	Page, John
Nunley, Willie B., Rev.	Pallas, Kenneth W.
Nunley, Wilson	Parks, Edgar Harold
Nussbaum, Edwin F.	Parks, Glenn
O'Dear, Ernest H.	Parks, Horace G.

O'Dear, George	Parks, John T.
O'Dear, Kense	Parks, Paul Fred
O'Neal, Glenn A.	Parks, Pauline
O'Neal, J.D.	Parks, Robert "Bob"
O'Neal, William Perry, Sr.	Parmley, Carl Everett
Oertli, Ira	Parmley, Nulin Eugene
Olgiati, P.R. "Rudy"	Parmley, Thomas Gorden
Oliver, A.C., Sr.	Parmley, William G. "Bo"
Oliver, Alfred	Parson, W.L.
Oliver, Billy Ray	Parson, Clyde Buford
Oliver, George	Parson, Ed
Oliver, James L. "Red"	Parson, Ernest Earl
Oliver, Joseph Lewis	Parson, Gloy A. "Pete"
Oliver, Robert "Rob"	Parson, James Thean
Orange, James Edward	Parson, Johnny
Orange, William Frederick	Parson, Lee A.
Overbey, Gilbert Lee	Parson, Rodger K.
Overturf, Clifton	Parson, Tommie Howard
Overturf, Ernest H.	Parson, W.L.
Overturf, Garner	Parsons, Harvey
Overturf, Glyn Edward	Parsons, Isaac Wilmer
Overturf, Henry	Parsons, John A.
Overturf, Herbert	Partin, Barney Jr.
Overturf, Howard	Partin, Bobby Edwin

Overturf, Roy	Partin, Charles H. "Ted"
Overturf, Vernon Houston	Partin, Jackie Lamar
Owens, Billy, Rev.	Partin, James C.
Owens, Dub	Partin, John W. "Bill"
Owens, James R. "Jimmy"	Partin, Raymond P.
Owens, Phillip	Partin, Sam K.
Owens, W.G.	Partin, T.G.
Owens, William T.	Partin, Taylor
Pace, Bill Rollins	Partin, William J. "Jack"
Pack, Clarence	Patrick, Jesse
Pack, Elbert	Patrick, McCoy
Pack, Ernest	Patterson, Claude Milton
Pack, Jesse Earl	Patterson, Dillon
	Patterson, Pat
	Patterson, Warner

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**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 set apart for holding the courts of said county in the Town of Altamonte on the first Monday being the first day of January A.D. 1849—and of the Independence of the United States the 73<sup>rd</sup> year. Present the worshipful A.M. Blair, chairman; K. Bradford, Wm. W. Craw; Thomas Warren, Smith Blanton, Elias Smith, Edward Gilley, Alfred Braley, Robert Tate, G.W. Roberts, John Fults and Richard M. Stepp, esquires Justices &c.

This day the court proceeded to elect a quoram for the present year and upon counting the Votes it appeared that Richard Bradford Esqr was duly elected Chairman and A.M. Blair and Robert Tate Justices of the quoram &c.

Ordered by the court that William E. Nenable be allowed the Sum of fifty dollars for his Services as an attorney in defending the suit in the Chancery Court at Manchester and Justices of Coffee County against the Justices of Grundy County to be paid out of the County treasury not otherwise appropriated. And the vot being taken those who voted in the affirmative were nine in the negative four, there being thirteen Justices present.

Ordered by the court that John M. Morrow and our Guard be allowed the Sum of five dollars and seventy six cents to be paid out of any money in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated. And the vote being taken, those who voted in the affirmative were twelve in the negative none, there being twelve Justices present.

Ordered by the court that the following Justices be appointed Revenue Commissioners for the Year 1849 for Grundy County (towit, For District No. 1 Alfred Braley, Esqr; No. 3 Richard M. Stepp; No. 2 John Fults; No. 4 William F. Barnes; No. 5 William Craw; No. 6 James Sartain; No. 7 A.M. Blair; No. 8 Daniel Mosley Esqrs &c.

Ordered by the court that trustee of Grundy County refund to A.M. Blair one dollar ten and a half cents, and which sum he paid to the tax collector through mistake, and a copy of this order Shall be a Sufficient Voucher for the trustees, on Settlement with the revenue commissioners.

Ordered by this court that Squire Hunters land tax be reduced to Sixty eight and three fourth cents, and that a copy of this order Shall be a Sufficient Voucher for the tax collector on his Settlement with State Treasury and county trustee for his Tax for the Year 1848.

Ordered by the court that the Justices of thourt of ? ouoram be allowed Seventy five cents each for every day they served as such, to be paid out of the county Treasury, not otherwise appropriated and that the clerk issue certifications present those who voted in the affirmative were twelve in the negative none.

(Marginal notation: "Issued Ticket in full as to A.S. Goodman and Richard Bradford, esqrs. Ticket to A.M. Blair issued")

This day the court bound Marshall Fults to John Fults until he arrives at the age of twenty one Whereupon the Chairman and Said Fults, with Dan'l Fults his security entered into an indenture as prescribed by law.

This day the court bound William I. Pearson to John Bryant Said child being about two years old, until he arrives at the age twenty one Years. Whereupon the Chairman and Said John Bryant with William Armstrong, and Richard Bradford his Securities entered into an Indenture according to law.

Court adjourned until court in course

Richard Bradford, Chiromn, A.M. Blair, Robert Tate

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**“If you don’t recount your family history, it will be lost. Honor your own stories and tell them, too. The tales may not seem very important, but they are what binds families and make each one of us who we are.”**

**Madeline L’Engle**

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## **GENEALOGY PROJECT**

Sharon Goodman

The first project includes using a copy of a census page and copies of old family photos. Using a stencil, draw an oval around each person listed in the family and arrange them in order and glue to page. Draw a line to each of their names on the census. If it’s a small family, use scrapbook paper for a background of the photos to give them a frame on the page.

The second project includes using newspaper stories, clippings, lace, tatting, small cross stitch pieces, photos, medals, report cards, or certificates and a decorative background to show off highlights of your loved ones lives. This can be done for any branch of the service, first responders, teachers, nurses, doctors, or just about any occupation you can imagine!

Page No. 67

Deposits numbered 1, 16, and 27 are not to be added to deposit 10. Deposits numbered 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, and 20 are to be combined (added) directly by an alternative method, or:

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in Key West, in the County of Monroe, State of Florida, enumerated by me on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of July, 1870.

266  
W. Allen, U.S. Marshal.

Number of household and family	Name of head of family	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation	Value of real estate	Value of personal property	Name and address of person from whom tax paid	Name and address of person from whom tax paid	Number of inhabitants in household and family			Name and address of person from whom tax paid
										1	2	3	
1	John S. Moore	30	M	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
2	Mary Martha	22	F	Brown	Housekeeper	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
3	Wm. Daniel	26	M	Brown	Seamstress	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
4	Mary	4	F	Brown	Seamstress	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
5	Henry Eliza	40	F	Brown	Seamstress	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
6	Caroline Penry	22	F	Brown	Seamstress	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
7	Collins Mary	24	F	Brown	Seamstress	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
8	James	29	M	Brown	Seamstress	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
9	Catharine	18	F	Brown	Seamstress	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
10	Wm. Edward	29	M	Brown	Seamstress	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
11	George John	30	M	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
12	Elizur	30	M	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
13	Amelia	32	F	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
14	Sarah	37	F	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
15	Smith Olga	22	F	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
16	Joshua	12	M	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
17	Virginia	22	F	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
18	Julia	9	F	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
19	Josephine	7	F	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
20	Neil Urania	21	F	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
21	Ursula	6	F	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
22	Charles Eugene	28	M	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
23	Hale	26	M	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
24	George W. F.	30	M	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
25	John	24	M	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
26	Charles	16	M	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
27	Eliza	12	M	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
28	Williams Henry	27	M	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
29	Siggy	24	F	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
30	Henry C.	20	M	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
31	Mary C.	14	F	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
32	Peter	10	M	Brown	Pilot	\$1000	\$1000	John S. Moore	John S. Moore	1	1	1	
33	Edward Margaret	22	F	Brown	Seamstress	\$1000	\$1000	New York	New York	1	1	1	
34	Orchard	30	M	Brown	Seamstress	\$1000	\$1000	New York	New York	1	1	1	
35	Eliza	21	F	Brown	Seamstress	\$1000	\$1000	New York	New York	1	1	1	
36	John Charles R.	26	M	Brown	Seamstress	\$1000	\$1000	New York	New York	1	1	1	
37	Louise	21	F	Brown	Seamstress	\$1000	\$1000	New York	New York	1	1	1	
38	Alvarez Louis	22	M	Brown	Seamstress	\$1000	\$1000	New York	New York	1	1	1	
39	Teresa	22	F	Brown	Seamstress	\$1000	\$1000	New York	New York	1	1	1	
40	Rafael	12	M	Brown	Seamstress	\$1000	\$1000	New York	New York	1	1	1	



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Remember me in the family tree

My name, my days, my strife.

Then I'll ride upon the wings of time

And live an endless life.

Linda Goetsch

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## GRUNDY COUNTY TENNESSEE SPECIAL CENSUS RECORDS,

**1850-1880**

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

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

## 1880 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS OF GRUNDY COUNTY

NAME	TILLED ACRES/ w/DOODLAND \$	VALUE OF FARM & BLDG'S	VALUE IMPLEMENT \$	VALUE OF LIVESTOCK	VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCT \$	HORSE S/ MULES	OXEN/ COWS/ OTHER	CATTLE DROPPED/ PURCHASED/ SOLD	SLAUGHTERED OR DIED	BUTTE R (LBS)	SHEEP ON HAND/ BORN	SHEEP PURCHASED/ SOLD	SLAUGHTERED OR KILLED BY DOGS/DIED	FLEECES /WEIGHT
Page 11 E.D. 43, Civil														
District 10														
Sander(s), Joseph	40/0/320	10000	200	200	100	1	3/0	0/3/3	50	7/3	2 sold	7/5		
Roth, Jacop (sic)	60/1640	30000	30	300	500	10	0/2	4/5/8	0/0/0/10	50				
Rogers, William	6/140	200	0	3	25				0/2/2/10					
Lockhart, Andrew	16/36	400	2	75	25				0/0/0/10	50				
McClure, James	5/5	200	0	10	50	1			0/0/2/10					
Morheat, Harris B.	15/300	20000	100	275	100	1	2/0	0/4/5	0/1/0/10	150				
Woodliss, William	18/1200	200	0	200	200	2	1/0	2/3/2	0/0/0/10	40	12/3			
Perry, Stephen	24/110	200	5	150	70				0/2/4	50	18/0	1 slaughtered	10/28	
Drake, William B.	45/35	100	10	110	40				0/0/4	50	2/0			
Fultz, Hiram	15/50	250	5	300	75				0/2/3/0	20				
Page 12, E.D. 43, Civil														
District 10														
Smart, Noah	41/30	200	2	60	50				0/0/1	15				
Smartt, William	8/140	100	5	100	25	1/0			0/0/0/10	20	5/0			
Fultz, Barry	15/150	300	5	70	200				0/1/1	25				
Barrett, John	15/100	400	6	20	75	1/1			0/1/2					
Smith, Samuel W.	22/2115	500	10	165	75	3			0/2/6	100	31/14	2 disease	14/35	
Boone(?) Barney	51/65	200	40	35					1/1/2	2/1				
Smith, Elizabeth	25/320	500	5	20	150	0/1			0/4/4	100	70/		1/2	
Lockhart, James	13/1381	400	10	150	15	1/0			0/1/3	50				
Woodliss, Nancy	10/0/100	600	10	200	50	2	1/0		0/2/2	50	30/10		26/43	
Schaffer, Albert	40/1360	650	20	300	200	2	2/0	0/3/2	0/0/0/10	80	2/0		2/6	
Page 13, E.D. 43, Civil														
District 10														
Brown, Russell	10/27	300	20	200	200	1	1/0	2/2/3	50					
Barnes, William	40/182	700	19	200	25	8	2/0	0/2/2	0/0/14/0	144				
Page 1, E.D. 44, Civil														
District 8														
Nunnally, J(?) M.	6/0			63	14	1/0								
Dickerzon, Solomon	18/10		10	50	126	1/0	0/1/0	10/0/0/10			4/3		5/4	
Dickerzon, Reuben				182	51	2/0	0/1/2	10/0/0/10			10/0		10/8	
Hawk, Alexander	55/0	10000	10	300	300	4/2	0/1/1	0/0/1/10	40					
Campbell, Enoch	30/130	16000	10	100	455	1/0	0/1/3	10/2/10	50					
Fultz, James				16										
Sanders, Matthew	32/236	1500	15	250	500				2/0	0/2/1	10/0/10/0	200		
Meeks, Solomon	8/20	100	1	30	40	1/1								
Meeks, Nathan	12/0			30	112	1/0	0/1/1	0/0/10/10	20		2/0			
Page 2, E.D. 44, Civil														
District 8														
Burrows, Dech	37/0	400	2	75	134	1/0	0/1/0	10/0/0/10	20					
Burrows, Dech (2nd)	35/15	350			38									
Campbell, James	60/0/60	10000	50	250	340	3/1	2/2/4	2/0/2/10	50					
Killgore, Wm.	25/215	300		80	100	1/1	0/3/2	2/0/1/12	20					
Killgore, Marion	11/12	50	10	260	100	1/0	2/2/0	50						
Campbell, (no 1st name)	21/23	600	6	230	150	4/0	0/1/0	0/0/1/10	30					
Shockley, Riley	12/100	140		12	10	1/0	0/1/1	10/0/1	20					
Countess, Henderson	105/130	16000		6000	500	1/0	0/8/4/1	3/0/1/13/10/0	100		1/0		1/5	
Campbell, J.R.	30/0	1500	15	144	23									
Hamby, Catherine	80/20	2500	25	350	400	2/0	1/2/3/4	10/1/3/10	10				3/5	

		BARN SWINE	YARD POULTRY OTHER	EGGS (DOZ)	INDIAN CORN (BUSHELS)	IRISH POTATOES (BUSHELS)	SWEET POTAT OES (BUSH)	APPLE TREES	ORCHA RD PRODU CT (\$)	HONEY/WAX (LBS)	WOOD CUT (CORDS )	OTHER
<b>NAME</b>												
Page 11, E.D. 42, Civil District 10												
Sander(s), Joseph	15			40	20	40		500	50	15	10	6 weeks labor, \$10; oats, 10; rye, 15; 15 20 weeks labor, \$60; oats, 40; rye, 30
Roth, Jacob (sic)	15	20/10		140	300	30		500	30	100/6	15	
Rogers, William	2				5			100			20	
Lackhart, Andrew	20	5		50	50			60			15	
McClure, James								100			18	
Northcut, Harris B.	9	4		6				500		600/25	40	14 weeks labor, \$100
Waddie, William	18	0/30		20	8	60		200	5	200/6	40	oats, 6
Perry, Stephen	8	20		50	60	75		40		300	10	
Drake, William B.	9	18		20	100	60		465			20	6 weeks labor, \$40
Fultz, Hiram					150			600	25	200	15	
Page 12, E.D. 43, Civil District 10												
Smart, Noah	15	10		10	20						115	1 week labor, \$25
Smartt, William	20			50	50	25		100			25	wages paid, \$5
Fultz, Berry		20		40	200						20	
Barrett, John	25	20		28	100			1200			20	
Smith, Samuel W.	18	17		100				200	5		20	
Boone (?) Barney	16	18		30		25					20	rye, 6
Smith, Elizabeth	25	12		12				300			15	6 weeks labor, \$30
Lackhart, James	13				100						15	rye, 40
Waddie, Nancy	1	15		20	40	40		200	10	0/165	15	
Schaffter, Albert	3	9		10	100	336		400	6		20	22 weeks labor, \$40
Page 13, E.D. 43, Civil District 10												
Brown, Russell	14			20	80	25		300	37		20	oats, 20
Barnor, William	1	5		6	40	3		60	2		20	3 weeks labor, \$5; gal milk sold, 250
Page 1, E.D. 44, Civil District 8												
Munnely, J(?)M.	6	5		8	20					20		dry beans, 7
Dickerian, Salomon	5	20		100	200						25	wheat, 15
Dickerian, Reuben	16	12		80	50					50		oats, 6; molasses, 25 gal
Hauk, Alexander	14	40		50	1000			50	20	30		10 weeks labor, \$20; wheat, 199; dry beans, 3
Campbell, Enach	25	13		50	750	20	20	50	15	200		wheat, 30
Fultz, James	8											
Sanders, Matthew	30	25		150	1250			25	200	80	30	24 weeks labor, \$85; oats, 10; wheat, 99; molasses, 150 gal
Moekr, Salomon	5	15		50	125							molasses, 15 gal
Moekr, Nathan	5	13		20	250			40				molasses, 105 gal
Page 2, E.D. 44, Civil District 8												
Burrour, Dock	15	10		20	700?							wheat, 70; molasses, 115
Burrour, Dock (2nd)								700	75	40/2		wheat, 15
Campbell, James	35	30		100	750	20	80	500	40	200/6		75 weeks labor, \$200; dry beans, 2; tobacco, 100 lbs.; oats, 30; wheat, 60
Killgore, Wm.	15	12		20	140	20		300	30			dry beans, 2; tobacco, 30
Killgore, Marion	75	30		100	150			50	150	25	400/7	wheat, 45; molasses, 45 gal
Campbell, (no first name)	14	25		150	350			35	75	5	25	
Shackly, Riley	1	5		6				50	5			
Countess, Henderson	25	20		100	1250			50	400	12	25	
Campbell, J.R.	3							20	75	12		52 weeks labor; cheese, 10 lbs; oats, 150
Hamby, Catherine	35	20		20	1000			800	35	35?		molasses, 25 gal
												2 weeks labor, \$5; oats, 9; wheat, 100

**Available Publications For Sale**

Beersheba Springs, a History Vol. I 2010, \$20.00

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

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

Beersheba Springs, a History Vol. III Classics, \$20.00

Dad's Railroad by Mary Priestley, \$14.00

Family History of Flury – Stoker family compiled by Catherine Flury, \$25.00

Grundy County by James L. Nicholson (Tennessee County History Series), \$47.  
Used condition

Grundy County Family Portraits by Jackie Partin, \$15.00

Grundy County Cemeteries Vol. I, \$40.00

Grundy County Cemeteries Vol. II, \$40.00

The Heritage of Grundy County, \$50.00

Grundy County Tidbits by Euline Harris Vol 1 \$30.00

Grundy County Tidbits by Euline Harris Vol 2 \$30.00

Grundy County Tidbits Vol 3 by Euline Harris \$30.00

John Armfield of Beersheba Springs by Isabel Howell, \$15.00

Morton B. Howell Memoir, \$10.00

Mountain Voices & Index, The Centennial History of Monteagle Sunday School Assembly, \$60.00

The Swiss Colony at Gruetli by Frances Helen Jackson, edited by Clopper Almon 2010, \$20.00

The Pathfinder (Quarterly Publication of Grundy Co. Historical Society) back issues \$12.00 ea.

Pictures of Our Past Grundy County Tennessee, collected and edited by Grundy County Historical Society 2008 is out of print. Persons interested in placing a reservation for a second printing of the edition should contact The Heritage Center at 931 592-6008 or email [history@blomand.net](mailto:history@blomand.net) in the event that we are able to reprint it.

New 175 Anniversary of Grundy County Pictorial History - Due out winter 2019 \$39.95 if ordered in pre-publication. Price will increase after publication.

Book orders costing \$25 or less, include \$7 postage. Book orders over \$25, include \$10 postage.

Our 175th Anniversary of Grundy County Pictorial History book is now with the printer. We hope that all of you sent in pictures to be included in the book. Acclaim Press tells us that the book will be complete by December 2019; we are looking forward to it and hope that you will be too. If you haven't purchased a copy, the book will be \$49.95 plus \$6.50 if you want it shipped to you. Please send your payment to Grundy County Historical Society; P.O. Box 1422; Tracy City, TN 37387 along with your mailing information. If you have questions, please contact us at [heritagelibrary@blomand.net](mailto:heritagelibrary@blomand.net).

# **GRUNDY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

## **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

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### **COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS**

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Library & Research	Janelle Taylor
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Community Dir.	Gerald Sitz

### **LIFETIME MEMBERS**

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

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### **SOCIETY MEETINGS**

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

### **MEMBERSHIP**

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

### **EDITOR**

The Pathfinder is published quarterly by the GCHS. The Society welcomes articles submitted for publication. The GCHS is looking for a new Editor. If you are interested in becoming the Editor, please contact the Heritage Center.

### **QUERIES & RESEARCH**

Queries are free. Please be brief. Submit by e-mail to Janelle Taylor at [jantay641@gmail.com](mailto:jantay641@gmail.com) 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 \$.20 per page plus the cost of postage and handling. Contact [jantay641@gmail.com](mailto:jantay641@gmail.com) with queries.

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

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

**Heritage Center**                   **heritagecenter@blomand.net**  
**Museum & Administration**       **history@blomand.net**  
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**Website**  
**[www.grundycountyhistoricalsociety.com](http://www.grundycountyhistoricalsociety.com)**



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**Tracy City, TN 37387**