

# **NUGGETS OF PUTNAM COUNTY HISTORY**

Volume 1

Historical articles written by the late  
Judge Ernest Houston Boyd Sr.

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This book is dedicated to Cookeville Attorney, Ernest Huston Boyd, son of Judge Boyd, because of his interest in making these articles and other material, written by his father, available for inclusion in this book in order that it might be compiled, indexed, and made available to all people interested in the history of Putnam County, Tennessee.

Judge Ernest Houston Boyd Sr.  
b. 1 October 1879, Putnam Co., TN – d. 27 December 1956  
son of Alvin Whitten Boyd, prominent pioneer Cookeville lawyer and State Senator,  
and Mary Goodpasture Boyd.

Pg. 1:

## **MONTH OF FEBRUARY HAS PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE HISTORY OF COOKEVILLE AND PUTNAM COUNTY, TN**

February 2, 1842 is the birth day of Putnam County, but, strange to say, it may be insisted, with reason, that Putnam County has two birthdays, it's other birthday being February 11, 1854. Putnam County is the only county in Tennessee that can be said to have two birthdays, - - the reason for its two birthdays will be explained later in this article.

The first Act of the General Assembly of Tennessee creating Putnam County was passed February 2, 1842. It appears on Pages 186 – 190 of the Public Acts of the General Assembly of Tennessee of 1841-2. It is entitled "An Act to establish the County of Putnam to perpetuate the name and public services of General Israel Putnam, of the territory of the new county of Putnam was taken from the older counties of White, Fentress, Overton and Jackson. The Act named nine Commissioners "to designate the place for the seat of Justice, and report the same to the County Court of said county", and the Act further provided that "so soon as the said commissioners be the duty of the County Court of said county to appoint five Commissioners, who shall proceed to lay off a town at the place designed, to be known by the name of Monticello, with as many streets, and of such width as they may deem necessary, reserving at least three acres for a Public Square, a lot for a Public Jail, and lots for a male and female Academies, and for the erection of a Church for Public Worship." The Act further provided "That, for the due administration of Justice in said County of Putnam, the several different courts, to be holden in said county, shall be held at White Plains, in the said county, until the seat of Justice for said County shall be located and a suitable house erected for that purpose."

The new County of Putnam was completely organized by the election of all the proper officers, both civil and military, and by the holding of all of the Courts of record at White Plains, where the various county officers had their offices pending the location of a permanent County site, which was delayed on account of a warm contest between the supporters of different proposed sites.

The business of the new county proceeded in orderly manner until the Spring of 1844, - - a period of over two years 1844 an injunction bill was filed in the Chancery Court of Overton County against the duly elected and acting county officers of Putnam County, enjoining them from further acting in their official capacities

and attacking the constitutionality of the Act of 1842 creating the new county of Putnam upon the ground that it points the county line of the new county encroached within the prohibited distance of the county site of Overton County. And, strange to say, Putnam County and its County officers filed no answer, or demurred or other defense to the bill, with the result that, for want of any defensive pleading, the bill was taken for confessed and the said injunction was rendered perpetual, and Putnam County was declared by the Overton County Chancery Court decree not to have been legally and constitutionally established, and Putnam County and its County Officers then ceased to function for a period of almost ten years.

Editor's note: (In subsequent issues of this paper numerous other interesting provisions of said Act will be referred to, including the location and naming of the County site).

Pg. 2: FORMATION AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF PUTNAM COUNTY 1842 AND 1854.

In 1853, **Major Richard F. Cooke**, a prominent and wealthy citizen, whose large plantation of several thousand acres was situated near the present town of Double Springs, who had been a leader for many years in the effort to have the new county established, made the race for the State Senate from this Senatorial District for the purpose of having Putnam County re-established, with its original boundaries, by an Act of the General Assembly. A strong and resolute man, he made a vigorous canvas of the Senatorial District and he was elected. Upon his election, he immediately began his efforts to convince the other members-elect of the General Assembly of 1854 that Putnam county should be, and of right was entitled to be, re-established and on February 11, 1854, he realized the consummation of his efforts when his bill to re-establish Putnam County passed both Houses of the General Assembly. This Act is contained in pages 744-745 of the "Acts of the General Assembly for the years of 1853-4." All students of the history of Putnam County should read this highly interesting Act re-establishing Putnam County. It contains many interesting provisions. It is entitled "AN ACT to re-establish Putnam County." The first Section of the Act recites in detail the original establishment of the County, by Act passed on February 2, 1842, and the complete organization of the county by the election of all proper county officers, both Civil and military and by the holding of all courts of record and the regular functioning of the county until the Spring of 1844 when the Injunction Bill was filed in the Chancery Court of Overton County against the county officers of Putnam County, and the decree of the Court rendering the injunction perpetual and adjudging that Putnam County had not been legally and constitutionally established, and said section then refers to the decision of the Supreme Court in 1848 holding that a court of Chancery had no power to abolish a new county, after it had been organized and put into operation, upon the ground that the Act of the Legislature creating the new county was violative of the State Constitution. Also that the boundaries of said County of Putnam should be as originally surveyed by **Mounce Gore**, and his deputies, except that certain lands of Smith and DeKalb Counties, the owners of which had so petitioned, should be concluded in Putnam Co.

Section 3 of said Act provided "That for the due administration of justice in said County of Putnam, the several different courts to be holden in said county shall be held at the house of **Lewis Huddleston** or some other house on his premises, in the County of Putnam as originally established, until the seat of justice for said shall be located, and a suitable house erected for that purpose."

Section 4 of said Act provides "That all officers, civil or military, in said county of Putnam, shall continue to hold their offices and exercise all of the powers and functions thereof, until others are elected and qualified under the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, and it shall be the duty of the Justices of the Peace within the limits of Putnam County, as above described, for the purpose of electing county officers, according to the Constitution and laws of the state; and said officers so appointed by said county court shall have and exercise all the authority and power of the Sheriffs of other counties in this State, in holding said elections and appointing deputies and administering oaths, and in all things pertaining to holding said elections and making returns, be governed by the laws that govern such elections in this State."

Section 5 provided "That said election be held on the first Saturday in June 1854 and all future elections at the same time of other elections in this State, as established by law."

The Act of the General Assembly creating “the County of Putnam to perpetuate the name and public services of **General Israel Putnam, of the Revolutionary War**,” passed February 2, 1842, provided “That, for the due administration of Justice in said County of Putnam, the several different courts to be holden in said county, shall be held at White Plains, in said county, until the seat of Justice for said county shall be located, and a suitable house erected for that purpose - - - and the said courts to be holden for the said county of Putnam, shall be under the same rules and restrictions, and shall have the same power and jurisdiction as are possessed by other courts of the same character and denomination in the other counties in this State.”

Said Act of 1842 appointed **Isaac Buck, Burton Marchbanks, Henry Craven Maddox** and **Elijah Carr** as Commissioners and directed them to employ **Mounce Gore**, of Jackson County, to survey said county, a plat of which should be deposited, mark the lines calling for natural objects; and directing said surveyor to designate the center of the county and said Act directed the said Commissioners to designate the place for the seat of Justice, and to report the same to the County Court of said county, which place so designate for the permanent County seat should not be more than three miles from the center of said county, as fixed upon by the said **Mounce Gore**, Surveyor, provided that the location of the permanent County Seat should, in no event, be East of White Plains.

Said Act of 1842 also provided “That as seen as the said Commissioners shall report, it shall be the duty of the County Court of said county to appoint five commissioners, who shall proceed to lay off a town at the place designed, to be know by the name of Monticello, with as many streets and of such width as they may deem necessary, reserving at least three acres for a Public Square, a lot for Public Jail, and lots for a male and female Academies and for the erection of a Church for Public Worship”, - - and said Act provided for the sale of lots in said town of Monticello.

Under the Act of 1842, Putnam County had been duly organized and had been functioning as such for more than two years when the Chancery Court of Overton County passed a decree holding that Putnam County had been unconstitutionally established, - - but during this period of more than two years the county seat was not located until 1844, when, after long delay and much controversy and considerable bitterness, a Commission elected by the County Court and composed of **James Bartlett, William H. Vance, John Bohannon, Edward Jackson** and **James Jackson**, submitted its report to the County Court, locating the County Seat about one mile East of the present Public Square of Cookeville, in the vicinity of **Buck College** but their report was not carried out for the reason that the Chancery Court of Overton County in the same year, passed the Decree adjudging Putnam County to have been unconstitutionally established.

In this connection it is proper to refer to the historic school named by its founders “Andress College,” - - but now generally referred to by the people of this county as “Buck College.” It was founded by the prominent pioneer citizen and leader Isaac Buck and his son Jonothan Buck. The construction of its large buildings was begun in 1849 or 1850 and completed in 1851. The college was opened for the reception of students in the Spring of 1852. It enjoyed a large patronage until it, like all other Southern colleges, ceased to function during the Civil War. It was not revived after the close of that War. While it was in operation, one of its founders, Jonothan Buck in the college building, edited and published a weekly newspaper, named the “Monticello Times”, - - the first newspaper published in Putnam County. Before the college buildings were built, Jonothan Buck lived near the college location and after the college buildings were built he had a living apartment in the college. A good many years before Putnam County was first established, he procured the establishment of a Post Office at his residence by the name of “Monticelle,” he being the Post-Master. As all Latin students, of course, know, the name Monticello means “foot of the mountain”, - - an entirely fitting name for the post office and for his weekly newspaper, - - as it would have been for the county seat town which he twice labored untiringly to have located around the location of his post office and college.

Under both the first establishment of Putnam County in 1842 and its re-establishment in 1854, - - the stubborn contest over the location of the County Seat of Putnam County narrowed down to the site finally chosen and the proposed Monticello or Buck College location.

After the lapse of the long intervening years, it is now highly probable that the city of Cookeville, in the not far distant future, will over both of the proposed sites, - - but Isaac Buck and his son Jonothan Buck, both of whom were scholarly men and worthy pioneer leaders, died many years ago. They did not live long enough to see a "Greater Cookeville" cover both the "Charles Site" and the "Buck Site."

The Act of the General Assembly of Tennessee re-establishing Putnam County, passed February 11, 1854, contains many interesting provisions.

Section 9 of said Act provided, in part as follows: "That John West, Amos Maxwell, John Lee, Burton Marchbanks, John Bohannon and Riley Medlin are hereby appointed Commissioners to superintend the resurvey of said county of Putnam agreeable to the provisions of this Act, any three of whom may act and shall employ Madison F. Conner, of White County, to survey said county, a plat of which shall be returned to said Commissioners designating the center of said county, which survey shall be made as near as possible in conformity to the boundaries of said county as described in the second section of this Act, having due regard to the legal rights of Putnam County, and the constitutional rights of the old counties, and it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to furnish said surveyor with all the information in their power to the faithful and speedy discharge of his duty, and deposit said plat in the County Court Clerk's office at as early a day as possible."

Section 2 of said Act, referred to in the above Section, provides, in part, as follows: "That the bounds of said County of Putnam shall be as originally run by Mounce Gore, principal surveyor, and his deputies with such alterations as may be necessary to preserve the constitutionality of said county, or better promote the interest of her citizens."

Section 10 of said Act provides in part, as follows: "And whereas, a small fraction of the Northeast corner of DeKalb County, adjoining the County of Putnam, and a small fraction of the Eastern boundary of the county Smith, has by the citizens of said fractional parts of DeKalb and Smith Counties prayed this Legislature by petition to be attached to said County of Putnam; therefore be it enacted that so much of the County of DeKalb, as lies North of the South boundary line, of the County of Putnam as described in the Second Section of this Act, be and the same is hereby attached to the County of Putnam (setting out the metes and bounds). And be it further enacted, that so much of the fractional part of the County of Smith as lies East of the Caney Fork river, and a line running from the mouth of Rock Spring Creek in a northern direction to the Eastern boundary line of said County of Smith as described in the Second Section of this Act, establishing the boundary line of the County of Putnam, is hereby established as part and parcel of the said county according to the prayer of the petitioners, and Caney Fork river and line as above described shall be the boundary line between the counties of Smith and Putnam Counties and all the citizens East of said river and line shall be subject to the authority, and under the jurisdiction of the County of Putnam, any former or usage to the contrary notwithstanding and it shall be the duty of the surveyor that surveys the County of Putnam, to include said territory in the County of Putnam as described by the Second Section of this Act."

Section 12 of the Act of 1854, re-establishing Putnam County, provided "That Joshua R. Stone and Doctor Green H. Baker, of White County, Austin Morgan and Maj. John Brown, of Jackson County; and William Davis and Isiah Warthen, of Overton County; and William B. Stokes and Bird S. Rhea, of DeKalb County; and Benjamin A. Vaden and Nathan Ward, of the County of Smith, be and the same are hereby appointed Commissioners to locate the seat of Justice for the County of Putnam; any five of whom shall have the power to act as a body; seven members shall constitute a quorum, and one from each county may act and adjourn from day to day, or fill any vacancy that may occur by the refusal of any of said Commissioners to act, or from any other cause, by appointing a disinterested man from the same county, such vacancy or refusal to act may occur; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners first appointed by this Act, to superintend the surveying of said county on the receipt of the plat, and the center of said county, being shown to them by said surveyor, to appoint a day giving said Commissioners ten days notice at least to meet at the said center of the county of Putnam, and proceed to examine the different sites or places in the vicinity of the said central point of said county of Putnam, which may be deemed suitable for the county seat of said county, and after full examination it shall be the duty of said commissioners to select the nearest suitable site to said central point for the location of said town or county seat, taking properly into

consideration the necessary quantity of water as well as the situation of the ground and then and there place a stake at or near the spot where said Courthouse, for said county shall be erected, which spot so selected shall not exceed two miles and a half **from** the center of the county; and it shall be the duty of said Commissioners or a majority of those who may act, to report to the next County Court of said county, specifying the place they have selected as the site of said county of Putnam, and which shall be thereby established.”

Section 13 of said Act passed on February 11, 1854, re-establishing Putnam County, provided “That as soon as the said Commissioners shall report, it shall be the duty of said County Court to appoint five Commissioners, who shall proceed to lay off a town at the place designated, to be named Cookeville, in honor of Major Richard F. Cooke, of Jackson County, with as many streets and of such width as they may deem proper, or necessary, reserving at least two acres sand a half for a Public Square; a lot for a public jail, and for a male and female Academy, and for the erection of a church for public worship.”

Other interesting facts about the early history of the County will appear later.

Pg. 6: WHITE PLAINS WAS FIRST POST OFFICE COUNTY SEAT OF COUNTY FOR 3 YEARS.

At the March term 1854, of the Chancery Court of Overton County, at Livingston, Chancellor Bromfield L. Ridley pronounced a Decree in the case then pending in said Court of Patrick Pool and William Goodbar, Complainants, against William H. Carr, Circuit Court Clerk, Joseph A. Ray, County Court Clerk, and other County officers of Putnam County, Defendants holding that the Act of the General Assembly passed on February 2, 1842, creating Putnam County, was unconstitutional on account of its reducing the counties of Jackson and Overton each to a less area content than 625 square miles (in violation of the Constitution of 1834) and other assigned reasons. There was no appeal from said Chancery Court Decree. Putnam County had been functioning for three years when said Chancery Court Decree was pronounced. All of its Courts had been regularly held at White Plains, its duly elected county officers had had their offices at White Plains and all of the functions of county government had been discharged by its county officials. Its courts of record and Justices of the Peace had tried cases and rendered judgments, Administrators had been appointed and qualified, the County Court Clerk had issued marriage licenses and its Magistrates had performed marriage ceremonies, its County Register had recorded deeds, taxes had been collected, and all of the duties, powers and functions of county government had been exercised as in other counties. It is therefore patent that the Decree of the Chancery Court of Overton County annulling the new county of Putnam caused great inconvenience, injury, confusion and uncertainty to the citizens interested in the public proceedings had in Putnam County during the three year period between its establishment on February 2, 1842 and said Chancery Court Decree of March 1845 annulling it. In this situation, the first General Assembly that convened, after the pronouncement of said Overton Chancery Court Decree, passed an Act for the relief of the officials and citizens of the annulled County of Putnam. That Act of the General Assembly was passed on January 17, 1846. It appears on Pages 142 of the Public Acts of 1845-6. It is entitled “An Act to legalize and make valid the proceedings of the Courts and Officers of the County of Putnam.” Said Highly important and interesting Act, the only one of its kind, with reference to a created and later annulled county, over passed by the General Assembly of Tennessee, is as follows:

“Whereas, by an Act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee at its regular session of 1841 and 2, entitled “An Act to establish the County of Putnam, to perpetuate the name and public services of General Israel Putnam, of the Revolutionary War.” a county, formed of parts of the counties of Jackson, White, Overton, was established by the name of Putnam County; and in pursuance of said Act said county was surveyed and organized, county and district officers were elected, and when required by law, commissioned and duly sworn and entered upon the duties of their respective offices; the Circuit and County Courts were regularly held for said county, at White Plains, the place designated in said Act, at which said Courts were to be held and suits were instituted, and judgments rendered, and decrees pronounced in said Circuit Court, and before Justices of the Peace, and levied by the proper officers, and property, both real and personal, were sold by virtue of said executions; marriages were solemnized; deeds and other instruments were proven and registered; wills were proved and administration of intestate’s granted in said County Court, and letters testamentary and letters of administration issued; guardians appointed, and other proceeding held in said County and Circuit Courts.

And whereas, at March term, 1845, of the Chancery Court, at Livingston, by a decree pronounced in said County by the Honorable Bromfield L. Ridley, Chancellor, in the case pending in said Court, of Patrick Peel and William Goodbar, Complainants, against William H. Carr and other officers of said County of Putnam, Defendants; said county was quashed on account of its reducing the counties of Jackson and Overton each to a less content than 625 square miles, and other causes, which decree is final and not appealed from.

And whereas, great inconvenience and injury has arisen in consequence of the premises, to those interested in the proceedings had in said county: For remedy whereof:

Section I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That all marriages regularly solemnized, and all deeds and other instruments of writing, duly proven and registered in said County, and all other proceedings, judgments, decrees and orders of the County, and of Justices of the Peace of said County of Putnam, and all levies and sales regularly made by virtue of executions issued from said Courts, and by Justice of the Peace of said county, and all sales made in pursuance of decrees of said Circuit Court and confirmed by said Court, and all probates of wills, appointments of Administrators, and all proceedings of the County Court, regularly had in said County Court, be and the same are hereby made legal and valid, as fully and completely as though the said County of Putnam had been at the time of said marriages, registrations, judgments, decrees, orders, levies, sales and other legal proceedings, a constitutional county.

Section 2. Be it enacted, That the Clerks of the County and Circuit Courts of said County and Circuit Courts of said County of Putnam, shall file their records and papers belonging to their respective offices in the County and Circuit Courts of the County of Jackson, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Jackson County to issue execution on all unsatisfied judgments of the Circuit Court of said County of Putnam, for the balance due of the judgments and costs of suits. And the Circuit Court of Jackson County shall proceed to try and determine all suite commenced in said County of Putnam and undetermined, in the same manner as if the suits had been regularly commenced in said county of Jackson. And the Justices of the Peace of said County of Putnam, shall hand over their records, papers and dockets to the Justices of the Peace who shall hereafter be elected and commissioned, in the districts in which said Justices hereafter to be commissioned as aforesaid, as though the same had been commenced before them respectively.

Section 3. Be it enacted, That the County and Circuit Clerks of said County of Putnam, shall file their records and papers in their respective offices in the Circuit and County Court of the fraction of territory where the parties live, and the same shall be proceeded in as designated in this Act. And the business in said offices shall in all cases be transferred to the old county having jurisdiction, and shall be proceeded in as is prescribed in this Act for the county of Jackson.

For a period of a little more than three years (from February 1842 to March 1845), White Plains was the temporary County seat of Putnam County. The Chancery, Circuit and County Courts of the new county were held there and all of the County offices were located there. Many young people of this county know nothing about the early history of White Plains. Public School teachers of Putnam County should acquaint their pupils with its history. White Plains is located three and a half miles East of Cookeville and about one mile from the present town of Algood. It was the plantation and landed estate of Major William Quarles, who owned several thousand acres of land. Major Quarles, an officer of the Revolutionary War, emigrated from Bedford County, Virginia to White Plains, arriving at the location which he named "White Plains: on Christmas day, 1809. He and his wife, Ann Hawes Quarles, and their large family and three of their sons-in-law, William Burton, Charles Burton (brothers) and Harrison Irby Hughes, together with a large number of negro slaves, and droves of live stock, were one month making the trip from Bedford County, Virginia to White Plains.

Major Quarles was a lawyer of the Virginia Bar and a planter. He was one of the first emigrants to locate near the foot of the mountain in what is now Putnam County.

Major Quarles said that when he and his family and party reached the brink of the Cumberland Plateau, near the present location of Monterey, and looked down below it, that they beheld a great practically barren plain covered with a species of high prairie grass, which, at that season of the year, had a white appearance, hence when he reached his location at the foot of the mountain, on the level plain, he named his location White Plains, and soon after his arrival he procured the establishment of a post office being "White Plains." It was the first post office established in what is now Putnam County.

Immediately after locating at White Plains, Major Quarles and the men of his family and the slaves commenced an extensive building program. They built a large dwelling house (which occupied the present site of the S.D. Burton family cemetery), a large general store building, large barns, a school house, a blacksmith shop and other buildings, and soon thereafter built other dwelling houses for his sons-in-law.

Soon after locating at White Plains, Major Quarles presented his law license from the Supreme Court of Virginia to the courts of record of White County and was admitted to the Sparta Bar, and in a short time he was appointed Major of the Militia of his district, which position he held until his death, which occurred on April 2, 1841. His widow Ann Hawes Quarles, survived her husband almost three years she having died in January 1844. Their graves are in the Quarles family cemetery on the farm now owned by Mrs. Charles M. Huddleston, whose husband was a great-grandson of Major William Quarles.

Mrs. Ann Hawes Quarles, widow of Major William Quarles, lived to see Putnam County established, in 1842, and White Plains designated as its temporary site. (To be continued)...

Pg. 9: Thursday, March 19, 1953: 40 ACRE SITE FOR CITY OF COOKEVILLE PURCHASED FOR \$100; COUNTY SEAT DETERMINED BY TWO SPRINGS.

Major William Quarles, the founder of White Plains, and his wife, Ann Hawes Quarles, had ten children, all born in Virginia. All of their children came with them from Bedford County, Virginia to White Plains in 1809. Four of their daughters had married in Virginia before their parents emigrated to White Plains, but they, and their husbands, came with their parents.

A brief reference to these ten children of Major William Quarles and wife, Ann Hawes Quarles will be of interest to many of their descendants now living in Putnam County.

1. Tabitha Tompkins Quarles married William Hawes, a first cousin, they were the progenitors of the well known Hawes family of Jackson County, TN.
2. Mary Goodloe Quarles married Harrison Irby Hughes, they located 15 miles West of Cookeville, on the Nashville Highway, near the present location of the Gentry School. Their large two-story dwelling house stood for over 100 years before it was torn down. For many years it was the home of their son William Quarles Hughes, who was prominently identified with the early history of Putnam County, serving for many years as a member of the County Court.
3. Ann Hawes Quarles married William Burton who was a merchant at White Plains for several years and later purchased a farm about 17 miles West of Cookeville on the Nashville Highway where he engaged in farming and owned a store until his death. Their son, Charles Burton was engaged in the mercantile business at the same location for about 60 years. He was actively identified with the early history of Putnam County. His brother, Robert Burton for many years owned a store and lived on the road between Cookeville and Algood.
4. Elizabeth Jane Quarles married Charles Burton, she and her sister, Ann Hawes Quarles having married brothers. Charles Burton and his wife lived at White Plains until their deaths. Their son Stephen Decatur Burton was, for many years, a merchant at White Plains. He was a highly successful business citizen. After the deaths of his grandparents, Major William Quarles and wife, he became the owner of a large portion of the landed estate of his grandparents, and about 1854 he erected the large two story residence still standing near the site home of Major William Quarles and wife, where he resided until his death. His former residence is now the residence of Mrs. Charles M. Huddleston.
5. William Hawes Quarles lived until his death in the White Plains community. He was prominently identified with the early history of Putnam County. He reared a large family and has many descendants now living in Putnam County. The late John A. Quarles of White Plains and J. L.

- Quarles of Sparta and Rev. Thadeus Quarles of Jackson County, were his sons. The late Thomas Pointer, Enoch Buck and William<sup>1</sup> Huddleston, of Putnam County, were his sons-in-law.
6. Frances Dorothy Quarles married Thomas Little. (<sup>1</sup> Wilson, not William).
  7. James Tompkins Quarles located in Gainesboro in his young manhood. For many years and until his death he was one of the most prominent lawyers of this section of the State. As Judge, he presided over the first term of Circuit Court held at White Plains. He was the father of the late Capt. John S. Quarles of Gainesboro and Cookeville. One of his daughters was the wife of the late Major L.J. Lowe. Other daughters were the late Mrs. Lou Robinson and Misses Sallie, Belle and Susan Quarles of Cookeville.
  8. Sallie Quarles married Adam Huntsman, a prominent lawyer of Overton County who represented this district in the State Senate. He afterwards moved to Jackson, Tennessee. Later in a campaign which attracted national interest, he defeated the inimitable David Crockett for Congress.
  9. Catherine Baxter Quarles married William Snodgrass. They have a number of descendants in this section of the State.
  10. John Adams Quarles, the youngest child of Major William Quarles and Ann Hawes Quarles, located at Sparta, TN, where he was successfully engaged in the mercantile business for several years. He later moved to Missouri, where he resided until his death. He was a prosperous business man. He married Martha Lampton, a sister of the mother of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), much of the latter's childhood and young manhood was spent in the home of his uncle John Adams Quarles and wife. All who have read Mark Twain's autobiography will recall his frequent references therein to his uncle John Adams Quarles and his acknowledgements of gratitude and affection for him.

When Cookeville was founded as the County Seat of Putnam County, after the re-establishment of Putnam County in 1854, the building of business houses, dwelling houses and other buildings immediately started.

In this connection, it is interesting to recall the determining cause assigned by the Commissioners, appointed to locate the County Seat, for selecting the present location of Cookeville in preference to the Buck College proposed location. The contest had narrowed down to these two proposed sites and it was a spirited contest between the partisans of the two proposed locations. The Commissioners assigned as their reason for their decision in favor of the present location of Cookeville, the fact that the "Crook sites", as it was called had two excellent, everlasting springs, (the Town spring and the Glade Spring) whereas the proposed Buck College site had only on good spring. This illustrates the great importance which the pioneers attached to good springs. It is greatly to be regretted that several years ago, the Glade Spring, the determining factor in the location of the county seat, an excellent spring, was filled up, reportedly by persons claiming to be acting upon the order of some one connected with the town government. It should be reopened. It not only determined the location of the county seat, but it furnished the water for Cookeville's public school and Washington Academy for about sixty years before it was filled up, reportedly by the town which owed its existence to that spring. A point of such local historical importance should have been revered and protected, instead of filled up. Had the Town spring been the only spring on the Crook site, this site would have had no advantage over the proposed Buck College site. For many years, many families of Cookeville, and business houses on the Public Square, obtained their water from these two springs, as older residents of the community recall.

Cookeville's leading merchants before the Civil War were Major J. C. Freeze, James M. Douglass, Anderson Sloan and Joseph Crutcher. Freeze, Douglass and Crutcher continued in the mercantile business in Cookeville until their deaths.

The first two lawyers to locate in Cookeville were H. H. Dillard in 1855 and Holland Denton in 1856.

In 1856, Dr. J. M. Goodpasture, of Hilham, located in Cookeville, he was Cookeville's only resident until after the Civil War.

Dr. L. R. McClain located in Cookeville in 1867, and during the 70's Dr. Simeon Hinds, Dr. J. P. Martin, Dr. J.B.S. Martin, Dr. J. F. Dyer and Dr. H. C. Martin located in Cookeville.



Lawyers locating in Cookeville during the 70's and early 80' were **Alvin W. Boyd, Houston S. Boyd, Capt. Walton Smith, Alfred Algood, T.(hompson) L.(uther) Denny, R. B. Capshaw, Henry F. Davis, Jesse Arnold and Judge George H. Morgan.**

The land on which the town of Cookeville was established was purchased from **Charles Crook**, who, for the consideration of One Hundred Dollars, conveyed by estimation, forty acres to **R. D. Allison**. Chairman of the County Court of Putnam County. It was platted into streets and lots after locating the Public Square. The first public sale of town lots was had on July 13-24, 1854.

In 1856, Cookeville had a population of about 550<sup>2</sup> and new families were continually moving to the new county seat town and new buildings were being rapidly built, and its citizens felt that the town should be incorporated and they so petitioned its members of the General Assembly, and on February 14, 1856, the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee passed the Act incorporating Cookeville. It is Chapter 262 of the Public Act of 1855-6. It is entitled "An Act to incorporate the town of Cookeville, in the County of Putnam, and for other purposes." (<sup>2</sup> 350, not 55 was the population in 1856).

I read in part, as follows:

"Section I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that the citizens of the town of Cookeville, in Putnam County, are hereby incorporated by the name of the Mayor and Aldermen of Cookeville, may sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, hold real and personal property, assess taxes to improve the streets and public square, and pass all ordinances necessary for the benefit and good order of the town.

Section 2. Be it enacted, That there shall be elected by the qualified voters of said town, a Mayor and six Aldermen, who shall hold their offices for twelve months, and until others are elected; and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of said county to advertise and hold the first election. That the said Board of Mayor and Aldermen may appoint a Constable to execute all corporation business as may be necessary, and, after the first election shall thereafter hold the elections as provided in this Act, giving security in any sum that may be designated by the Board for the performance of his duty.

Section 3. Be it enacted, That five of the Aldermen shall constitute a Board to perform all business; they shall keep a record of the proceedings, and shall have power to make all by-laws and ordinances necessary for the good order of said town, not inconsistent with the laws of the State."

It will be observed that Putnam County was originally established in February, re-established in February, and incorporated in February.

The Act of 1856 incorporating Cookeville was in effect for about twenty-five years and until after the passage of the old Temperance Act known as the "Four Mile Law", prohibiting the sale of whiskey within four miles of a school house in unincorporated areas, when the citizens of Cookeville, in order to rid the town of saloons, obtained the repeal of the Act incorporating the town.

After the passage of the Act known as the "Adams Law", giving the voters of incorporated towns the right to prevent the sale of whiskey, Cookeville was reincorporated by an Act of the General Assembly passed in April 1903, and it has been incorporated ever since. 1845 re-establishing Putnam County, Section 13, provided as follows: Sec. 13. Be it enacted, That as soon as the said Commissioners shall report, it shall be the duty of said County Court to appoint five Commissioners, who shall proceed to lay off a town at the place designated to be named Cookeville, in honor of Major Richard F. Cooke with as many streets and of such width as they may deem proper, or necessary, reserving at least two acres and a half for a Public Square, a lot for a public jail, and for a male and female Academy, and for the erection of a church for public worship." (To be continued).

Pg. 13: Thursday, March 26, 1953: COOKEVILLE IS PROBABLY ONLY TOWN IN STATE NAMED BEFORE IT EXISTED.

Cookeville is probably the only county seat town in Tennessee that was named before it came into existence, and before its future location was known, and it was named on the same day that the Act of 1854 was passed by the General Assembly re-establishing Putnam County.

The Act of the General Assembly re-establishing Putnam County, passed February 11, 1854, in Section 13 of said Act, referring to the Commissioners appointed by said Act to locate the county seat, provided that as soon as the said Commissioners filed their report, locating the county seat, it should be the duty of the County Court to appoint five commissioners who should proceed "to lay off a town at the place designated, to be named Cookeville, in honor of Major Richard F. Cooke, with as many streets and of such width as they may deem proper, or necessary, reserving at least two acres and a half for a Public Square; a lot for a Public jail, and for the erection of a male and female Academy.

Major Cooke was a member of the State Senate of the General Assembly proceeding the one that passed the Act re-establishing Putnam County. The journals of that General Assembly are not available to the writer and it is not known whether Major Cooke introduced a bill in that State Senate to re-establish Putnam County or not. In the 29<sup>th</sup> General Assembly, which convened at Nashville on October 6, 1851, Major Cooke was State Senator from the then Senatorial District composed of the four counties of Fentress, Overton, Jackson and White. In the 30<sup>th</sup> General Assembly, which convened at Nashville on October 3, 1853, he was State Senator for the then Senatorial District composed of the three counties of White, Jackson and Macon. If he introduced a bill in the 29<sup>th</sup> General Assembly to re-establish Putnam County, the bill did not pass. If he didn't introduce such a bill, he evidently did not consider the "signs right" for its passage in that General Assembly, and furthermore that was his first term in the General Assembly and he may have wanted to first learn the "legislative ropes," but one thing that he did do in the 29<sup>th</sup> General Assembly was to secure the passage of an Act re-constituting his Senatorial District, by taking Overton and Fentress counties out of the district and adding Macon County to the district, so that in his race for re-election, to the State Senate of the 30<sup>th</sup> General Assembly, he had to campaign only in the counties of White, Jackson and Macon. By so changing his Senatorial District did he consider that he was thereby enhancing his prospects of re-election and preparing the way for a successful effort to secure the re-establishment of Putnam County by the 30<sup>th</sup> General Assembly. He is said to have been a very shrewd and resourceful man. While serving in the State Senate of the 29<sup>th</sup> General Assembly, he was bound to have known of the judgment of the Supreme Court pronounced at its September Term 1848, in the Hancock County case, 9<sup>th</sup> Humphreys 151, in which case that Court of Chancery has no power, at the instance of individual citizens, to abolish a new county after it has been organized and put into operation, upon the ground that the Act of the Legislature directing the organization was violative of the State Constitution. If Major Cooke attempted to secure the re-establishment of Putnam County by the 29<sup>th</sup> General Assembly, he was unsuccessful in the effort, but he did succeed in that cherished purpose in the 30<sup>th</sup> General Assembly.

**Major Richard Fielding Cooke** was a native of Culpepper County, Virginia. He was born July 3, 1787. he was therefore almost 67 years old when he secured the passage of his bill to re-establish Putnam County. Although a native of Virginia, most of his youth was spent in South Carolina. He was 29 years old and married when he located in what is now Putnam County, his home having been about three miles South of the present town of Double Springs and about nine miles southwest of Cookeville. He owned a plantation of several hundred acres and his entire landed estate contained several thousand acres. He was a large slave owner. He was an officer under General Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812. Two of his son, Bolivar H. Cooke and Watson M. Cooke, became leading business men of Nashville. Bolivar H. Cooke was a Lieutenant in the Mexican War. He was the founder and for many years the manager of the Nashville wholesale clothing firm of Bolivar H. Cooke and Company, for many years one of the leading wholesale firms of the South.

The large Lindsey family of Putnam County are descendants of Major Cooke, one of his daughters having married Logan Lindsey, another daughter married Hickman Dowell, among their children were the late Willis Dowell, of Nashville and the late Mrs. Sophia Hyder, wife of the late J. C. Hyder of this county. Mrs. Ruth Hyder Huddleston, wife of Judge B. C. Huddleston, and Willis Hyder, of Brotherton, are great grandchildren of Major Cooke. Among the numerous other great grandchildren of Major Cooke, who are residents of Putnam County, are R. R. Bockman, Mrs. J. T. Maxwell, the children of the late Byrd Bockman, Willis Huddleston, Mrs. Arnold Hunter, Mrs. Phy Gibson, Mrs. Hugh Caruthers, former Sheriff

Sam Denton Potest, Mrs. John Qualls, Double Springs, Mrs. Gentry Koger, Mrs. Harold Bagwell and Miss Bertha Lindsey, Monterey; Mrs. Clarence T. Brown. Other great grandchildren are Mrs. Edna Swindell, Oklahoma City, Jim Lindsey, Gary, IN; Mrs. Jewel Phy, McEwen, TN; Mrs. W. T. Parrott, Sparta, TN. That all of the descendants of Major Richard Fielding Cooke living in this county and section may have the information, the following sketch of their Cooke ancestry should be of interest:

Robert Cooke and wife Susannah Watson Cooke were the parents of Major Richard Fielding Cooke. They emigrated from South Carolina to White County, Tennessee in 1816. They located eight miles West of Sparta, at a point known as Green Bottom, where they thereafter resided until their deaths. Robert Cooke, a revolutionary soldier, died November 12, 1841 and his wife, Susannah Watson Cooke, died May 12, 1823. Their graves are near their former home and both of their graves are enclosed in one rock tomb. They reared twelve children, their son, Richard Fielding Cooke having been their eighth child. He married Margaret Cox in South Carolina on March 31, 1813 and they accompanied his parents to White County, Tennessee in 1816, and in the same year Richard Fielding Cooke and his wife located near a large spring in what is now Putnam County, where they resided until their deaths. Their spring is widely known to this day as the Cooke spring. Major Cooke died October 15, 1870. His wife, Margaret Cox Cooke, died December 14, 1849. Their graves are in the old Cooke family cemetery, near their old home.

Major Richard F. Cook and his wife, Margaret Cox Cooke had the following children:

1. Attaline, who married Hickman Dowell, they were the parents of the late Willis Dowell, a prominent business man of Nashville, and Mrs. Sophia Dowell Hyder, wife of the late J.C. (Crockett) Hyder, of Putnam County.
2. Minerva, who married Byrd C. Kinslow.
3. Watson M. Cooke, who was a prominent merchant of Nashville.
4. Louisa, who married a Mr. Miller. They moved to Montana many years ago.
5. Derinda
6. Zenira, who married Logan Lindsey, they have numerous descendants in this county, their descendants include R. R. Bockman and Mrs. Phy Gibson of Cookeville; and Mrs. Oliver Sherrell and Bailey Bockman of Sparta, and the children of Byrd Bockman, deceased of this county.
7. Calvin Whitley Cooke.
8. Bolivar Houston Cooke, for many years a leading wholesale merchant of Nashville.
9. Harriet

It is interesting to note that several of the prominent pioneer families of Putnam County were related by intermarriages.

A daughter of Major Richard F.(ielding) Cooke married William Oscar Hawes, a grandson of Major Pennington William Quarles, and a sister of William Oscar Hawes married **Major Joseph A. Ray**, on the of the most prominent pioneer citizens of Putnam County, he having been the first County Court Clerk of Putnam County under its first organization and he was elected Circuit Court Clerk soon after the Civil War.

*(Travelers on the Walton Road eventually reached the small settlement of Double Springs, where Joseph A. Ray and Daniel Hawes operated a post office and general store to serve the farmers in the are, the Allison, Browns, Gentrys, Kuykendalls, Madduxes, Maxwells, Richardsons, and other. To the north lay the large estate of Richard F. Cooke, who had promoted the reestablishment of Putnam County in the Tennessee General Assembly. Pg. 16 of Putnam County Tennessee 1850-1970 by Mary Jean DeLozier. The citizens of Putnam organized their new government quickly. The elected Isaac Buck, chairman of the County Court; James Bartlett, sheriff; William H. Carr, circuit court clerk; and Joseph A. Ray, county court clerk. Circuit and County Court sessions were held at the temporary county seat, White Plains. Pg. 21 of Putnam County Tennessee 1850-1970 by Mary Jean DeLozier).*

Bolivar H. Cooke, a son of Major Richard F. Cooke, was an officer in the Mexican War. He and John Scantland of Jackson County raised a company, in Putnam and Jackson counties, for that War. At the organization of their company, Scantland was elected Captian and Cooke was elected First Lieutenant. Soon after the Company entered Mexico, Scantland became disabled by illness and Cooke commanded the Company.

During the antebellum pioneer period, the greatest events of the year in Putnam County, excepting only Christmas were the annual camp meetings and the semi-annual compulsory military drills called "Musters". On these occasions, the people attended almost en masse. There were three outstanding camp meeting grounds in Putnam County, Pleasant Grove (Methodist) located in the head of Rock Spring Valley, near the present Pleasant Grove Methodist Church, fifteen miles West of Cookeville. The Old Prospect (Cumberland Presbyterian) camp ground, located near the present town of Algood; and the Salem camp ground (Methodist near the site of the present Salem Methodist Church). Thousands of people attended these annual camp meetings, each of which lasted two weeks. Entire families attended, taking two weeks living provisions and feed for their stock with them. Sheds and tents afforded temporary living quarters. The great revivals which characterized these camp meetings are a notable part of the history of the county. The District (County) muster ground was located on and near the farms known in later years as the Elihue Nichols and Andy Slinger farms. The women and children, as well as the men, attended these musters. They were gala occasions for all. Horse racing was always an added attraction incident to the musters.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly re-establishing Putnam County, passed February 11, 1854, the County officers who held the various county offices in March 1845, at which time the Overton County Chancery Court decree annulling the establishment of Putnam County was pronounced, resumed their respective county offices and served from February 11<sup>th</sup>, 1854 until the election and qualification of their successors, said first election of County and district officers, after the reestablishment of Putnam County, was held on the date fixed in the Act reestablishing the county, which was on the first Saturday in June, 1854. In that first county election held after the re-establishment of the county, the following County officers were elected: Sheriff, Pleasant Bohannon, County Court Clerk, Russel Moore; Circuit Court Clerk, Curtis Mills; Tax Collector, Joseph Pearson; County Register, Dr. William Baker; County Trustee, W. Gentry; Justices of the Peace, R. D. Allison, William C. Bounds, R. H. Dowell, E. D. Cromwell, John Terry, Lee R. Taylor, Moses A. Jared, James W. Baker, I. E. Ferrell, T. J. Lee, John Lee, John Madewell, Albert G. Davis, Isaac Lawler, J. D. Hyder, Isaac Clark, W. C. Johnson, Samuel Hiller, Matthew S. Smith, R. G. Duke, J. W. Carlton, James W. McDaniel, William Webb, Thomas Cooper, James McKinney and E. S. Thompson.

These Justices of the Peace elected Robert Donaldson Allison as the first Chairman of the County Court after the re-establishment of Putnam County. He was one of the most prominent of the pioneer leaders of Putnam County and became a man of State wide prominence. He made a creditable race for Congressman before the Civil War. He was a prominent and active leader of the session movement in Tennessee and he entered the Confederate service at the outbreak of the Civil War. He was Colonel of Allison's Squadron Cavalry Regiment and was a gallant and daring Confederate officer throughout the War. Many Confederate soldiers of Putnam County belonged to his Regiment, and the soldiers of his Regiment entertained a deep affection for him. After the close of the Civil War, he emigrated to Texas, in which State he resided thereafter until his death in old age. He was a man of very striking appearance and strong personality. Six feet and four inches tall, he was even in old age, as erect as an Indian. He was a fluent speaker and a man of strong and uncompromising convictions. After his removal to Texas, he served in both branches of the Texas legislature and was prominent in the public affairs of the State. One of the largest and most notable Confederate re-unions and barbecues ever held in Cookeville was held on the Washington Academy grounds, in 1893. So many Confederate soldiers of Putnam County belonged to either Col. John H. Savage's Regiment or to Col. Allison's Regiment; that it was the ardent desire of the Confederate soldiers of Putnam and adjoining counties that these two then venerable Confederate Colonels should be the speakers at the reunion. They were invited, and urged to accept the invitations, and they each accepted their invitations, Col. Allison coming from his Texas home and Col. Savage coming from his home in McMinnville. It was estimated at the time that fully six thousand people attended that Confederate reunion and barbecue. The Confederate veterans gathered on the Public Square and led by their old Regiment commanders rode two abreast from the Public Square to the speaking ground, the campus of Washington Academy, where a speakers stand had been erected and seats provided for the great crowd. When the first veterans reached the Academy ground, hundreds of others had not left the Public Square, so large was the attendance of Confederate veterans from throughout this section of the State, but now, also, not a single one of them survives, and the live only in the memory of their descendants and admiring countrymen.

No one who heard the addresses of Col. Savage and Col. Allison on that reunion occasion, and witnessed the ovations given them, could every forget the occasion. Col. Allison's attendance at the Confederate reunion was the last visit that he made from Texas to his old home county.

Col. Allison was born in 1811 in Orange County, North Carolina. His father, **Joseph Allison, was a Revolutionary soldier** who emigrated from North Carolina to Tennessee in 1817 and settled on a farm in what is now the 16<sup>th</sup> District of Putnam County, which farm is now owned by Esq. A. W. Maxwell. Col. Allison was only six years old when he came with his parents to what is now Putnam County. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Maddin. Another son of Joseph Allison was William Allison, a leading pioneer citizen of Putnam County, who has numerous descendants now living in Putnam County, among the number being **Mrs. Dora Anderson** and **Mrs. L. M. Bullington** of Cookeville.

*(Linnaeus "Linnie" Milan Bullington, s/o John Wesley Bullington & Evelyn "Evie" Angeline Essex md Cora Etta Allison, d/o Julius Pleasant Allison & Virginia "Jennie" Catherine Ensor. Dora Ann Allison, d/o Julius Pleasant Allison & Virginia "Jennie" Catherine Ensor, md Col. Stephen Bedford Anderson.)*

Last week's published article of this series contained a printer's error wherein it was stated that "In 1856, Cookeville had a population of about 550", it should have read "a population of about 350." In January 1856, when the citizens of Cookeville petitioned the General Assembly to incorporate Cookeville, their petition contained a statement that the population of Cookeville was about 350.

Another error in last week's article was a typographical error of the writer, wherein it appeared that one of the sons-in-law of William H. Quarles was William Huddleston, it should have read "Wilson Huddleston." He married Frances Quarles. He was a gallant and daring Confederate soldier. He was captured by the Federals in one of the Southern battles, and, together with hundreds of other captured Confederate prisoners of War, he was being transported by boat on the Mississippi river and was drowned. His widow lived to a ripe old age. Several years after the Civil War, she married the Rev. Braxton Hunter, a widely known pioneer citizen of Putnam County and a Methodist minister, who was a college classmate of Henry Ward Beecher.

Wilson Huddleston was the father of the late William P. (Bill) Huddleston and Esq. Charles M. Huddleston, and the grandfather of Prof. Dave C. Huddleston, Putnam County's popular County Superintendent of Public Instruction. Charles M. Huddleston died the owner of the White Plains Quarles ancestral farm, and it is now the home of his widow. One of the many interesting facts about that farm is that it was acquire by Major William Quarles in 1809 and that during the intervening year since his death and the death of his wife, it has been continuously owned by a grandson of Major William Quarles, these descendant owners in the order of their ownership, have been Stephen d. Burton, Frank Burton, Charles M. Huddleston and the heirs of the latter. (To be continued).

Pg. 18: Thursday, April 2, 1953: EARLY HOMES: WASHINGTON COLLEGE BUILT FIRST COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

When the General Assembly, on February 11, 1854, passed the Act re-establishing Putnam County. And naming it's then unlocated county seat Cookeville, not a single person lived on the forty acres of land purchased by the County for the founding of a county seat town. When the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of locating the county seat town made their decisions and report, establishing the county seat on the Crook location, the forty acre Crook site did not contain a single inhabitant, neither did it have a single inhabitant when the first public auction sale of town lots took place on July 13-14, 1854. The question has been often asked, who then lived in the near vicinity of the future county seat town? Well, there were very few people then living near it. William Ramsey and his family lived near the present Putnam County Agricultural Fairgrounds and he owned what has ever since been known as the Ramsey bluffs, from which, for many years, crushed stone was used on public roads and streets, which work for years was done by county work-house prisoners.

The widow and children of Dr. William Gabbert, who died before Cookeville was located, had lived for several years South of the Charles R. Ford place, but after Cookeville was located, that family moved to a location on Washington Street which the widow, Mrs. Diannah Gabbert lived for many years.

Rev. Isaac Buck and his son Jonothan Buck lived near Buck College, the school founded by him. Michael Moore and his family lived on his well know Pilot Knob farm. J. H. Moore lived on his farm two miles East of Cookeville, The Crook family lived on Pigeon Roost Creek. The Abraham Buck, Wash Terry and John H. Dowell farms had been opened up, as had been the Esq. John Terry farm and some of the Kuykendall farms in the Smyrna Community. Several of the Huddleston farms in the Salem Community had been opened up. Those mentioned lived closest to the new county seat location in 1854, but immediately after the first auction sale of town lots on July 13-14, 1854, the construction of dwelling houses and business houses was begun and as fast as dwelling houses could be erected, families moved to the new county seat.

Store buildings were built by Major J. C. Freeze, James M. Douglas, Anderson Sloan, J. H. Moore and Joseph Crutcher.

Among the dwelling houses erected in Cookeville before the Civil War were those of Maj. J. C. Freeze, dr. J. M. Goodpasture, Russell Moore, Isaac Reagan, Charles R. Ford, James M. Douglas, Col. Joseph Shaw, J. H. Moore and E. D. Staley, the others have been supplanted by more modern buildings.

The old Algood residence was located just West of H. S. White's present residence. It was erected before the Civil War and was purchased shortly after the close of that war by Mrs. Joel Algood, who moved from her farm (the present site of the town of Algood) to that residence, with her daughter and two sons, Alfred and Henry Algood and Mrs. Houston S. Boyd. Mrs. Algood continued to reside at that place with her sister, Miss Jennie Moore, until Mrs. Algood's death in old age.

The old H. C. Fleming residence, on West-Spring Street, was torn down and a new residence was erected on the site by the late D. L. Dow, who sold that property to the late Alfred Algood. H. C. Fleming was the first principal of old Washington Academy.

The old Cummins home occupied the site of E. Y. Gibson's present residence, formerly owned by both the late Judge George H. Morgan and the late John G. Duke.

The residence of Dr. John G. Goodpasture, who afterwards moved to Carthage, occupied the site of the Charles K. Darwin home. Dr. John G. Goodpasture was a brother of Dr. J. M. Goodpasture. Cookeville's first resident physician, he located in Cookeville shortly before the out-break of the Civil War, but moved away shortly after the close of that war.

There are now standing only a few other dwelling houses in Cookeville that were erected before the Civil War, but there are a considerable number that were erected after the close of the Civil War and prior to 1875.

The first county jail, a large two story frame building, a combined jail and jailor's residence, was erected on the same site shortly thereafter.

The contract for the construction of Putnam County's first permanent courthouse was awarded in 1854 to J. E. Copeland, a pioneer resident of Cookeville, whose residence occupied the site of the present Dunavin building, on Madison Street. The Courthouse building was completed in 1855. It was a brick structure and occupied the site of the present court-house. It was destroyed by fire during the Civil War. In the winter of 1864, a Company of negro Federal soldiers camped in the court-house and court-house yard. They left early one morning and just after their departure the court-house was discovered on fire. The negro soldiers had been burning rails in the court-house fire places, and whether by design, or criminal negligence, they caused Putnam County's first court-house to be destroyed by fire.

Soon after the close of the Civil War, David L. Dow, one of the leading pioneer citizens of Cookeville, was awarded the contract to build Putnam County's second court-house. It was a large stately brick building, with its entrances on the North and South sides of the building. It was erected on the site of the first court-house. It was destroyed by fire in 1890. The origin of the fire was never determined. The fire occurred during the night. Aside from the loss of the building, it was a most unfortunate loss for the county and many of the public records, court minute books and some deed books in the County Register's office were burned.

In addition to building Putnam County's second court-house, David L. Dow, also, in the early 80's built the present court-houses of Overton and Clay Counties. In the early years of Cookeville, his residence was located on the site of J. C. Darwin's present home residence, which property he sold in the 70's to the late Jesse Arnold, founder and for many years, President of the Bank of Cookeville and first Mayor of Cookeville after its re-incorporation in 1903.

In 1882, David L. Dow was elected as the first direct Representative from Putnam County to the General Assembly. Prior to his election, White and Putnam Counties constituted a Floterial District, and the last Floterial Representative elected from that Floterial District was the late Henry P. Davis, of Cookeville, who was elected in 1880.

The present Putnam County Court House was built in 1900. It was built by two local contractors, Joe F. Scott and William M. Smoot, both in its architectural design and construction, and its elevated and commanding location, it is one of the most handsome and attractive court-houses in Tennessee. It attracts the attention and admiration of all visitors to Cookeville and many passing tourists stop to admire it. It was designed by James H. Yeaman, of Nashville, then one of the most prominent architects of this State. It is estimated that it would now cost fifteen times its original cost to duplicate it. Scott and Smoot, the contractors, lost \$3,000.00 in the construction of the buildings. They presented a detailed, itemized statement of the cost of its construction to the County Court and the Court reimbursed them to the amount of their actual loss. The Court House cost Putnam County only \$25,000.00.

The building committee, elected by the County Court, to have charge of the construction of the third court-house was composed of six prominent citizens of Putnam County, as follows: C. C. Fowler, Chairman, Judge J. W. Puckett, Secretary; Jesse Arnold, Treasure; Dr. J. F. Dyer, Capt. P. Jones and W. B. Ray.

The first church building erected in Cookeville was built in 1857. It was a frame building. It was located on the lot just South of the present Sidwell Hotel building. It fronted the East. It was used for several years by the then four leading religious groups of the town, Methodists, Cumberland Presbyterians, Baptists and Church of Christ. There was a union Sunday School. In 1867, the Cumberland Presbyterians formally organized themselves into congregation at a meeting held in Washington Academy, where they held services until they erected a church building.

The other group later erected church buildings and the Methodist became the owners of the first church property, and held their services in it until 1895 when a new brick Methodist Church building, on Spring Street, was erected.

Among the buildings erected in Cookeville before the Civil War was a cotton gin which was located on the South side of Spring Street, near the Southwest corner of the Public Square. In those days practically all farmers of Putnam County and this area raised enough cotton for family use. The old cotton gin building stood for many years after the Civil War and it was last used as a feather bed renovating establishment. It is not know just when it ceased to be used as a cotton gin, but it was probably soon after the close of the Civil War. Another early building in Cookeville was a large tannery building and accompanying large vats. It was located on the South side of Spring Street, just West of the Town Spring branch. It is thought that the last operator of the old tannery was a Mr. Hickey, an Englishman, who lived in Cookeville for several years. He was probably the last tenant of the old cotton gin building, a portion of which he occupied as a residence.

One of the most important early events in the history of Putnam County was the building, with State aid, of historic old Washington Academy. The construction of the Academy building was begun before the Civil War. But its completion was interrupted by the war and the building was not finished until the war closed. It was a large and stately two story brick building, located on the present site of the Broad Street school building. It was the largest and most valuable school building in Putnam County in its day. It was used for school purposes until it was torn down in 1898 and a larger and more modern school building was erected on the same site. For thirty-three years, Washington Academy was not only the leading educational institution of Putnam County, but one of the leading schools of this section of the State. In 1891, while Cleburne L. Hayes and A. Rufus Harris were co-principals of the school, the name of the school was changed from Washington Academy to Cookeville High School. Many splendid teachers taught in this school. Many splendid teachers taught in this school. A full high school course and some collegiate branches were taught. It is impossible to compute the great contributions which Washington Academy, and its many splendid teachers made to Putnam County.

In the years of its great usefulness very few young men and women of Putnam County attended college and most of those who sought a High School education, and the mastery of some college branches, obtained it at Washington Academy. When the second school building was erected on this historic site, under the co-principal ship of Prof. L. P. Evans and Prof. Ossian S. Myers, the name of the school was changed back to Cookeville High School.

In a later article, more will be written about the history of this school.

During almost the entire history of Putnam County, this county has had a good annual county Fair. Its first county Fair Association was organized almost a hundred years ago, its first county Fair having been held in the Fall of 1856, less than three years after the re-establishment of Putnam County. Its Fair Grounds were located on the West side of what is now Dixie Avenue on land afterwards owned by Jesse Arnold and later by Clarence E. Wilson. Fairs were annually held there until the Civil War. The stockholders of that Fair Association included many of the leading pioneer citizens of Putnam County.

A County Fair Association was organized in 1871. It's first annual Fair was held October of that year.

Its Fair grounds were on the present site of Tennessee Tech. Its Annual Fairs were held for about eighteen years and were each year attended by several thousand people.

In 1896, Putnam County's third county Fair Association was organized, and its first Fair was held in the Fall of that year. Its Fair Grounds were located at the junction of the Algood and Hilham roads, just North of Cookeville. Its annual Fairs continued for about twenty-seven years, and were always attended by several thousand people.

Pg. 22: Thursday, November 19, 1953: SOME OLD PUTNAM COUNTY CHURCHES, Ernest H. Boyd: Putnam County Herald:

#### Caney Fork Baptist Church:

Caney Fork Baptist Church, in the Third District, is the oldest Baptist Church in Putnam County. It is also the oldest church in the Stone Baptist Association. The name of this church throughout its history has been Caney Fork Baptist Church, but because of its location near a noted mill of pioneer days, widely known as "Brown's Mill", many people have referred to the church as the "Brown's Mill Church."

Caney Fork Baptist Church has had a very interesting history. It is unfortunate that from its organization there has not been preserved a more complete written minute record of this church. This is true of numerous other old churches of Putnam County.

There is a tradition that the old Caney Fork Baptist Association, organized in 1813, was named for the Caney Fork Baptist Church. If this apparently well authenticated tradition is true, the Caney Fork Baptist Church was a well known church in 1813 and must have been organized and constituted as such some time prior to 1813 which means that it is now something over 140 years old.



During its long history it has been affiliated with different Baptist Associations. It has not always been affiliated with the so-called regular or larger branch of the Baptist denomination. From 1865 until 1897, it was affiliated with the Christian Baptist denomination, a denomination independent of the regular or larger Baptist denomination, the Christian Baptist denomination having been organized in 1865 as an independent denomination.

#### Smyrna Church of Christ:

The Smyrna Church of Christ is the oldest congregation of that faith and order in Putnam County and one of the oldest in this Upper Cumberland section of the State. Its present church building is the second church building at that location, but it is the third building of that congregation. Its first building was located some distance from the present church building. The Smyrna Church was evidently established as a congregation in the early '30's and is therefore about 120 years old. It is understood that the original church building, at the first location, was built soon after the congregation was established. Among the large families which have been identified with this congregation ever since it was established are the Kuykendall, Terry and Dowell families.

Matthew Kuykendall, a leading pioneer resident of that community, and the late Esq. John Terry, long prominent in the early history of Putnam County, were active leaders in the Smyrna congregation from its organization until their deaths, as have been many of their descendants.

The noted Sewell brothers, pioneer ministers of marked ability, all preached and conducted meetings for this congregation during its early history, and Elisha G. Sewell's wife was a daughter of Matthew Kuykendall. Elisha G. Sewell was one of the ablest and most widely known Tennessee pioneer ministers of the Church of Christ. For about a half century, he and the late David Lipscomb were the joint editors of the "Gospel Advocate", the leading Southern publication of the church. So long as Elder Elisha G. Sewell was physically able to preach, he, almost every year, conducted a meeting at Smyrna. Having married Lucy Kuykendall, a daughter of Matthew Kuykendall, he was related, by marriage, to many of the members of the Smyrna congregation and he was held in high esteem by the entire congregation. Elder Jesse L. Sewell, a brother of Elder Elisha G. Sewell and an able and prominent minister for many years, preached for this congregation from 1847 until 1851 and conducted many revival meetings, through the years, for the Smyrna Church.

This congregation has, through its long history, furnished numerous young ministers of excellent ability, some of whom have not with marked success.

#### Salem Methodist Church

Salem Methodists Church and the Pleasant Grove Church are the two oldest Methodist congregations in Putnam County. The Salem congregation was established about 135 years ago. Rev. Isaac Buck, who with his son, Jonathan Buck founded old Andrew (Buck) College, emigrated from Pennsylvania to what is now Putnam County in 1820. He was then a young ordained Methodist minister and he was a leader in the Salem Church from 1820 until his death, serving as its pastor much of the time. He was a man of splendid education and throughout his life he was held in high esteem by all who knew him. Salem Church was very fortunate in its early history to have the benefit of the ministry and leadership of this capable minister and educator.

For many years and until the Civil War, the Salem camp meeting grounds was one of the most widely known camp meeting locations in this area. Each year the Salem Camp Meeting was attended by great crowds, many of whom remained and attended the services for the two weeks duration of the annual camp meeting. Families from a distance would bring provisions and stock feed with them and camp on the grounds.

The Salem Church Cemetery is one of the oldest cemeteries in Putnam County. The Salem Church is located in the Huddleston community and members of the large Huddleston family have been actively identified with the Salem Church ever since early pioneer days.

#### Old Prospect Cumberland Presbyterian Church:

Old Prospect Cumberland Presbyterian Church located near the present town of Algood, was the first Cumberland Presbyterian Church established in what is now Putnam County. It, too, was a noted camp meeting point, before the Civil War. Prospect Church was organized about 1814 and it had a large and active congregation until the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad to the site of the present town of Algood in 1893. When the town of Algood was started, a Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in Algood, a majority of its charter membership coming out of the Prospect Church, and at about the same time the present Post Oak congregation was organized its original membership also coming out of the Prospect Church, thus weakened by the loss of many of its members to the new churches, Prospect Church, after a few years was disbanded, its last remaining members uniting with either the Algood Church or the Post Oak Church.

#### Cane Creek Baptist Church:

Cane Creek Baptist Church, Eighty-two years ago, **Silas W. Gentry and wife Margaret Gentry**, by warranty deed, gave the land on which the Cane Creek Baptist Church is located, the deed, executed on September 4, 1871, appears of record in Deed Book "A" at pages 246 and 247, in the office of the County Register. The consideration for which the deed of gift was executed by Silas W. Gentry is recited by him in said deed as follows: "for the love that I have for the Cause of Christ."

The Cane Creek Church was organized originally in 1868 as a Christian Baptist Church and until 1897 it was affiliated with the Christian Baptist denomination. In 1897, the Western Division of the Stone Association of the Christian Baptist Church, with which the Cane Creek Church was affiliated, united with the Free Will Baptist denomination, to which denomination the Cane Creek Church belonged until 1918. Since 1918, the Cane Creek Church has been affiliated with the regular or larger denomination of Baptists, as an affiliate of the Tennessee Baptist Convention and the Southern Baptist Convention.

Throughout its history, the Cane Creek Church has been one of the most active Baptist congregations in Putnam County.

The late F. M. Gentry (*Francis Marion Gentry, s/o William Henry "Billy" Gentry & Lucinda Conway*) served for 55 years, and until his death, as Clerk of this church. His daughter, Miss Bessie Gentry, succeeded her father as Clerk of the Church, in which position she has served for ten years.

#### New Home Baptist Church:

The history of the New Home Baptist Church, at Boma, really dates back to a beginning more than a century ago as it is a continuation of Mine Lick Baptist Church, and Indian Creek Baptist Church, the name of which was afterwards changed to Philadelphia, organized in 1871. In July 1898, the members of these two churches united to form the New Home Baptist Church at Boma, which location was midway between the old Mine Lick and Philadelphia church locations. This fact, no doubt, explains the name given to the merged church at Boma, which when constituted was named "New Home Baptist Church." The first pastor of the New Home Baptist Church was Rev. Jacob M. Stewart. Its first Clerk was Benjamin H. Brown. Its first Board of Deacons was composed of William A. Brown, F. P. Whitehead and R. D. Brown. New Hope Baptist Church is a strong, active growing church.

#### Lee's Seminary Cumberland Presbyterian Church:

The Lee's Seminary Cumberland Church, a continuation of the old Mount Zion Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at a changed location, is one of the oldest congregations in Putnam County. The Mount Zion Church was organized more than a hundred years ago. About 80 years ago, a new building at a changed location was erected and the name of the church was changed to Lee's Seminary.

For many years, and before churches became so numerous in the section, Lee's Seminary was one of the greatest gathering points in the county.

Among the well known pioneer families that were active in this church were the Davis, Carr, Pendergrass, Taylor, Richie and Brown families. Among its early Elders were William Davis, C. J. (Jackson) Davis,

Jesse Pendergrass, Ira Carr, John Carr, H. C. Taylor, R. R. Brown, Jacob Davis, Stephen Brown and Morgan Davis.

Rev. Stephen Davis, a widely known pioneer Cumberland Presbyterian minister, was long active in this church.

Because of deaths, removals and the establishment of other nearby churches, Lee's Seminary Church does not now have the large membership that it had many years ago, but it yet has an active zealous congregation.

#### Blackburn Baptist Church:

During the past year a beautiful brick church was erected near the old frame building which as now been removed.

In this article, reference is made to the Caney Fork Baptist Church, in the Third district, being the oldest Baptist Church in Putnam County, meaning that it is the oldest Baptist Church now functioning in the county, but notwithstanding the fact that Caney Fork Church has had an active and continuous history for something over 140 years, it was not the first Baptist Church organized in what is now Putnam County. The first Baptist Church organized in what is now Putnam County was the old "Blackburn Baptist Church." It was located on Blackburn's Fork about three miles from double springs, in what is now the Seventh Civil District of Putnam County. It was named for Benjamin Blackburn or for the Blackburn family, as was Blackburn's Fork Creek, on which it was located. Benjamin and his family, and probably two of his brothers and their families, located at or near the noted Double Springs at a very early date, probably about 1890, where Benjamin Blackburn kept an "ordinary or stand for the accommodation of emigrants and travelers passing over the old trail or road from Southwest Point to the Cumberland settlements, at which point he built a fortress and block house, known as Fort Blackburn. Just how long it was after the Blackburn family located at the "double springs" that the old Blackburn Baptist Church was built no one now seems to know, but it was an old church when the oldest residents of that section can first remember it. The old Blackburn Baptist Church ceased to function many years ago.

It is highly probable that the Blackburn families were the first settlers in what is now the central portion of Putnam County. In so far as I have been able to learn, none of their descendants now live in Putnam County.

#### Bethlehem Church:

Bethlehem Church of Christ, in the 8<sup>th</sup> district of Putnam County is almost, if not quite as old as the Smyrna Church. I do not know the date of its establishment, but it was established before Putnam County was established. When the Bethlehem Church was established, it was in White County.

David Lipscomb, in his "Life of Jesse L. Sewell," states that a noted pioneer Church of Christ preacher spent the years of 1844 and 1845 laboring chiefly in White County, "preaching at Sparta, Bethel, Bethlehem and Plain Creek," hence we know that the Bethlehem Church is over 108 years old. It was the home church of the pioneer Perkins family, some members of which family were pioneer Church of Christ preachers. One of them attained wide prominence at an early day as a Church of Christ minister, after emigrating to the State of Missouri.

The late Elder W. R. Chaffin, a native of Jackson County and a pioneer Church of Christ minister, located in the Bethlehem community many years ago and preached for years for the Bethlehem Church. Another of its early ministers who resided in that community was Elder T. G. Hickey.

#### The Christian Baptist Church

In two of the sketches in this article, reference is made to the Christian Baptist denomination. It is highly proper that this article should contain a brief statement concerning this denomination, one reason being that it was founded by Putnam County ministers in Putnam County.

About the year 1850, a number of ministers and churches of the Caney Fork Baptist Association withdrew from that Association as the result of doctrinal controversies. The leaders of this group were Elders Corder Stone, and his son, Elder Thomas Stone. Among the Putnam County Baptist congregations which so withdrew from the Caney Fork Association was the Caney Fork (Brown's Mill) Baptist Church, the ministers and congregations so withdrawing do not seem. According to their minutes, to have organized themselves into an Association and independent denomination until after the close of the Civil War in 1865, when they did organize themselves into a new denomination and named it the Christian Baptist Church. From the best information obtainable, this denomination was organized and named at a meeting held for that purpose at the Caney Fork Baptist Church in the summer of 1865. At the same time and place, they organized the Stone Association of the Christian Baptist Church, naming it in honor of their leaders, Elders Corder Stone and son, Thomas Stone. The Christian Baptist Church grew rapidly in this section, taking over many of the then Baptist congregations in Putnam County and some of the adjoining counties, and organizing new congregations. The Stone Association soon included congregations located in Putnam, White, Overton, Jackson, DeKalb, Cumberland, Van Buren, Rhea and Bledsoe counties. After 22 years, during which new congregations were organized and other Baptist congregations became affiliated with it, and the field of operations of the Stone Association were extended, the Stone Association of Christian Baptists was divided, in 1887, into the Eastern and Western Division, dating its beginning as an Association to its organization in 1887. The Western Division of The Stone Association of the Christian Baptist retained its independent denominational identity until 1897, when it united with the Free Will Baptist denomination.

Among the well known ministers of the Christian Baptist Church were Corder Stone, Nathan Judd, Thomas J. Clouse, Benjamin Clouse, M. Judd, W. S. Clouse, G. W. Pennington, G. B. Brown, Henry Johnson, L. F. Smith, Joseph A. Moyers, J. W. Stone, E. W. Stone, E. W. Stone, **W. B. Gentry**, F. M. Flatt, W. N. Selby, D. E. Smith, J. L. Kinnaird, J. N. Cantrell, and J. L. Myers.

These ministers and numerous other Christian Baptist ministers, rendered many years of faithful, devoted and untiring service, preaching the Gospel and conducting revivals throughout this section. They received very meager financial remuneration, but the good that they accomplished can never be computed until the day of final accounting, and their memory will long be cherished. (To be continued).

Pg. 27: Thursday, December 3, 1953: Early History of Putnam County continued:  
SOME OLD PUTNAM COUNTY CHURCHES by Ernest H. Boyd.

#### Cookeville Methodist Church:

The Act of the General Assembly re-establishing Putnam County, passed February 11, 1854, in Section 13 of said Act, referring to the Commissioners appointed by said Act to locate the county seat, it should be the duty of the County Court to appoint five Commissioners who should proceed "to lay off a town at the place designated to be named Cookeville, in honor of Major Richard F. Cooke, with as many streets and of such width as they may deem proper, or necessary, reserving at least two acres and a half for a Public Square; a lot for a Public jail, and for a male and female Academy, and for the erection of a church for public worship." Under the provision of said Act, the lot reserved for "the erection of a church for public worship" was the lot just South of the former Sidwell Hotel lot. Soon after the location of the county seat and the founding of Cookeville, a good frame church building, for its day, was erected on that lot as a union church building and for a good many years it was used for church services by all of the denominations represented in the town. After several years the Cumberland Presbyterians, Church of Christ and Baptist erected their own church buildings, and the Cookeville Methodist Church acquired the union church property and thereafter held and used it until the erection of the first brick Methodist Church building on Spring Street. Soon after the founding of Cookeville, the Cookeville Methodist congregation was constituted, hence the Cookeville Methodist Church is almost as old as Cookeville. Its new church building and plant is one of the most valuable, modern and commodious church buildings and plants in the State. It does great credit to this congregation and to Cookeville. This congregation is one of the largest and strongest in the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Church. As this church nears the century mark in its history, it is interesting to reflect upon the great contribution which it has made to the welfare and betterment of Cookeville.

#### Johnson Baptist Church:

The Johnson Baptist Church, on the Calf Killer river, in the 4<sup>th</sup> Civil District, is one of the oldest church congregations in Putnam County. It was the home congregation of Rev. Henry Johnson, one of the best known and most highly esteemed pioneer ministers of Putnam County.

Originally constituted as a regular Baptist congregation, it was one of the congregations that affiliated itself with the Christina Baptist denomination in 1865. It is now a regular Baptist Church, affiliated with the Tennessee State Baptist Convention and the Southern Baptist Convention. Because of the building in more recent years of numerous other churches in that section, the old Johnson Church does not now have such a large congregation as it once had, but it is still actively functioning.

#### Trinity Cumberland Presbyterian Church:

Trinity Cumberland Presbyterian Church is one of the oldest Cumberland Presbyterian congregations in this section of the State and it has a most interesting history. Its church building is located near the Putnam and Smith County line, and on the Smith County side of the county line, but reference to this church in this article is made for the reason that, throughout its long history, the majority of its members and leaders have been residents of the Twelfth Civil District of Putnam County. Among the prominent pioneer families of the Twelfth District that have been actively identified with Trinity Church throughout its history are the Ferrell, McDonald, and Bockman families.

Among the well known early pioneer Cumberland Presbyterian ministers who preached and conducted revivals for Trinity Church were William Dillard, John S. Kittrell, James T. William, Jesse E. Hickman, William P. Smith, Austin Morgan and Stephen Davis, and at a later date, but many years ago, among the ministers who served this church were W. H. Carr, S.K. Phillips and James P. McDonald.

#### Sand Springs Baptist Church:

The Sand Springs Baptist Church is one of the oldest congregations in Putnam County. Throughout its long history it has been a regular (Missionary) Baptist church. It was the home church of the noted pioneer Baptist minister Rev. Abraham Ford and of his son the Rev. Willie Ford, both of whom for many years, and until their deaths, preached for this church, as did the Rev. Fount Elrod, another well known and highly esteemed Baptist minister of the County.

Rev. Abraham Ford, whose home was near this church, was one of the early pioneer settlers of that community. He was an original and remarkably strong character of rare native ability, and for many years, and until his death, he wielded a strong influence in the section in which he lived. He had been an active pioneer minister for years before the Civil War. He was an intense Southern man at the outbreak of the Civil War, and although a minister, he raised a Company of Confederate soldiers, residents of his section, including many young men of his church, and he was unanimously elected Captain of the Company. During his service as a Confederate Captain in the Civil War, he often preached to the soldiers and baptized a large number of them.

After the close of the Civil War, he continued to preach for the Sand Springs church until the infirmities of age and rheumatism prevented him for standing on his feet, and, for several years, he preached for the Sand Springs Church while seated in a chair. He reared a large family and had numerous grandchildren, and he received many of these into the membership of the Sand Springs Church. He enjoyed in the fullest degree, the confidence and esteem of all who knew him, and no Putnam County minister, residing in a rural section, ever exerted a greater influence for good in his home community than did Rev. Abraham Ford. Among the well known early pioneer families of the Fifth District who were actively identified with the Sand Springs Church during its early history were the Ford, Lee, Jackson, **Robinson**, Welch, Sparks, Burnett, Henry, Whittaker, Officer and Randolph families, and many of their descendants are now members of that congregation.

After the passing of about a century since the organization of the Sand Springs Church, it continues to be a strong active congregation.

The Sand Springs Cemetery is one of the largest and oldest rural cemeteries in Putnam County, and the annual memorial and decoration services held at that church and cemetery are always attended by large congregations, including numerous people from other States and from other counties of this State, who have relatives buried in that cemetery.

#### Macedonia Baptist Church:

The Macedonia Baptist Church, located at the head of Falling Water, in the Third District of Putnam County, is another one of the old churches of Putnam County. I have not been able to definitely learn the date of the organization of this church, but it must have been organized about one hundred years ago. Its present good frame building was built about 63 years ago. Its first building was a log building.

The Macedonia Church building is situated only a short distance from the bold Lee spring, which is regarded as the head of Falling Water creek, which in its progress becomes a small river before it empties into Caney Fork river.

Among the pioneer deacons of this church, who served for many years and until their deaths, were Zachary Lee and Houston Beasley, while serving at a later date, but many years ago, were **Levi Jackson**, Polk Jones, William Lee and J. J. Lee.

This church was affiliated with the Christian Baptist denomination, during the latter's separate existence and for some time after its union with the Free Will Baptist denomination. It is now affiliated with the regular (Missionary) Baptist denomination.

Among the old pioneer families of that section who were members of the Macedonia Church were the Lee, Beasley, Jones, Bohannon, Jackson, Walker, Hyder and Blaylock families, and the present membership of that church includes numerous descendants of the early pioneer members of the church.

#### Cookeville Cumberland Presbyterian Church:

From the founding of Cookeville in 1854 until the formal organization of the Cookeville Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1867, pioneer Cumberland Presbyterian ministers preached at least as often as once a month in the town. At first these services were held at the homes of Dr. J. M. Goodpasture and Major Joseph C. Freeze, and later in the Court-House; the services were held in the Court-House until the first church building, a union church building, was erected, when Cumberland Presbyterians, usually conducted their services in that building, but, after the construction of the Washington Academy building, revivals were sometimes conducted in that building.

The first revival held in the new town of Cookeville, soon after the town was founded, was conducted by the Rev. Jesse E. Hickman, one of the most prominent of the early pioneer Cumberland Presbyterians ministers of this section of the State. He lived from his childhood in the Cherry Creek community in White County. He was a noted pioneer evangelist and he was largely instrumental in the establishment of many Cumberland Presbyterian churches in White, Putnam and surrounding counties.

In August 1867, he and the Rev. Stephen Davis, of Putnam County, who was also a widely known pioneer Cumberland Presbyterian minister, conducted a highly successful revival in the Washington Academy building. There were a large number of conversions and, at the close of that revival, the Cookeville Cumberland Presbyterian Church was duly constituted and organized on August 20, 1867, in the Washington Academy building. At its organization, Dr. J. M. Goodpasture, who had been an Elder in the Hilham Church, and Jesse Pendergrass, who had been an Elder in the Mount Zion Church, were elected and ordained as the Elders of the first Session of the Cookeville Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Dr. J. M. Goodpasture was elected Clerk of the church Session, in which position he served until his death in August 11, 1876. During the year preceding the organization of the church, Rev. Jesse E. Hickman had regularly preached in Cookeville, as shown by the minutes of the organization of the Cookeville church.

The first Cookeville Cumberland Presbyterian Church building was a large, tall and beautiful edifice. It occupied the site of the present church building, but it fronted the East, instead of the South, as does the present church building. It was the largest and tallest, and one of the handsomest church buildings in this

section of the state. It was built by the congregation at a heavy sacrifice and the congregation was very proud of it. It was not near any other building regarded as a dangerous fire exposure and the congregation very improvidently neglected to carry fire insurance on its splendid building. On the night of November 8<sup>th</sup>, 1891, a disastrous fire burned the entire block at the Northwest corner of the Public Square. A strong wind carried burning embers across Madison street and on to the church cupola burst into flames. There was no ladder available that was long enough to reach the church roof, so that volunteer water bucket fire fighters could combat the flames, and the handsome church building was burned to the ground. The congregation soon approved architectural plans for the construction of the present building and work was begun on its construction. On the first Sunday in June 1894, the new church building was dedicated, free of debt. With impressive services. Rev. T. A. Wigginton, a former pastor of the church and then pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Oxford, MS, preached the dedicatory sermon, to an audience which filled the building, while many were unable to crowd into the building.

Until April 1898, the regular preaching days at this church were the first and third Sundays of each month, while the regular preaching days at the Methodist Church were the second and fourth Sundays of each month, and the two congregations in the main, attended each other's preaching services.

The first full time resident pastor of the Cookeville Cumberland Presbyterian Church was the Rev. J. R. George, who moved to Cookeville and entered upon his pastorate of the church, he bought a lot and erected the residence now owned by Mr. and Mrs. John H. Whitson.

The first pastors of this church were Rev. Jesse E. Hickman and Rev. J. K. Lansden. They served alternately by the months. Such a pastoral arrangement, with two pastors, each serving a month at a time, would now appear to be a peculiar arrangement, but, at that time, such a pastoral plan often prevailed with churches. Both of these first pastors of the congregation were held in high esteem by the congregation, and the dual arrangement was satisfactory to them, as well as to the congregation.

Other pastors who served this congregation prior to the division in the congregation, which occurred in 1909, were James T. Williams, William P. Smith, J. R. Goodpasture, T.A. Wigginton, C. H. Rayburn, W. J. King, C. M. Collins, George W. Burnett, A. F. Ziegel, J. R. George, James W. Sneed, W. V. McAdoo, Monroe Seals, C. W. Estes, and John T. Price.

During the early history of the church, Rev. Jesse E. Hickman served as pastor during two different periods. Prior to the Division in the church, Rev. J. R. Goodpasture served as pastor during two different periods, and he also served as pastor after the division in the church, the three periods of his pastorate aggregated the longest pastorate of any pastor in the history of the church. He was greatly loved by the congregation and was held in high esteem by the community.

The following served as Ruling Elders of this church prior to the 1909 division in the congregation: Dr. J. M. Goodpasture, Jesse Pendergrass, Major J. C. Freeze, S. K. Phillips, Henry P. Davis, Dr. J. F. Dyer, Jesse Arnold, Capt. Walton Smith, John T. Pendergrass, C. N. Wheeler, Holland Denton, A. W. Boyd, Judge James W. Wright, E. D. Staley, S. S. Webb, Z. T. Hinds, J. H. Barbee, C. E. Wilson, Prof. N. J. Finney, J. Lee Epperson, J. H. McCawely, Thomas B. Finley, Judge D. L. Lansden and H. D. Whitson.

In October 1909, there was a division in the congregation of the Cookeville Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The issue which caused the division was the matter of the proposed reunion of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination and the parent Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The members of the Cookeville Cumberland Presbyterian congregation who favored organic union of the two denominations withdrew and purchased the desirable site on Dixie Avenue, and erected a beautiful modern brick church building, which was completed in 1910, in which building the First Presbyterian Church U.S.A., of Cookeville has since held its services. A splendid annex building to this church is now almost completed. Rev. Hall Barret is the present pastor of this church.

The members of the Cookeville Cumberland Presbyterian Church who opposed organic union with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and desired to perpetuate the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination, continued to hold and use the Cookeville Cumberland Presbyterian Church

property, and they have recently completed a large building program. Their church building has been greatly enlarged and remodeled, and re-decorated. It is a beautiful, commodious and modern church edifice. Rev. John M. Smith is the present pastor of this church.

Prior to the 1909 division, the congregation of the Cookeville Cumberland Presbyterian Church had the largest membership of any church in Cookeville. Both the First Presbyterian Church U.S.A. are steadily increasing in membership and both are prospering, and each congregation is now doing far more in supporting the work of their local churches and the work of the respective denominations than did the one church before the division of 1909 occurred. Both congregations have able and popular pastors. Each congregation is loyal, devoted and generous. Whatever feeling was engendered over the division issue of 44 years ago has long since subsided and comity and fraternity prevail between the two congregations. As all of the charter members of the First Presbyterian Church U.S.A. came out of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the two congregations have a common history from August 20, 1867 until October 30, 1909, a period of over 42 years, a history cherished by both congregations. (to be continued).

Pg. 32: Thursday, December 10, 1953:

SOME OLD PUTNAM COUNTY CHURCHES by Ernest Huston Boyd:

#### Post Oak Shade Free Will Baptist Church:

Post Oak Shade Free Will Baptist Church is located six miles Northwest of Cookeville, in the Seventh Civil District of Putnam County; this congregation has recently erected a splendid new frame church building, one of the most attractive frame church buildings in the county. This church and congregation is a continuation of the old pioneer Blackburn Baptist Church, and congregation, and, conceding the continuity of the Post Oak Shade congregation from the organization of the Blackburn Baptist Church congregation to the present time, in so far as I have been able to learn the Post Oak Shade Free Will Baptist congregation has the oldest continuous history of any active church congregation in Putnam County, its nearest rivals in point of age being the Caney Fork Baptist Church, and the Salem and Pleasant Grove Methodist churches.

In early writings and published travel records there are a number of references to the fortress and block house at or near the double springs, the block house having been owned and occupied by the Blackburn family. There were at least two Blackburn brothers who originally lived at that location, where one of them, Benjamin Blackburn, kept an "ordinary" or travelers lodging place and Inn. It is believed that the name of Benjamin Blackburn's brother who also lived at that location was James Blackburn, as the latter's name appears on legal documents as early as 1801.

The exact year that Benjamin Blackburn located at the double springs is not known but it was at a very early date, probably about 1790. We know that he was located there as early as 1791, for the reason that he was located there as early as 1791, for the reason that, in Heiskell's History of Andrew Jackson, there is published a letter from Hugh Dunlap, written in 1842, in which letter he tells of coming to Knoxville the 1<sup>st</sup> of February, 1792, and states "There was a fort at Campbell's station which was the lowest settlement in east Tennessee. The next fort and settlement was at Blackburn's, West of the Cumberland Mountains; the next at Fort Blount on the Cumberland River and then the French Lick now Nashville."

In 1802, F. A. Michaux, the great French naturalist accompanied by other naturalists and explorers, made a trip from Nashville to Knoxville, to learn what they could of the country, and Michaux's published account of his observations on that trip is highly interesting and instructive. He relates that after leaving Fort Blount on Cumberland River and before entering into "the wilderness", on his way from Nashville to Knoxville, he stopped and spent the night at Mr. Blackburn's, about fifteen miles from Fort Blount." Michaux and his party crossed the Cumberland River at Fort Blount in 1802, and his statement that they stopped at Mr. Blackburn's about fifteen miles from Fort Blount" seems to definitely fix the approximate location of the Blackburn fortress and block house at or near the double springs on the Nashville road in the suburbs of the present town of Double Springs. Then as now, the road ran direct from Fort Blount up, by way of Flynn's Lick, to the ridge and on to the double springs.



These facts establish as a certainty that Benjamin Blackburn was located at or near the double springs as early as 1791 and that he in all probability located there not later than 1790.

We know that he was a leading spirit in the building of the old Blackburn Baptist Church and in the organization of its congregation, because the church was named for him, or for his family, as was Blackburn's Fork Creek. We know that the old Blackburn Church was built and its congregation organized within a few years after the Blackburns located at the double springs, as the oldest residents of that locality know that it was the oldest church building in that section.

The old Blackburn Church building was a large log building with a large fire place in it. There are numerous elderly people of that section who can remember seeing that old log church building many years after it ceased to be used for church services. It was located near the Dyer grave yard, about a mile from the present Post Oak Shade Church building. After the passing of many years, the congregation of the old Blackburn Church decided to build a new church building and to erect it on the site of the present Post Oak Shade Church building about a mile from the old Blackburn Church site, and, furthermore, the congregation decided to change the name of the church from Blackburn Church to Post Oak Shade Church.

I have not been able to learn definitely the year in which the first church building was erected on the present Post Oak Shade Church site. It was standing and in use by the congregation as far back as the oldest residents of that community can remember. Mr. Melvin A. Judd of Cookeville, who was reared in that community, states that he remembers attending services in that church building, with his parents, when he was a small child, about seventy years ago, and that the building appeared to be an old building in his early childhood. That first Post Oak Shade Church building must have been erected not later than 1866. The erection of that church building did not break the continuity of the old Blackburn Baptist Church congregation, as it moved out of the old Blackburn Church building into the new Post Oak Shade Church building, as soon as the latter building was built.

Among the early deacons and leaders in the Post Oak Shade congregation were Jesse Barnes, Sr., Richard F. Pippin, James and Joseph White, Frank Judd, Thomas b. Presley, Lafayette Byers, and Henry Kirby.

The old Blackburn Church congregation was organized as a regular Baptist congregation, but this congregation became affiliated with the Christian Baptist denomination when that denomination was organized in this county in 1865, and, since that denomination united with the Free Will Baptist denomination, the Post Oak Shade Church has been a Free Will Baptist Church. From the best information available, the old Blackburn Church was organized not later than 1803, which makes the Post Oak Shade congregation about 150 years old.

It is highly probable that the Blackburn family was the first family settling in what is now the central portion of Putnam County.

In a former article I state that I did not know where any descendant of Benjamin Blackburn, or of his brother, now resides, and, since the publication of that article, I have received a letter from Mrs. Curry Hawkins, whose address is 2860 San Gabriel River Pkwy., El Monte, California, a subscriber to the Putnam County Herald, in which letter she informed me that there were Blackburn descendants living in Putnam County, but their names are not Blackburn. The letter of Mrs. Hawkins reads, in part, as follows: "Perry Alcorn, of Byers Ridge, near Baxter, who was 78 years old last April, is the oldest descendant living that I know of, he is my uncle. Perry Alcorn's father, Richard (Uncle Dick) Alcorn was the son of Nancy Blackburn Alcorn. She died about the early 1870's. If it hasn't been destroyed, her father's old Bible is at Bob Gragg's or one of his sister's who lives near Gentry. The old Bible is full of records of marriages, births and deaths of the Blackburn families. Bob Gragg's sister, Mrs. Anothy Bush lives in the first house on the right of the road that turns off Highway 70 at Stanton's store at Gentry. **There is Wiley R. Alcorn who lives near the Jere Whitson School at Cookeville and myself are great-grandchildren of Nancy Blackburn Alcorn.** The late Stant Elrod was also a great-grandson of her's. Uncle Perry Alcorn might be able to tell you where some of the Blackburns are buried, but they had all passed away before he was born. My grandfather, Richard Alcorn, died in September 1914." I have not year had an opportunity to interview any of the Blackburn descendants referred to in the letter of Mrs. Hawkins.

#### Dry Valley Cumberland Presbyterian Church:

The Dry Valley Cumberland Presbyterian Church located in Dry Valley, in the Third District of Putnam County, was not organized until after the Civil War. Its charter membership was largely composed of members of the Cherry Creek Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Among the early Elders and leaders of the Dry Valley Church were W. L. Dyer, Frank M. Bullock and Rush Hunter.

Within a few years after the organization of the Dry Valley Church, a number of its members withdrew for the purpose of joining other families in the organization of the Mount Herman Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the Second District, among these were the Hudgens, Johnson and Wilhite families, some of these member had been Elders and Deacons in the Dry Valley Church.

Among the early Cumberland Presbyterian ministers, who preached for the Dry Valley Cumberland Presbyterian Church, were Jesse E. Hickman, James T. Williams, William P. Smith, S. K. Phillips, and W. H. Carr.

Rev. James T. Williams was held in high esteem by this congregation, and after his death, the congregation erected a dwelling house on the church lot, which was occupied by that minister's widow, Mrs. Jane Williams, and her children, for several years, while Mrs. Williams, a highly capable teacher, taught school in the church building. Afterwards, for several years, Mrs. Williams was a teacher in the Cookeville public school.

There is an old church cemetery on the church grounds which contains the graves of many of the early active members of that church.

The Dry Valley Church building is an attractive building in a beautiful location on U. S. Highway 70. This church has had a long and interesting history and it has rendered a most useful service.

The late William L. Dyer, whose farm was near the church, served for many years and until his death as an Elder of this church and he had the remarkable record of attending every session of his presbytery for fifty years.

This was the home church of the late Frank M. Bullock and Rush Hunter, who, in their day, were two of the best known citizens and leading farmers of Putnam County. They served as Elders of the congregation for many years and until their deaths.

#### Cookeville Church of Christ:

The first church building of the Cookeville Church of Christ was located on Washington Avenue. It was a large frame building and it was erected in 1883. Prior to the erection of that church building, services had been conducted by the congregation for a considerable time at the court house, and in the Methodist Church building, and a number of protracted meetings had been conducted by different Church of Christ ministers.

Among the early Elders and early leading members of this congregation were John H. Dowell, Capt. Samuel G. Slaughter, Dr. J. P. Martin, Judge George H. Morgan, C. R. Ford, A. J. Roberts, W. J. Perkins, J. W. Gore, Jere Whitson, C. C. Fowler, T. D. Ford, Dr. J. B. S. Martin, Dr. H. C. Martin, T. J. Gregory, R. B. Capshaw and S. R. Shanks.

Among the well known evangelists who conducted revivals for this congregation during the early period of its history were E. A. Elam, E. G. Sewell, Jesse L. Sewell, W. H. Sutton, T. B. Larrimore, and F. D. Srygley.

This congregation several years ago sold its church property on Washington Avenue and erected its present large and beautiful brick church building on Broad Street, now the Broad Street Church of Christ. A second large annex building is now being constructed. This is one of the largest and most beautiful church buildings in this section of the State.

This congregation has had a steady growth ever since its organization over seventy years ago. Three other Cookeville congregations of the Church of Christ have largely gone out of the Broad Street congregation, they being the Willow Street, Ninth Street and Jere Whitson Road congregations, each of which has a splendid and well located brick church building.

The congregation of the Broad Street Church of Christ is one of the largest and strongest Church of Christ congregations in Middle Tennessee. It is noted for its zeal and liberality in Home and Foreign missionary work. With its recent Sunday School and educational annex building, it is one of the largest and most commodious church building plants in this section of the State. (To be continued).

Pg. 36: Thursday, December 17, 1953: SOME OLD PUTNAM COUNTY CHURCHES by Ernest H. Boyd

Post Oak Presbyterian Church:

The Post Oak Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. is one of the most active congregations of this denomination in Putnam County. Prior to 1908, it was a Cumberland Presbyterian congregation. This congregation now occupies its third church building. The first building was located a few hundred yards from the present church building. The second building occupied the site of the present church building.

The present modern and beautiful brick church building is one of the handsomest and most valuable rural church buildings in Putnam County. This church also owns a modern and attractive church manse situated near the church building.

Most of the original members of this congregation came out of the old Prospect Cumberland Presbyterian Church and erected the congregation's first church building in 1890.

This was the home congregation of the late Rev. S. K. Phillips, a widely known pioneer minister of this county.

Among the early active leaders and Elders of this congregation were A. R. Ramsey, Willie Phy, John C. Phillips, Louis Pendergrass, and **W. P. Thompson**. Among the early pastors of this church were S. K. Phillips, W. H. Carr, W. S. Crawford and Fount Smith. Among the later pastors were Jesse Gilliam, R. H. Brown, J. Bonkemyer and B. W. Covington, the latter being the present pastor. This is the second period of the pastorate of Rev. B. W. Covington.

The present Elders of this congregation are H. E. Phillips, Claude Wilmoth, Charles Phillips and Dewey Wilmoth.

Dewey Wilmoth is Superintendent of the Sunday School.

This church was the first rural church in Putnam County to build a manse or pastor's home for its pastor, but later the Double Springs and Buffalo Valley Presbyterian churches built manses for their pastors.

Boiling Spring Baptist Church:

Boiling Spring Baptist Church, located in the 8<sup>th</sup> district of Putnam County, has had a long and interesting history. It is one of the most active rural Baptist congregations of this County.

In 1867, John Grime, a prominent pioneer citizen of Putnam County, gave the land for this church and in that year a church building was erected and the congregation was organized and named the church Boiling Spring Baptist Church. Most of the original members of this congregation came out of the old Pistole's Baptist Church located on Falling Water river across the county line in White County, which church was constituted in 1851.

During a portion of its history, the Boiling Spring Church was affiliated with the Christian Baptist denomination, but since 1888 it has been affiliated with the regular Baptist denomination, as it was for several years after it was instituted.

The Boiling Spring Church was the home church of the late Rev. J. H. Grime in his youth and young manhood, and, before he entered the ministry, he served for some time as Clerk of the church. After moving from Putnam County, he became a widely known Baptist minister and author of several Baptist doctrinal books, including a "History of Middle Tennessee Baptist." He was a maternal uncle of Rev. Sam Edwards, a former Baptist Church of Cookeville, and of Mrs. Jeff Gentry of Cookeville.

Among the early deacons and active leaders of the Boiling Spring Church were J. D. Howell, John Grime, J. A. Jones, G. W. Howell, and R. B. Waller. Among the Baptist ministers sent out by the Boiling Spring Church were Elijah Hickey, Alonzo Bennett, J. H. Nelson, J. H. Grime, Samuel Howell, J. D. Howell, Frank Judd, A. D. Thomas and Louis Rice.

#### The Baptist Church of Cookeville:

The Cookeville Baptist Church, now the First Baptist Church was organized September 26, 1873 with thirty-four members. It was constituted at the close of a noted revival conducted by Rev. Patrick Moore, and his brother, Rev. James Moore, assisted by other ministers. The revival which was followed by the organization of the church was held in the Methodist Church building.

When the church was instituted, Rev. James Moore served as Moderator of the constituting Presbytery and Prof. J. J. Finney, who was then principal of Washington Academy, served as Clerk. He was a relative of Prof. N. J. Finney who many years later served for several years as principal of Cookeville collegiate Institute.

In November 1873, Rev. Patrick Moore was elected as the first pastor of the newly constituted church and Prof. J. J. Finney was elected as the first clerk of the church.

Other early pastors of the church were T. R. Cooper, R. A. Dillard, A. R. Parker and J. B. Fox. From 1880 until 1892, the church was without a pastor and was inactive.

In November, 1892, after a twelve year period of inactivity, the then small congregation was reorganized, largely through the efforts of Rev. T. J. Eastes and G. L. Carter. A lot was purchased on Church Street and a large frame one room church building was erected. The late G. L. Carter, a splendid citizen was a good old time carpenter and he worked for several months on the construction of that first church building. After the construction of the church building, the pastors were T. J. Eastes, J. M. Stewart, R. Brett, R. A. Rushing, T. T. Thompson and S. N. Fitzpatrick.

This church again became inactive and continued so for some time, but through the untiring efforts of Rev. Sam Edwards, who was County Judge of Putnam County at that time, the church was reorganized on the first Sunday in February 1913 with nine members, Judge Edwards being its pastor. From that date, under the pastorate of Rev. Sam Edwards, the church enjoyed a constant and rapid growth in membership, and under his leadership the present splendid brick church building, on South Walnut Street, was erected in 1920-21. After the congregation moved into its present modern and commodious church building, its growth continued rapidly.

Rev. Sam Edwards served with marked ability and untiring energy for 18 years as pastor of this church. He began his pastorate of this church with nine members, and, at the conclusion of his pastorate, the membership of the church had increased to more than 600. The pastors since Rev. Sam Edwards have been J. Harold Stephens, B. N. Ramsey and John M. Sykes, the latter being the present popular pastor, and, under the pastorates of each of them, the church has continued to enjoy a marked increase in membership until its present membership exceeds twelve hundred, notwithstanding the fact that two other congregations have gone out of this church to organize the West View and Stevens Street Baptist churches, each of which have splendid church buildings and good sized, active congregations.

The growth in membership of the First Baptist Church necessitated that building of a large educational annex building not yet completed. This church has one of the largest and most valuable church plants in this section of the State.

Spring Creek Cumberland Presbyterian Church:

The Spring Creek Cumberland Presbyterian Church located in the 15<sup>th</sup> District, is one of the oldest congregations of this denomination in Putnam County. It was organized more than eighty years ago. Its present church building is an attractive frame building, erected a few years ago.

One of the early leaders and Elders of this congregation was the late William Carroll West, a well known pioneer citizen of this county, who served as an Elder from his young manhood until his death in old age. He enjoyed the distinction of having attended every session, but one, of his Presbytery for forty-five years. His failure to attend that one session was due to the fact that a few days before it convened he happened to the misfortune of breaking a leg. In his old age, it was his custom to make a brief talk just before the adjournment of each session of the Presbytery, and, in those talks, he always referred to the number of sessions of the Presbytery at which he had served as the Commissioner from the Spring Creek Church, and, after he was compelled to miss one session of the Presbytery on account of being confined to his bed with a fractured leg while that session of the Presbytery was being held, he always in his talks at Presbytery expressed his great regret that he had to miss attending that one session of the Presbytery.

Among the early Cumberland Presbyterian ministers of this Presbytery who served as pastor of the Spring Creek Church were Austin Morgan, Thomas G. Smith, M. W. Swearingin, W. H. Carr, Amos Morgan, S. K. Phillips and W. M. Dycus.

After a history of more than eighty years, the Spring Creek Cumberland Presbyterian Church has a large and active congregation. (To be continued).

Pg. 39: Thursday, December 24, 1953: SOME OLD PUTNAM COUNTY CHURCHES by Ernest H. Boyd

First Presbyterian Church of Cookeville:

The First Presbyterian Church of Cookeville and the First Cumberland Church of Cookeville had a common history from 1867 until 1909, and that forty-two year period of the history of the church, before the division in the congregation in 1909, has heretofore been given by me in the article on the history of the Cookeville Cumberland Presbyterian Church, hence it will not be repeated in this article.

In October 1909, there was a division in the congregation of the Cookeville Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The issue which caused the division was the question of the proposed reunion of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The members of the Cookeville Cumberland Presbyterian congregation, who favored organic union of the two denominations, withdrew and purchased the old Hunter home property, on Dixie Avenue, and erected thereon the present beautiful modern brick church building, which was completed in 1910, in which building the First Presbyterian Church of Cookeville has since held its services.

Several years ago, the facilities of the building were greatly enlarged by a basement, containing Sunday School class rooms, a modern church kitchen and large dining hall.

A splendid new brick educational annex building to this church has just been completed, free of debt. It provides a large number of additional Sunday School class rooms to meet the growing requirements of the Sunday School.

In the order named, the following are the names of the pastors of this church since 1909. John T. Price, B. V. Riddle, A. H. Coils, L. T. Lawrence, B. t. Watson, Charles N. Sharpe, R. H. Brown, Robert W. Jones, James R. Beard, George W. Burroughs, and Hall Barrett, the latter being the present popular pastor. Since 1909 the following have been the Ruling Elders of this church, Dr. J. F. Dyer, Jesse Arnold, Alvin W. Boyd, S. S. Webb, Clarence E. Wilson, James M. McCormick, R. H. Harding, L. D. Bockman, S. A. D. Smith, W. E. Moore, D. L. Lansden, O. C. Kirkman, J. R. Douglass, J. H. McCauley, A. D. Pendergrass, (the foregoing Elders are all now dead), Prof. W. E. Moore, Thomas B. Finley, C. P. McClannahan, **Ernest H. Boyd**, Eugene F. Jared, R. R. Beckman, S.A. McMurry, C. V. Bruner, Herman Pinkerton, James H.

Johnson, Walter Greenwood, C. K. Darwin, Arnold Brown, Paul L. Hollister, C. P. Ferguson, and C. P. Snelgrove.

Shady Grove Free Will:

The Shady Grove Free Will Baptist Church, in the Sixth District of this county, is one of pioneer churches of Putnam County. This congregation was organized almost one hundred years ago. It was organized almost one hundred years ago. It was originally a regular Baptist church, but in 1865 it affiliated with the Christian Baptist denomination, which denomination was organized in Putnam County in that year. Since the union of the free Will Baptist and the Christian Baptist denominations, this congregation has been a Free Will Baptist Church.

This church was the home church of a number of the leading early pioneer families of that section, including the Bilbrey, Stamps, Jones and Romines families.

This church has a beautiful location and a large and well kept church cemetery, where many of the pioneer residents of that section are buried.

Thorough the long years of its history, this church, at different periods, has been served as its pastor by practically all of the well known Christian Baptist ministers and Free Will Baptist ministers of its Association.

Bethany Methodist Church:

The Bethany Methodist Church is a continuation of the old Cedar Hill Methodist Church which was located on the Nashville highway, about a mile from the present location of Bethany Church.

Two church buildings of the Cedar Hill Church were destroyed by fire in the late '80's. It is not my purpose to revive the sensational charges and suspicions with reference to the burning, many years ago, of those two church buildings. At that time, it is said, that there was strife in that community which unfortunately affected the church, and many people then believed that the burning of the two Cedar Hill church buildings was of incendiary origin. As they burned about 64 and 65 years ago, it is not likely that the facts with reference to their burning will, at this late day, ever be known.

After the burning of the two Cedar Hill church buildings, the congregation was greatly discouraged and hesitated to rebuild at the old location. Finally, under the leadership of the late J. W. Taylor and Julius Allison, two splendid citizens, and largely through their efforts and contributions, a good frame church building was erected near the home of J. W. Taylor, on the creek, in 1892. The greater portion of the old Cedar Hill congregation, together with a number of members of the Pleasant Grove congregation went into this new church. Because of the geographical location of the new church building, and for other reasons, it was decided not to revive the name of the old church, instead they named the new building, and its congregation, Bethany Methodist Church.

Several years ago, after the deaths of J.W. Taylor and Julius Allison, the congregation decided to move the location of the church building to its present location, on the Nashville highway, its location was much more accessible to several 10<sup>th</sup> district Methodist families, and membership to the Bethany Church, among these was the large Esq. L. J. Whiteaker family.

The Bethany Methodist Church is well located in a good farming section. It is an active congregation.

Pg. 41: Thursday, December 31, 1953: SOME OLD PUTNAM COUNTY CHURCHES by Ernest H. Boyd

Brotherton Methodist Church:

The Brotherton Methodist Church was organized about eighty-five years ago. It is the oldest Methodist congregation in the Eastern portion of Putnam County. Among the pioneer families of that section active in the early history of the church were the Rector and West families.

The Brotherton Methodist Church and the beautiful and modern Monterey Methodist Church are the only two Methodist church buildings in the Eastern portion of Putnam County. The Eastern portion of Putnam County except Monterey, has, from pioneer days, been predominately Baptist, and there are strong Baptist churches in both Monterey and Brotherton.

The Brotherton Methodist Church has been an active congregation throughout its long history. While it has never had an unusually large membership, it has always had a substantial, devoted congregation. Located as this church is, in a strong Baptist section, its position has been quite similar to that of the historic Dry Valley Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the only Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the Eastern section of Putnam County.

Mount Hermon Cumberland Presbyterian Church:

The Mount Hermon Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in the Second district of Putnam County, was instituted about seventy five years ago. Its original membership principally came out of the Cherry Creek and Dry Valley Cumberland Churches. This congregation has a large and attractive church building in a beautiful location.

Among the well known Second District families active in this church throughout its history have been the Wilhite, Johnson, Hudgens, Bullock, Brown, and Isom families.

The late Rev. W. H. (Henry) Carr served as pastor of this church for more than twenty years. He was held in high esteem by the congregation and the community.

Among the other ministers who preached and conducted revivals for this congregation in the early years of its history were Jesse E. Hickman, Stephen Davis, William P. Smith, Fount Smith and R. H. Brown.

This church has had a long and interesting history and throughout its history it has been an active congregation. It has made a great contribution to the religious progress and welfare of the section in which it is located, a very fine community.

Rocky Point Baptist Church:

The Rocky Point Baptist Church, in the Fifth District of this county, is another one of the pioneer Baptist congregations of the Eastern section of the county. This congregation was instituted about eighty-five years ago. Its present church building is the second church building of this congregation. Its first church building was located some distance from the site of the present building.

Among the pioneer families of that section active in the early history of the church were the Jackson, Randolph, Burnett, and Officer families.

This church was either a Christina Baptist or Free Will Baptist Church until 1918, since which time it has been affiliated with the regular or Missionary Baptist denomination.

Among the early pastors of this church were John L. Kinnaird, G. W. Forster, M. Judd, Henry Johnson, Dock Brown, Thomas J. Clouse and Benjamin Clouse.

Allen's Chapel Free Will Baptist Church:

The Allen's Chapel Free Will Baptist Church, in the 10<sup>th</sup> District of this county, was a Christian Baptist Church from 1865 until the union of the Christian Baptist denomination and the Free Will Baptist denomination, since which union of the two denominations it has been a Free Will Baptist Church.

The last annual session of the old Stone Christian Baptist Association was held at the Allen's Chapel Church, at which session of the Association the union of that Association with the Free Will Baptist General Association was approved and ratified, and Stone Christian Baptist Association became Stone Free Will Baptist Association.

Among the pioneer families of that section affiliated with the Allen's Chapel Church during the early period of its history were the Rodgers, Bryant, McBroom and Richardson families.

Double Springs Presbyterian Church:

The organization of the Double Springs Presbyterian Church was principally due to the untiring efforts of the late Esq. William Trousdale Bockman, of Double Springs, a splendid citizen, who, prior to its organization, with his family, held membership in the Bloomington Springs Presbyterian Church. Esq. Bockman and his wife gave the land on which the first church building was erected on a different and more central site.

The Double Springs Presbyterian Church is one of the most active and zealous congregations of the Presbytery of Cumberland Mountain.

It has recently greatly improved and redecored its church building. It has one of the largest and best Sunday Schools in its Presbytery. This congregation is noted for its unusually liberal support of its local work and the general work of the denomination. It is a devoted, active and generous congregation. It has made a marked contribution to the religious and cultural life of the Double Springs community.

McBroom Chapel Church of Christ:

The congregation of the McBroom Chapel Church of Christ, near the Nashville highway, in the Seventh district, was organized about eighty years ago. Among the pioneer families of that section actively identified with this church throughout its history have been the Dyer, McBroom, Lewis and Pippin families.

The late Houston G. Dyer, and his brother the late Jeff Dyer, were active leaders in this congregation during its early history and until their deaths.

Two other congregations principally went out of this congregation. The original membership of both the Pippin Church of Christ and the Double Springs Church of Christ, two congregations organized in recent years, largely came out of the McBroom Chapel Church of Christ.

Mill Creek Baptist Church:

The Mill Creek Baptist Church is one of the most active rural Baptist congregations in this county. Its church building is located on Highway 70, in the Fifth District of this county. This church has a large and devoted membership. It was the home church of the late **Esq. James S. Robinson**, who served most of his mature life as a member of the County Court of Putnam County. He was active in the work of this church from his young manhood until his death in old age.

This church has active and capable leadership and the congregation is loyal and generous in its support of the local church and the general program of the State and Southern Baptist conventions.

Baxter Methodist Church:

The Baxter Methodist Church had its beginning with the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad and the founding of the town of Baxter in 1890.

The church building of this congregation is a beautiful and commodious brick building, one of the most attractive church buildings in the county. This church has a large and active congregation. For many years, it has had a full time pastor.

Among the ministers who were actively identified with this congregation during its early history were **J. D. Harris (Rev. Joseph Daniel Harris)**, G.W. Nunnally, J. A. Harris, H. P. Keathley, F. S. Ditte, Henry C. Coleman, Samuel F. Ryan and Edgar M. Nunnally.

A CORRECTION: In the printing of my article on the history of the First Presbyterian Church, of Cookeville, in last week's issue of the Herald, the typographical omission of a sentence rendered the meaning of the paragraph unintelligible. The paragraph should have read as follows: In October 1909,



there was a division in the congregation of the Cookeville Cumberland Presbyterian denomination and the parent Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The members of the Cookeville Cumberland Presbyterian congregation who favored organic union of the two denominations withdrew and purchased the old Hunter home property, on Dixie Avenue, and erected thereon the present beautiful modern brick church building, which was completed in 1910, in which building the First Presbyterian Church of Cookeville has since held its services. (To be continued).

#### Free Union Baptist Church:

The Free Union Baptist congregation is one of the oldest Baptist congregations in Putnam County. Its church building is located on the head of Martin's Creek, in the 18<sup>th</sup> District of Putnam County.

From 1865 until 1918 this was a Christian Baptist congregation, but since 1918 it has been affiliated with the Missionary Baptist denomination.

In the early history of the Free Union Church it was a large congregation, but on account of the building of other churches and the organization of new congregations in the section in which this church is located, its present membership is much smaller than it was in former years. This is also, partly due to deaths and removal from the community of a number of families active in this church in former years.

In its early history, when the congregation was a large one, the annual sessions of the Stone Christian Baptist Association were frequently held at this church. The old minutes of that Association show that both the 1891 and 1892 annual sessions of that Association were held with the Free Union Church. It seldom happen in the history of that Association that a second annual session of the Association, in succession, was held at the same church.

Among the pioneer families of that section actively identified with the Free Union Church in its early history were the Gillen, Carrington, Rodgers and Brown families.

Among the early pastors of this church were T. J. Clouse, J. L. Kinnaird, F. M. Flatt, Benjamin Clouse, **W. B. Gentry** and J. W. Stone.

#### Bohannon Presbyterian Church:

The Bohannon Presbyterian Church building, on the Calf Killer river, in the Fourth District of Putnam County, is one of the most attractive rural church buildings in Putnam County. It has a beautiful location. For several years before this church building was erected, this congregation held its services in Johnson Baptist Church building.

The land for the Bohannon Presbyterian Church building and cemetery was donated by the late Louis A. Bohannon and wife.

The church cemetery of this church is one of the best kept and most beautiful church cemeteries in Putnam County.

Among the families actively identified with the Bohannon Presbyterian Church in its early history were the Bohannon, Johnson, Henry and McCormick families.

Among its early Elders were James H. Johnson and the late Esq. George M. Johnson.

The late Rev. Paul E. Doran was pastor of this church for several years, as was Rev. Irving Kelly. It's present popular pastor is Rev. Paul McCormick.

The Bohannon Presbyterian Church is the only Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. in the Eastern portion of Putnam County, as is the Dry Valley Cumberland Presbyterian Church the only Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the Eastern portion of the county.

The late Louis A. Bohannon, for many years one of Putnam County's best known citizens and largest farmers, who, with his wife, donated the Bohannon Church and cemetery grounds. He and his wife are buried in the church yard cemetery, as are numerous members of their family and relatives.

Because of its beautiful location, attractive church building and beautiful and well kept cemetery, tourists, in passing by, often stop to admire the church and cemetery.

#### Spring Creek United Baptist Church:

The splendid church building of the Spring Creek United Baptist Church is located a short distance across the county line in Jackson County, it being about one-fourth or one-half mile inside of Jackson County, but I am including a brief history of this church in this article for several reasons. One reason is that throughout its long history, of over one hundred and fifty-one years, fully half or more of its members have been residents of the 15<sup>th</sup> district of Putnam County, among whom were some of the leading pioneer families of that district. Another important reason is that the old church minute book of this church shows that this congregation was organized in 1802, in the historic old Blackburn Baptist Church building, in what is now the 7<sup>th</sup> Civil District of Putnam County. I have heretofore written a brief sketch of the history of the old Blackburn Baptist Church, the congregation of which church has the longest continuous active history of any church in Putnam County, the present Post Oak Shade Free Will Baptist Church being a continuation of the old Blackburn Baptist Church. This congregation has had three church buildings, its original building, the one in which the Spring Creek Baptist congregation was organized in 1802, was located about half of a mile from the present new Post Oak Shade Church building. From a sentimental and historic stand point, it is unfortunate that the Blackburn Church congregation, after the erection of its second church building, on the site of its third and present church building, changed the name of its church from Blackburn Church to Post Oak Shade Church.

It is believed that the Spring Creek United Baptist Church, organized in 1802, in the old Blackburn Church building, is the second oldest continuously active church congregation in this area, it being a few years older than either the Caney Fork, Pleasant Grove, Smyrna or Salem church congregations.

The Spring Creek United Baptist Church was the home church of the pioneer Smith and Grimsley families of the 15<sup>th</sup> Civil District.

This church, throughout its history, has belonged to the Stockton's Valley Association of United Baptists. It is fortunate in that its church minute and record books have all been preserved and are now in the custody of its church clerk, Mr. Lee Grimsley. These include the first church minute book which contains the record of the organization of the congregation in 1802 in the old Blackburn Church building.

This congregation has a splendid and practically new church building and a large membership.

#### Buffalo Valley Presbyterian Church:

The Buffalo Valley Presbyterian Church was organized over fifty-nine years ago, it having been organized on October 15, 1894, with sixteen charter members, by Rev. John R. Herndon, an evangelist of the Nashville Presbytery. One the day of the organization of this church, an almost unprecedented thing, in Presbyterian church history, occurred. It was the election and ordination of a young man as a Ruling Elder who, at that time, was only twenty years old. That young Elder was **W. W. (Wirt) Jared**. On the same day of his election and ordination as Ruling Elder, he was also elected as Clerk of the church Session, and, for over fifty-nine years, he has filled both of these important church offices in the Buffalo Valley Presbyterian Church, with unsurpassed devotion, zeal and ability. He has many times served as Commissioner from the Buffalo Valley Church to its Presbytery, and has served as Commissioner to its Synod and as Commissioner from his Presbytery to the General Assembly of his church.

He is widely known and recognized by his denomination as an outstanding Presbyterian layman of Tennessee.

The other original Ruling Elders of this church, elected and ordained at the organization of the church, were Jesse Pullum and S. A. D. Smith.

The first church building of this congregation was located near the Tennessee Central Railway. It was dedicated by Rev. R. C. Reed, D. D. This building was later sold and the present beautiful and modern church building was erected and dedicated under the leadership of Rev. W. W. Patton.

Because of devastating Caney Fork river floods in the intervening years, major repairs and remodeling of the church building was determined upon by the congregation and completed about three years ago, at a cost of about \$8,000.00.

**The Buffalo Valley Presbyterian Church has always felt that its existence carried the responsibility of sharing the Gospel with other communities. Accordingly, about 28 years ago, it established an outpost Sunday School house that developed into the Denny's Memorial Methodist Church.** In 1943 the Buffalo Valley Congregation greatly encouraged and assisted a group of citizens in Silver Point in the establishment of a Presbyterian Church at that place, with the result that the Mattie Smith Memorial Presbyterian Church at Silver Point now has a strong, active congregation and owns one of the most modern and beautiful rural church buildings in this section of the State. In 1945, the Buffalo Valley Presbyterian Church organized an outpost Sunday School at the Center Hill Dam Project, which Sunday School is still maintained.

The Buffalo Valley Presbyterian Church and the Mattie Smith Memorial Presbyterian Church at Silver Point are grouped as a joint charge or parish, with the manse located at Buffalo Valley.

The present Ruling Elders of the Buffalo Valley Presbyterian Church are **W. W. Jared, Judge Luke Medley, W.A. Jared, E. H. Maddux and Luke Allen Jared.**

Clarence Maddux is Chairman of the Board of Deacons.

This church, throughout its history, has been wonderfully fortunate in having able consecrated, educate and Seminary trained pastors. I regret that I do not have a list of the names of all of its former pastors, but among the former pastors of the church who were held in high esteem were John R. Herndon, W. W. Patton and Z. T. Osborne.

The present pastor of the Buffalo Valley and Silver Point churches is Rev. R. C. Arbaugh. He and his family live in the Presbyterian manse in Buffalo Valley. He is an able, scholarly and highly popular minister and pastor, and, during the three years of his pastorate of the Buffalo Valley and Silver Point Presbyterian churches, he has greatly endeared himself to many people of this county. He is a graduate of Tennessee Tech, Peabody College and Richmond Theological Seminary.

1954 marks the sixth anniversary of the Buffalo Valley Church. It has rendered a great service. A marked spirit of progress is to be noted in the history of this church, and a more loyal and devoted congregation would be difficult to find.

Editor Note: Since this article was written the Rev. R. C. Arbaugh has resigned his pastorate at the above churches and has accepted a pastorate in Norton, VA. (To be continued).

Pg. 47: Thursday, January 28, 1954: SOME OLD PUTNAM COUNTY CHURCHES by Ernest H. Boyd.

#### Union Grove Presbyterian Church:

The Union Grove Presbyterian Church is a continuation of the old Baxter Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which was organized about 1891.

The present Union Grove Presbyterian Church building, is therefore the third church building of this congregation, all of the church buildings being on different sites, removed from each other by considerable distance.

This congregation has been a Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. ever since its present church building was erected. It has a splendid brick church building, one of the best rural church buildings in Putnam County. This church has a beautiful location, on the old Cookeville and Buffalo Valley road, near the old home place of Major Richard F. Cooke, for whom Cookeville was named. This church is near the old Cooke cemetery and about two and a half miles from Double Springs and about four miles from Baxter.

Among the early pastors of this congregation were W. S. Crawford, Fount Smith, S. K. Phillips and W. H. Carr. Its present pastor is Rev. B. W. Covington.

Bloomington Springs Presbyterian Church:

A Presbyterian Church U. S. was organized at Bloomington Springs in 1890 by Rev. John R. Herndon, a well known evangelist of the Nashville Presbytery. An excellent frame church building for its day, was erected and for twenty years this congregation was served by able ministers and a free church mission school was conducted in the church building, with text books furnished to the pupils free of charge. This mission school was conducted under the supervision of the pastor of the church and was taught by college trained teachers. About 1910, the Presbyterian Church U.S. transferred its Bloomington Springs church property to the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., with which denomination the congregation became affiliated. Some years thereafter, this church became inactive and the original church lot and property was sold. A few years later, the congregation was reorganized and became active and its present modern and beautiful brick church building was erected in 1936. It contains a splendid auditorium, Sunday School rooms and basement. It is heated by gas. Rev. Andre Albert is the present pastor of this church.

The elders and Deacons of this church are L. D. Stanton, Donald Palk, Mrs. E. B. Presley, Mrs. Claude Huddleston, E. B. Presley and I. L. Warren.

Shipley Methodist Church:

The Shipley Methodist Church is one of the largest and most active rural Methodist congregations in Putnam County. This church was organized about seventy-five years ago. It has been an active church throughout its long history. Among the families actively identified with its early history were the King and White families. It was the home church of Rev. Pleasant White, a highly esteemed early Methodist minister of that community, and Hon. James N. King, long prominent in the public life of this county.

Rev. Oscar Nolen is the present pastor of this church. Its present Board of Stewards is composed of Albert Braddom, Aubrey Boyd, W. S. King, Wilson Bean, Benton Slagle, Raymond Frizzell, Mrs. Charles West and Mrs. Beulah King.

Popular Grove Baptist Church:

The Popular Grove Baptist Church, located on Falling Water creek in the Third District of Putnam County, is a beautiful, modern and well located rural church building. Its congregation is one of the most active rural Baptist congregations in Putnam County. This church, organized sixty-four years ago, is a much younger church than several other rural Baptist churches of Putnam County, but, in its zeal and generous support of the program of its church, it ranks favorably with any of the older Baptist congregations of this county.

This is the home church of the James H. Roberson, one of the most active ministers of the Stone Baptist Association. He has been active in the work of this church since his young manhood, serving at different periods as its pastor, and much of the credit for the growth and progress of this church is due to his untiring efforts.

Among the families actively identified with the early history of this church were the Bohannon, Hyder, Huddleston and Brown families.

Pleasant Ridge Free Will Baptist Church:

The Pleasant Ridge Free Will Baptist Church, located in the Fourth District of Putnam County, is of the largest and most modern and attractive rural frame church buildings in this county. This church

congregation is a much younger one than several other Free Will Baptist church of this county but its congregation is one of the largest and most active Free Will Baptist congregations in this county.

Rev. Fowler Montgomery is the present pastor of this church.

Its. Board of Deacons is composed of Enoch Sparks, Kelly Hall, Hollie Henry and John D. Mackie.

Dallas Sparks is the church clerk.

#### Churches of Algood:

The Algood Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterian churches were organized soon after the founding of the town of Algood with the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad to that point in 1893.

The Algood Church of Christ was erected several years thereafter, and the Algood Baptist Church was organized a few years ago. All four of these active congregations and good church building.

The people of Algood are noted for the interest which they take in its churches. All of the churches have splendid Sunday Schools and regular preaching services.

The Algood Methodist Church is one of the leading churches of the Cookeville District of the Methodist Church.

Rev. W. V. DeRanus is the present pastor of this church.

#### Monterey Churches:

Monterey is widely known for its beautiful church buildings. Three of its splendid brick and stone churches, the Methodist Baptist and Nazarene churches would be a credit to any city. The writer knows of no other town or like population in Tennessee that has three such splendid, modern and beautiful church buildings as these three. Two of them, the Baptist and Nazarene churches are built of Putnam County sand stone, the most durable and beautiful building stone to be had. These church buildings are conclusive proof of the fact that no more beautiful and durable buildings can be built than those built of the sand stone of the Cumberland plateau region. The Methodist church is a handsome brick building.

The church buildings of the Church of Christ, and the Free Will Baptist Church are substantial frame church buildings. All of these have large, active congregations.

A congregation of the Pilgrim Holiness Church has recently been organized in Monterey.

In pioneer days, long before the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad and before the founding of the town of Monterey, there was a Methodist congregation, known as the Standing Stone Methodist church, in the vicinity of Monterey.

The organization of the Monterey Methodist, Baptist and Nazarene churches followed within a few years, the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad to Monterey and the founding of Monterey in 1893. Some years later, the Church of Christ was built and the Free Will Baptist Church was organized and its church building erected not many years ago.

#### Other Putnam County Churches:

In this series of articles giving the brief history of old Putnam County churches, I have, of course, confined by sketches to churches organized in early pioneer days, and other old churches. I have included in these brief histories, of old churches only churches which continue active. Several churches of early pioneer days, with interesting histories, have long since ceased to function, and I have not included their histories in these articles.

There are many strong churches in this county, with active congregations and splendid church buildings, which have been organized during the past fifty years. These have not been included in these articles for

the reason that they cannot be classified as old churches, but I do not want to close this series of articles on the histories of old Putnam County churches without a reference to them. A number of them have been organized during the past forty or past thirty years, and some of them during recent years.

During the past ten years many splendid new church buildings have been erected in Putnam County and other church buildings have been remodeled and enlarged.

The following Putnam County churches, grouped by denominations, have been organized during the past fifty years.

The following Putnam County churches, grouped by denominations, have been organized during the past fifty years.

**Methodist Churches:**

Rock Springs Church, Stanton's Chapel, Arnold's Chapel, **Maddux Chapel**, and **Denny Memorial Church**.

Baptist Churches:

Brotherton Church, Nash's Chapel, Cedar Hill Church, Verble Church, Wilhite Church, Wood Cliff Church, Bear Creek Church, Jared Church, Temple Baptist Church, Stevens Street Church, Cookeville, and West View Church, Cookeville.

Church of Christ:

Baxter Church, Buffalo Valley Church, Bloomington Springs Church, Antioch Church, Second District, Locust Grove Church, Fair View Church, Rocky Point Church, 4<sup>th</sup> District, Whitson Chapel, Pippin Church, Sycamore Church, Double Springs Church, Willow Street Church, Cookeville, Ninth Street Church, Cookeville, Jere Whitson Road Church, Cookeville and Holladay Church.

Church of God:

Cookeville Church, Baxter (two churches), Boma Church, Brinley Church, Hickey Church, Womack Church, Ensor Bottom Church, and Judd Church.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church:

Jackson Church

Nazarine Church:

First Nazarine Church of Cookeville

Protestant Episcopal Church:

St. Michael's Church of Cookeville

Catholic Church:

St. Thomas Aquinas Church of Cookeville.

Assemblies of God Church:

First Assembly of God Church of Cookeville.

Jehovah's Witnesses:

Jehovah's Witnesses Church of Cookeville.

The Douglas Chapel Church, on Spring Creek, in the Sixth District of Putnam County, was organized eighty years ago as a Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and, for many years, it was a large, active Cumberland Presbyterian congregation. Due to removals and deaths of a number of the leading members of that congregation, among them Rev. L. A. Copeland and Sidney Willett, this Cumberland Presbyterian congregation became inactive a good many years ago. In recent years, the church building has been used by a Free Will Baptist congregation.

The Summerfield Methodist Church was organized about sixty-three years ago. Its church building is located North of Cookeville. For many years it was considered to be a rural church, but Cookeville has built in a Northern direction to the church until now it is a suburban church. This church was named for the late Bishop Summerfield of the Methodist Church. It has been an active congregation ever since its organization.

#### Negro Churches:

Prior to the emancipation of the Negro slaves, they practically all attended the churches of their white master, where portions of the white churches were reserved for them. After the close of the Civil War, the white churches, through their Missionary Boards, and by donations made by white individuals, commenced the erection of Negro church buildings and Negro congregations were organized. Shortly after the close of the Civil War two Negro Methodist congregations and one Negro Cumberland Presbyterian congregation were organized in this county, and church buildings were built. They were the old Shad Grove Methodist Church, two miles North of Cookeville, on the Livingston road; Caney Ridge Methodist Church in the 15<sup>th</sup> District, and Rock Springs Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in Rock Springs Valley.

Shortly after the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad to Cookeville, in 1890, and the building up of the Negro suburb in the West end of the town, the Negro Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterian church buildings were erected.

Upon the building of the Railroad to Algood and the founding of that town, in 1893, a Negro Methodist Church, Burton's Chapel, was built in Algood.

At later dates, the following other Negro churches were erected in this county; the African Methodist Church in Algood; the Negro Church, of Christ at Silver Point; the Negro Church, of Christ in Cookeville; the Negro Holiness Church, in Algood and the Negro Baptist Church, in Cookeville.

For several years, there were Negro congregations in both the 10<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Districts, but most of the Negro families moved from those communities and the Negro congregations in those districts ceased to exist.

Cookeville now has four active Negro churches.

Pg. 51: Thursday February 18, 1954: THE COMING OF THE EARLY PIONEERS AND THE ROADS OVER WHICH THEY CAME – SOME EARLY LAND MARKS by Ernest H. Boyd.

Unfortunately, we do not know the name of the first permanent white settler in what is now Putnam County, nor do we know where he settled. There is now an unlikelihood that these facts will ever be known. It would be highly interesting to know his name and when and where he built his pioneer cabin, and cleared the first land cleared in the county, and to know something about his family and their pioneer experiences, privations and hardships. The opening and building of roads to this section had to precede the coming of emigrants, but many of these early roads were little more than trails, some of them being Indian trails, and about the only work done on most of them was the clearing of the rights of way.

The Walton road was opened in 1801, from Southwest Point, near Kingston, to the mouth of the Caney Fork river, where Carthage was afterwards established. This road received its name because of the fact that Capt. William Walton, an officer in the Revolutionary War and a prominent pioneer citizen of Smith County, located and supervised the building of the road, under the authority of an Act of the General Assembly of 1797, the first General Assembly of the then new State of Tennessee. This road was about one hundred miles in length, and originally contained four "stands" for the accommodation of travelers, although later there were on the road. Coming West from Southwest Point, near Kingston, the first of these original "stands" was located at Kimbrough's on the Eastern foot of the mountain; the next "stand" was at Crab Orchard, a once noted place on the mountain plateau, in Cumberland County, the third "stand" was at White Plains, in Putnam County, at the western foot of the mountain; and the fourth "stand" was near old Pekin in the western section of Putnam County, it was widely known for many years as the McKinley "stand".

For several years before the Walton road was opened in 1801, there had been a trace, or very poor road across the mountain from Southwest Point, near Kingston, to the Cumberland settlements in the Nashville area. That old road or trail was cut through the wilderness down into what is now Putnam County as far west as the double springs, or the present town of Double Springs, and at that point it turned North, through what is now Jackson County, passing by Fort Blount and on to Nashville. This old rail or road, sometimes referred to as the North Carolina Road, was cut through the wilderness in 1787, about fourteen years before the opening of the Walton Road, built under the direction and supervision of Capt. William Walton.

Then, as now, that first road forked at a point in what is now Cumberland County and the Southern road passed through the present sites of Sparta and Rock Island and on to Nashville.

Almost all of the early pioneers of this county emigrated from Virginia and North Carolina to this section. Some came from South Carolina and Maryland and a few from the New England States. Practically all of them came to what is now Putnam County over the old North Carolina Road, or the Walton Road.

The second treaty of Holston, made in 1791, restricted the Indians to the Cumberland Mountain plateau. The treaty of Tellico made in 1795, removed the Indians from that area, which was then generally known as the Wilderness or the Indian Territory, it was a section about seventy-five miles in width, it separated the white pioneers of what is now the Eastern section of Tennessee, from those who had settled West of the Cumberland Mountain. For several years after the treaty of Tellico was made in 1795, roving bands of Indians persisted in making hunting excursions into the "wilderness", and as late as 1800 it was not considered prudent to travel the old North Carolina Road, across the wilderness except in parties, well armed, on account of those roving bands of Indians. While considerable number of emigrants from North Carolina and Virginia came to what is now Putnam County over the old North Carolina Road, before the opening of the Walton Road in 1801, it was the completion and opening of the Walton Road that gave the great impetus to emigration to what is now Putnam County. Immediately upon the completion and opening of that road, a steady stream of emigrants, mostly from Virginia and North Carolina, but many from older settlements in East Tennessee and from other States, began moving Westward. They settled along and near the Walton Road and many of them proceeded on Westward, settling throughout Middle and West Tennessee.

The earliest pioneer settlers in what is now Putnam County came to this section not later than 1789, from which date they were continually coming. We do not know definitely what particular section of this county pioneer settlers first located in. It is probable that at about the same time pioneer settlers located in different sections of what is now Putnam County, particularly along the old North Carolina and Walton Roads, and in the Buffalo Valley, Caney Fork, Rock Spring Valley, Calf Killer Valley, Dry Valley, Martin's Creek, Falling Water, Indian Creek, Spring Creek, Siler Point, and Blackburn's Fork sections and in what is now the 15<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Civil Districts.

Many soldiers of the Revolutionary War located their Revolutionary War land grants in what is now Putnam County.

In the early history of what is now Putnam County, there was a fortress and block house at or near the double springs, the widely known double springs being near the present town of Double Springs. The fort and block house were owned by Benjamin Blackburn and his family, and probably one of his brothers and family located within a few miles of the present county line between Putnam and Jackson counties, on the original frontier or North Carolina Road, at a very early date, probably about 1790.

In Heiskell's History of the life and times of Andrew Jackson, there appears a letter written by Hugh Dunlap, in which letter he tells of coming to Knoxville the 1<sup>st</sup> of February, 1792 and states that "there was a fort at Campbell's Station which was the lowest settlement in East Tennessee. The next fort and settlement was at Blackburn's West of the Cumberland mountains; the next at Fort Blount on the Cumberland River and then the French Lick now Nashville." That letter was written by Hugh Dunlap nine years before the opening of the Walton Road. How long prior to February 1792 Benjamin Blackburn had built Fort Blackburn and his block house we do not know. The old North Carolina Road was cut through the



wilderness in 1787. Benjamin Blackburn may have located on that first road from Knoxville to the Cumberland settlements during the year that it was opened, or even before. Blackburn's Fork creek had not been named when Blackburn located there, for that creek was named for him, or for the Blackburn family. It is highly probable that this Blackburn family was the first pioneer family to settle in what is now the central portion of Putnam County.

In so far as is known, the oldest land mark erected by the hand of man in what is now Putnam County, and still standing, is the historic "Standing Stone" at Monterey.

When the first white travelers over the old wilderness trail or North Carolina Road passed by the present site of Monterey, they discovered standing on the western brink of the Cumberland plateau, in what is now the western suburbs of Monterey, a tall single stone which, at some remote date, had been quarried, dressed and placed in position evidently by Indians. The purpose of its erection, of course, is now a matter of historic speculation, but, through the years since its discovery by white men, it has been thought by many to to have been erected by Indians either as a guide of some kind to Indians in their hunting expeditions in the wilderness, or to have been erected as a monument to commemorate the scene of some incident of great interest to the Indians, perhaps to mark the location of some Indian battle or the place of death of some Indian Chief or valiant Indian warrior.

There are many legends about the Standing Stone, one is that when it was first discovered by white men it was an image of a large dog, facing the west, and that travelers, through the years, broke off fragments of the image for souvenirs until they mutilated and destroyed the image of the dog. There was formerly a tribe or lodge of the white fraternal Order of the "Improved Order of Red Men" in Cookeville and it inaugurated a movement to fittingly preserve this historic Indian monument, with the result that, fifty-six years ago, attended by public ceremonies, participated in by State and National officers of the Improved Order of Red Men, the "Standing Stone" was removed from its original location to a location in the Eastern part of Monterey, where it was mounted upon a large, high stone base and enclosed by an iron fence. On that historic occasion the principal public addresses were made by Hon. Albert S. Williams, of Nashville, then the head officer of the Improved Order of Red Men of Tennessee, and Judge Robert T. Daniel, of Griffin, Georgia, then the Grand Inchoonee or highest national officer of the fraternity.

From early pioneer days until the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad and the founding of the town of Monterey, the post-office in the vicinity of this Indian monument bore the name of "Standing Stone", as did the neighborhood school and church.

There are yet living in Cookeville several people who attended the dedication, in 1897, of the Standing Stone monument by the Improved Order of Red Men. On the day of the dedication of the monument, a special Red Men's excursion train from Nashville to Monterey brought many members of the fraternity from Nashville to the dedication services. The members of the Cookeville Tribe, with their families, and many others, from Cookeville, went to Monterey that day on that excursion train to attend the dedication services. (To be continued).

Pg. 54: Double Springs Is County's Oldest Existing Post Office: by Ernest H. Boyd

N. R. Abrams, Assistant Postmaster General, has informed Congressman Joe L. Evins that the Double Springs Post-Office is to be discontinued and that the patrons of the Double Springs post-office will be served by an extension of a Rural Mail Route out of Baxter. No date has yet been set for the discontinuance of the Double Springs post-office.

Congressman Evins had protested against the proposed discontinuance of the Double Springs post office for several reasons, one being that the post office is essential to good postal service in that area. It is to be hoped that he can yet prevail with the Post Office Department to rescind its tentative announcement of the proposed discontinuance of the Double Springs post-office. Certainly the name of the post-office should be the same as the name of the town and railroad station, otherwise confusion in mail would necessarily result, but there are also sentimental reasons which should prevent the discontinuance of the Double Springs post-office. It is the oldest post-office in Putnam County. There were a few other post-offices in what is now

Putnam County that were established a few years before or a few years after the Double Springs post-office was established, but they were all discontinued many years ago, most of them being discontinued when Rural Free Delivery Mail Routes were established.

The Double Springs post-office was established over 135 years ago. It was established seventy years before the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad and the consequent founding of the town of Double Springs as a railroad station in 1890.

The Double Springs post-office was named for the noted large double springs on the South side of the Walton Road in the suburbs of the present town of Double Springs. The name of the railroad station and town likewise originated. For many years before the Civil War, the Double Springs post-office was kept in the store of Major Joseph A. Ray, located near the double springs. The post-office may have been established as early as 1801. Fort Blount was in Smith County prior to the establishment of Jackson County on November 6, 1801 and sessions of the quarterly court and court of pleas of Smith County were held in 1801 at Fort Blount. The Minute Book of that Court, containing the minutes of that Court of June 16, 1801, contains a court order authorizing "Benjamin Blackburn to keep an Ordinary (lodging house or stand) at his now dwelling house at the Double Springs."

Benjamin Blackburn built Fort Blackburn at the double springs at a very early date, probably about 1790, building his fort and stockade on the original frontier or North Carolina Road running from Knoxville, by way of Standing Stone and Fort Blount, to Nashville. Later Double Springs was his post-office address.

Double Springs was the post office address of Major Richard F. Cooke for whom Cookeville was named. Mrs. Ruth Huddleston, wife of Judge Beecher Cummins Huddleston, of Cookeville, is a great granddaughter of Major Richard F. Cooke and she has in her possession letters written by him as early as 1840, all of which are headed "Double Springs, Tennessee," and his address so appears in the journals of the sessions of the State Senates of 1852 and 1854, of which he was a member.

Major Joseph A. Ray, in whose store, very near the double springs, the Double Springs post-office was kept for many years before the Civil War, was an officer in the Mexican War. He was the first County Court Clerk after the Civil War and died holding that office.

Reasons of sentiment, as well as the present need of the Double Springs town and community of the discontinuance of their post-office, should cause all of our civic organizations to urge upon our United States Senators and Congressman to exert every possible effort to prevent the discontinuance of the Double Springs post-office.

White Plains post-office was one of the first, if not the first, post-office established in what is now Putnam County. Major William Quarles, an officer of the Revolutionary War and the founder of White Plains, with his wife, Ann Hawes Quarles, their ten children, four sons-in-law, Wm. Burton, William Hawes and William Burton's brother, Charles Burton, and Harrison Irby Hughes, all emigrated from Bedford County, Virginia, and arrived at the place which Major Quarles named "White Plains" on Christmas day, 1809. They were one month in making the trip from Bedford County, Virginia to White Plains. They brought with them their household goods, farming implements, live stock of all kinds, and many other things needed in building and furnishing homes. They brought with them about thirty Negro slaves. How many wagons were in that long moving procession is not now definitely known, but it is known that it was a lengthy one. Major Quarles stated that when they reached the brink of the Cumberland Plateau, near the Standing Stone, and near the present city of Monterey, and looked down on the wide plains below, extending as far as one could see from the foot of the mountain, the panorama presented to their vision was that of a very tall species of prairie grass which, at that season of the year, was of a white appearance, this fact caused Major William Quarles, immediately after locating, to make application for the establishment of a post-office named by him "WHITE PLAINS."

This post-office, established in 1810, served the needs of a large section for eighty-three years and until the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad to the point that became the railroad station and town of Algood, in 1893, when the Algood post-office was established White Plains was only one mile from

Algood, and the "White Plains" post-office was then discontinued. During the entire 83 years history of the "White Plains" post-office, its post-master was always a descendant or relative of Major William Quarles. His grandson Stephen Decatur Burton, a prominent pioneer citizen and merchant, was the post-master for about forty years.

The old Pekin post-office, a continuance of the old Mount Gilboa and Mount Richardson post offices of the same community, was one of the oldest post-offices in what is now Putnam County, and, considering the periods of the three different names that it bore, and that the Mount Gilboa, Mount Richardson and Pekin post-offices, all located in the same community, had a continuous and common history that post-office, first named Mount Gilboa, then Mount Richardson, then and for many years named Pekin, was probably originally established before the White Plains post-office was established.

With the establishment of Rural Free Delivery Routes in that section of the county, the Pekin post-office was discontinued on May 22, 1899.

For a good many years before the discontinuance of the Pekin post-offices, the post-office had been kept in the Alexander M. Burton store, sixteen miles West of Cookeville, of the Walton Road. Alexander M. Burton, a prominent pioneer merchant, was post-master for several years and until his death. Upon his death, in 1891, he was succeeded as post-master by William H. Burton, one of his sons, who served as post-master until the post-office was discontinued in 1899. (To be continued).

Pg. 56: Thursday, March 4, 1954: MORE ABOUT THE PIONEER SETTLERS OF PUTNAM COUNTY by Ernest H. Boyd.

Much has been written about the privations and hardships of the early pioneers, and the poorer ones doubtless did endure, in varying degree, the privations and hardships which have been attributed to them, but the quite general impression that all or most of them endured privation and hardship is erroneous.

The early pioneers belonged to different stations in life. Some of them were poor, some were in comfortable financial circumstances and some of them were wealthy. Most of them came from North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina and the older settlements in East-Tennessee. Many of them were Revolutionary War soldiers who located their Revolutionary War grants in what is now Putnam County. Many of them came here in splendid family carriages and brought numerous Negro slaves with them, and they brought live stock of all kinds. It is true that many poor emigrants came in wagons or two wheel carts and did not bring a great deal with them, but all of them brought enough house-hold goods to set up house keeping, some live stock, all kinds of farm seed, garden seed and plants, and nursery stock. They entered their land, which cost them practically nothing, and they could enter large tracts of land if they desired to do so. The land, virgin soil, produced abundantly and all that they had to do to raise bountiful crops was to clear the land and properly cultivate their crops. Of course, the first thing that they did, upon determining upon a location, was to build a dwelling house, often a temporary home to be occupied until a more substantial one could be erected. Many of them commenced immediately to build large and substantial dwelling houses.

The impression of many people that the early pioneers generally lived indefinitely in log huts with puncheon floors is certainly not true as to many of them, although it is probable that many of them were content to do so, although they could readily have done better. There was an abundance of the finest of timber of all varieties.

While nearly all of the substantial dwelling houses erected in this county in early pioneer days have now been dismantled or remodeled, older and middle aged people can remember many of them, erected from 1790 to 1830, and know that they were large and substantial buildings. Many of them were full two-story buildings, with large rooms and high ceilings. They were generally built of large poplar logs, carefully hewn with a broad-ax and perfectly fitted together, and weather-boarded and ceiled with thick hand-dressed lumber. All of them had large rock chimneys, built of the best grade of limestone, with fire places upstairs and down stairs. Such were the residences of Major William Quarles, at White Plains, and Harrison Irby Hughes, fifteen miles West of Cookeville, on the Walton Road, both erected in 1810, the residences of

Major Richard F. Cooke and Joseph A. Ray, in the Seventh District. One residence of that kind, most of which is still standing, was the residence of **John Boyd**, in Rock Springs Valley, erected in 1802. In the construction of these houses, the weather-boarding, ceiling, flooring, joists, wallplates, doors and widow frames were made with rip-saws, a man being under the log and another man above the log, with a saw, not unlike a crosscut saw, the man above lifting the saw, the one below doing the sawing. It required several month then to build a good, large house, but the work was well done. The old-time carpenters and stone masons were noted for their efficiency and the thoroughness of their work. Limestone and some brick chimneys, in this county, built in pioneer days, are in a perfect state of preservation, and are yet in use.

The slave cabins of the slave owners were usually located in the rear or back yard of the homes of the slave owners. It is believed that Stephen D. Burton, of White Plains, was the largest slave owner in Putnam County. He was the owner of one hundred slaves when the slaves were emancipated. There were numerous owners of from ten to twenty-five slaves in this county. In pioneer days, slaves cleared a great deal of land in this county.

It is true that the early pioneers had neither electric lights, gas lights nor coal oil lamps. These had not then come into use. It was a long time after the early pioneers located in this section that coal oil lamps came into use. All families then used candles for light. Every family had candle molds and usually one day of the week was devoted to molding candles, they being run from tallow poured into candle moulds. The family candle moulds usually had six, nine or twelve candle apartments. All well-to-do families owned numerous glass candle sticks, usually they were ornate and beautiful. Some of them would hold several candles. Among the less particular or poorer class, there was also a wide use of grease lamps, the best ones being kiln made.

In pioneer days, nobody considered candles insufficient for light, as they had never seen or heard tell of coal oil lamps, electric lights or gas lights. In fact, when coal oil lamps first came into use, in the '50's, many people were afraid to use them. For a good while before coal oil lamps came into use, coal oil was regarded as a splendid liniment, and coal oil peddlers would travel through the country selling bottles of coal oil for liniment. It was then used both externally and internally. Every pioneer family had a medicine chest, always stocked with such pioneer remedies as blue mast, turpentine, camphor, ipecac, sulphur, assafoetida, castor oil, and a good supply of many kinds of dried herbs, of supposed high medicinal value. Assafoetida and sulphur, in small bags, tied around the children's necks, was though by many parents to prevent them from contracting contagious and infectious diseases. After sorghum cane was introduced into this country, from Australia, in the early '50's, and people enthusiastically engaged in making molasses, many mothers required their children to eat sulphur and molasses for their health. In the spring of the year, practically all of the pioneer families drank sassafras tea "to thin their blood," this was regarded by some as being as efficacious as "being bled."

The pioneers had a abundance to eat. The forests teemed with wild animals. Bear, deer, squirrels, rabbits, opossums, wild turkeys and other game were easily to be had. The streams were well stocked with fish. Cattle thrived in the winter on cane brakes and the abundant acorn mast fattened hogs without feeding them corn. Bee trees were numerous. Wild grapes abounded. Walnuts and hickory nuts could be gathered in any quantity. Failure of the fruit crops was almost unknown and no diseases then prayed on fruit trees, and fruit trees of all kinds bore for many years, regularly and abundantly.

Isolation did not disturb the early pioneers. There were no railroads and one location was about as accessible as another.

Hospitality, mutual helpfulness and neighborly kindness was the unvarying rule and law of the pioneers. House raisings, log rollings, corn husking and barn building were regarded as delightful social occasions when if one failed to invite a neighbor, the neighbor over-looked regarded it as a wanton slight and insult. Quiltings were had by the ladies while the workings were in progress, followed by a "social" at night for the young people.

In pioneer days, the law required all males of military age to assemble on designated days at fixed points, called "muster grounds," for the purpose of receiving instruction in and practicing military drills. A widely

known muster ground for this section was located about four miles South of the present city of Cookeville. Major William Quarles, of White Plains, an officer of the Revolutionary War, was the first Major of the muster appointed for this area, in which position he served for four years and until his death. Often entire families attended the musters, and while the men were drilling, the women were renewing acquaintances and forming new ones; while the children engaged in the usual juvenile games and sports of that day.

A great institution of pioneer days was the camp meeting. There were in Putnam County, Pleasant Grove, in the head of Rock Spring Valley, Old Prospect near Algood, and Salem. The camp meetings lasted two weeks, and were attended by great audiences. Whole families camped on the grounds, throughout the meetings, bringing their provisions and horse feed with them. Well known and able evangelists did the preaching. Often the attendance was so large that several services would be in progress at the same time.

In pioneer days, young men and young ladies married where they were only sixteen or seventeen years old. Large families were the general rule. There were usually from eight to fourteen children in a family. Where pioneer families owned no Negro slaves, the work of women must have generally been heavy in pioneer days. It included cooking, attending to the children, carding, spinning, weaving, sewing, knitting, making woolen, cotton and linen clothes for the entire family, knitting the stockings and socks of woolen yarn for the family, and doing all of the other usual household work. One now wonders how they did it. Many pioneer women found time to make beautiful silk dresses and other silk fabrics. They raised the cocoons, reeled the silk, dyed it, wove the cloth and themselves made it into dresses and other things.

Several ladies in this county now have and highly prize, as cherished heirlooms, beautiful silk dresses so made by their ancestress. In pioneer days every member of the household was required to work. Every pioneer farmer raised at least enough cotton and flax to supply his family needs, and kept enough sheep to provide sufficient wool for the requirements of this family, and all of the carding, spinning, weaving, knitting and sewing necessary to clothe the family was done at home, and there were no sewing machines in pioneer days. Small boys, not strong enough to be "plow boys" or use a hoe, in crop time had their regular tasks. It was one of their tasks to pace around the field, whooping and shouting, and making all the noise they could, in order to protect the corn against the myriad of squirrels that committed such depredations upon it as to seriously endanger the crop. Then the same process had to be enacted in the orchard, where the parakeets collected in such numbers as to strip the apple trees in a short time if they were not frightened away. A little later the small boy grew to the stature of what was called in those days a "plow boy," which was usually reached at the age of about ten years. When he reached the "plow boy" estate he was greatly elated. His consuming ambition then was to be able to run as straight a furrow as any other "plow boy" of his acquaintance. From that time he made a regular hand in the field. The crop work was divided up, some running the plows, and others the hoes.

The pioneer men cleared the land, breaking it up with a bull tongue plow, or bullikin, a sort of a twisted shovel or very crude turning plow.

If a pioneer was sick during crop time, his neighbors gladly plowed and cultivated his corn crop.

Numerous pioneer occupations have vanished with the passing of the years. In pioneer days there were numerous expert hat makers in Putnam County, and there were expert tanners. The tan yard was a highly important adjunction of pioneer days. There were expert stone masons, who specialized in building chimneys of dressed limestone rock. There were numerous shoe makers and gun smiths. There was some excessive drinking of intoxicants in pioneer days, but those so addicted refrained from getting drunk on Sundays, as under the law of that period there was a double penalty for public drunkenness on Sunday.

Pioneers in many instances had to go several miles to reach a post office or store. Often they lived a good many miles from a physician. Of course, there were no telephones. At many pioneer post-offices, off of stage routes, mail was received only once or twice a week.

After the opening of the Walton Road, in 1801, there was a stage coach service from Knoxville to Nashville.

We of today owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to the early pioneers who settled in what is now Putnam County. They redeemed this section from the wild beasts and savage Indians and made of it a "goodly land." They were brave, patriotic and God fearing men and women. They made for themselves names which most of the residents of our county are proud to bear.

Pg. 60: Thursday, March 11, 1954: PUTNAM COUNTY WAS A COMMON HUNTING GROUND OF THE INDIANS, by Ernest H. Boyd.

When the first white pioneer settlers located in what is now East Tennessee, the greater part of what is now Middle Tennessee was not inhabited by Indians, and what is now Putnam County does not appear to have then been occupied by Indians to any considerable extent, although hunting parties of Indians camped in this county in their tribal Indian wars, and roving bands of Indians often passed through what is now Putnam County. These were often met or seen by the early pioneer settlers of this county. For some time, we do not know how long prior to the coming of the first white settlers to this section, there appears to have been an Indian treaty agreement that a large Middle Tennessee area, including what is now Putnam County, should be considered as a common hunting area of different Indian tribes, however; we know that, prior to that time this area, including the Putnam, White, DeKalb, Jackson, Overton, Pickett, and Smith counties, and perhaps Cumberland and Fentress counties, had been inhabited by Indians and by a pre-historic race if the Mound Builders were not Indians, however; the great weight of the evidences which they left behind them in this section well near proves that the so called "Mound Builders" of this area were also Indians, but of a more advanced Indian race than were the Indians who inhabited portions of what is now Tennessee when the first white pioneer settlers came to this State.

We do not know how long this area had been uninhabited by the Indians, nor does anyone know when this area ceased to be inhabited by the early race known as the "Mound Builders." There are many mounds, ruins of fortifications, and large burying grounds in this section of the State that afford positive and conclusive proof that Indians had formerly inhabited this area, and that this area had earlier been inhabited by a people who were more advance than were the Indians who the first white settlers found living in what is now East Tennessee, but, as previously stated, those more advance aborigines were, in all probability, also Indians. We know that all Indian tribes were not of the same degree of advancement. Some of the Indian races of Mexico, Central and South America and the South Western section of the United States were far more advance in many branches of knowledge and skill then were the Indians who were living in what is now Tennessee when the first white settlers came to this State.

Many ethnologists now believe that the Natchez Indians were the so called "Mound Builders" of the area of Tennessee. There is not much dependable history of the Natchez Indians. It is the theory of some of the most capable ethnologist that if the Natchez Indians were not the original aborigines of Tennessee, they were the first inhabitants of this State of whom we have an dependable tradition or physical evidences.

The Natchez Indians, at an early date, were driven out of this region by the "red Indians of the North."

The Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians were the two tribes living in this State when the first white pioneer settlers emigrated to what is now Tennessee. The Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Creek tribes were the Indians with whom the early white pioneer settlers of this State had to contend with. The Creek Indians did not reside in Tennessee, but they made frequent raids upon early settlers in this State. They were constant and dangerous enemies of the early white pioneer settlers. The Cherokees lived in what is now West Tennessee. They were a brave but peaceful tribe. They were friends of the white pioneer settlers.

The Creek Indians, a tribe of the Mobilian Indian race, lived South of Tennessee. Roving bands of Creek Indians lived at times along the Southern borders of the State and they often attacked the white Cumberland settlement, and under their noted Chief, McGillivray, they were vicious and dreaded enemies of the white pioneer settlers of the Cumberland region.

There is abundant evidence that in early days Indians occupied this area, including Putnam and adjoining counties.

What Putnam Countian has not ploughed up or found flint Indian arrow heads, all of the same design, but differing in size? The Indians possessed great skill and ingenuity in making these primitive Indian weapons and since early pioneer days they have been found throughout Putnam County.

In many sections of this Upper Cumberland Area, including Putnam, White, DeKalb, Overton, Pickett, Jackson, Smith and other counties, mounds of unusual and sometimes peculiar design, and other primitive handiwork, have been discovered which show indisputable proof of great age, and of skill and ingenuity surpassing that of the Indian tribes who lived in this State when the early white pioneer settlers emigrated to Tennessee.

The purposes for which the Mound Builders built certain types of the mounds which they have left, as monument or memorials of their former habitation of this area, has not yet been ascertained by ethnologists. It is known that some of these mounds were built for the burial of their dead, but the purposes for which the solid mounds, that tapered uniformly from a circular base to a point, were built remains an unsolved mystery. Some of these cone shaped mounds are found in this area. Some ethnologists believe that these cone shaped mounds were built for observation points or Indian lodges.

The crude primitive religious beliefs of the Indians caused them to place in the graves of their dead warriors many of their personal articles, such belongings as bows and arrows, cooking utensils, pipes, ornaments, stone images and other things. The discovery and excavation of those graves have enabled us to learn much of Indian beliefs and customs. Many of the relics which have been found in the mound graves show a greater degree of skill and ingenuity than was possessed by the Indians inhabiting Tennessee when the early white pioneer settlers came to this State. All Indian tribes firmly, and with simple unquestioning faith, believed in immortality and a future life. Their happiest experience was in hunting wild animals hence they conceived of a future existence in a happy and well stocked hunting ground. Their religion was a sincere and undoubting spiritual religion, and was thoroughly a part of their daily lives.

Like both ancient and modern races, they did not abhor war when they believed their tribes to be wronged by other tribes, or by white intruders. Different from some other savage races, the Indians did not worship idols. They did not build temples and they left no monuments symbolizing their religion, but the mound builders built mounds, often of great size, and constructed and made rock lined graves of durable structure, containing articles which indicate that they were of a race more advanced than were the Indians with whom the early white settlers of this State came in contact. In many of their graves they deposited emblems of their religion or faith in immortality. Sometimes Indians place the bodies of their dead in caves, but as a rule they buried their dead in their burial grounds.

There are a considerable number of Indian burial grounds in this area. There are several large Indian burial grounds in White, DeKalb, Pickett, and other counties of this section. There is a large Indian burial ground near Ravenscroft, also a large one on Cherry Creek. Mounds in Pickett County have been excavated and many interesting Indian relics have been found in them.

#### EARLY PIONEER STORES:

The earliest pioneer merchants of this county did not keep large stocks of merchandise, comparable to the stocks of merchandise of our merchants of today. One reason for this was that merchandise had to be hauled long distances. Merchants living near boat landings could obtain their merchandise with greater ease than those whose stores were not located near boat landings, but there were very few boats on the rivers of this section in early pioneer days in this county, and most of the merchandise had to be hauled long distances by wagons. Another reason why the early pioneer merchants did not carry large stocks was that almost every pioneer settlement had its hatters, shoemakers, tailors, saddlers, cabinet makers, and gun smiths. The clothing and furniture of the early pioneers was generally hand made. Most of the cloth of pioneer days was made in the homes. Some men's clothing was made by the tailors. The early pioneers did not have to buy a great well stocked. There was never any scarcity of meat or lard. Hogs were raised on the mast without expense to the pioneer. Cattle lived the entire year on the cane brakes and wild pea vines and fattened upon them. An abundance of vegetable were stored for winter use. All pioneer families made maple sugar and syrup. The introduction of sorghum cane into the United States in 1853, when

members of Congress mailed sorghum seed to all of their constituents, was hailed with delight by the early pioneers, and molasses immediately became the favorite "sweetning". Women in early pioneer days used various home dyes to color their home made dresses.

By 1840, when boat lines were regularly operating on the Cumberland and Caney Fork rivers, the pioneer merchants of this county commenced carrying larger and more assorted stocks of merchandise. (To be continued).

#### REV. ISAAC BUCK AND ADREWS COLLEGE EARLIEST INSTITUTION OF HIGHER LEARNING by Ernest H. Boyd.

All Putnam County public school students should be informed about the life and activities of Rev. Isaac Buck, and the history of Andrews College. This noted pioneer educator and minister made a great contribution to the early history of Putnam County, and his name and labors deserve a prominent and secure place in the pioneer history of this county.

The earliest school of higher learning established in what is now Putnam County was Andrews College. An Act of the legislature relating to this early educational institution refers to its as "Andrews College," but it is reasonably certain that the name given it by its founders was "Andrews College." Why its founders named it "Andrews College," no living resident of this county seems to know. Andrews College was founded by the Rev. Isaac Buck, a Methodist minister and educator, and his son Jonathan Buck, both being men of scholarly attainments. Andrews College was located on the Buck Mountain Road, before Cookeville was founded. Its location is about one mile East of the Public Square of Cookeville. While the exact date on which the construction of Andrews College was commenced, is not now positively known, it is certain that it was in either 1849 or 1850. Isaac Buck purchased the land on which the college building was located in 1849, for the purpose of establishing the college at that location, and it is known that, immediately after he purchased the site for the college, building preparations were started.

Isaac Buck was born and reared in Pennsylvania. He received a thorough college education in that State. In 1820, he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Church and, on the same day on which he was ordained to the ministry, he was married on the floor of the annual Methodist Conference of Pennsylvania, and, at the same session of the Methodist Conference of Pennsylvania which ordained him to the ministry, he responded to an appeal by the presiding Bishop, made to the ministers of that conference, for volunteer ministers to locate in this pioneer section of Tennessee, and immediately thereafter he and his wife came to what is now Putnam County, where they spent the balance of their lives.

He located on what is still known as "Buck Mountain," about four miles East of Cookeville, where he opened up a plantation of several hundred acres. He was a slave owner. In 1849, he purchased about 140 acres of land just East of the present city of Cookeville, upon which tract of land he and his oldest son Jonathan Buck established Andrews College, on the farm owned by Dr. J. P. Terry, a well known Cookeville dentist, the site of the college building being just East of Dr. Terry's residence. The one large college building was certainly commodious and well built. It was a full two-story building with high ceilings. The walls of the building were constructed of immense poplar logs, carefully dressed by hand and securely fitted and jointed together, and these impregnable walls were weatherboarded with thick, hand dressed, yellow poplar plank, and all of the rooms were ceiled with thick, hand dressed yellow poplar plank. This college building had five large chimneys, built of carefully dressed, uniform sized, most durable grade of limestone rock, with fire places on both the first and second floors. Two large buildings were connected by a single large room, which was forty feet in width and sixty-five feet in length, it being an immense dining room for boarding students. The college chapel was also a very large room, all of the other rooms were twenty-five feet square or larger, several of the rooms were about thirty feet square. It was the largest and most imposing frame structure of its day in this entire Upper Cumberland Area.

Much of the construction work in its erection, was done with slave labor under the direction of capable carpenters and stone masons. The first college term opened in this splendid building in the fall of 1851, with a large enrollment of students, and this college enjoyed a large patronage and high reputation until the



outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, when, like practically all other higher institutions of learning in Tennessee and the other Southern States, it suspended operation.

Isaac Buck and his oldest son Jonothan Buck were the principle teachers in Andrews College, but there were also other capable teachers. The college ceased to function as a college when it suspended operation on account of the Civil War in 1861, but Jonothan Buck taught a private school in the college building for several years after the close of the Civil War.

There has been much speculation as to the reason why Andrews College, as a college, did not resume operation after the close of the Civil War. The reason of its failure to do so, unquestionably, was the building and establishment of Washington Academy, in Cookeville, and the fact that State financial aid, which had formerly been received by Andrews College, was, by an Act of the General Assembly, transferred from Andrews College to Washington Academy.

Section 16 of Chapter 118 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1855-56, provided, in part, as follows: "Be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the County Academy of Putnam County, to call upon Isaac Buck, and the Trustees of Andrews College of said County, for the amount of the Academy fund of said County, which has been appropriated to said College, and upon settlement, receive the same from said College, with interest thereon, and appropriate the same to said Academy as other Academy money."

Isaac Buck and Jonothan Buck had made a strong effort to have the county seat of Putnam County located around Andrews College on the Buck farm, and they had finally succeeded in having this done, under the original establishment of Putnam County, but it was done after a long and bitter contest between the advocates of that site and the supporters of the Crook site, and the Buck site was not decided upon by the Commissioners appointed to locate the county seat site until two years after the original establishment of Putnam County, and the decision of the Commissioners in favor of the Buck site was made shortly before the bill was filed in the Chancery Court of Overton County attacking the constitutionality of the original establishment of Putnam County, hence the decision of the Commissioners, locating the county seat site at the Andrews College location, was not carried into effect, and, after the re-establishment of Putnam County by the Act passed by the General Assembly on February 2, 1854, the bitter contest between the respective advocates of the Andrews College proposed site and the Charles Crook proposed site was renewed, and the then Commissioners, appointed to locate the county seat site, finally decided in favor of the proposed Charles Crook site.

It was a bitter experience and disappointment for Isaac Buck and Jonothan Buck when the Commissioners, appointed to locate the County seat site of the re-established county rendered their decision in favor of the Charles Crook site, assigning, as their reason for the preference of the Charles Crook location, the fact that the Crook location contained two splendid springs, while the Buck or Andrews College site contained only one good spring. Isaac and Jonothan Buck nursed their disappointment until their deaths and always insisted that the Buck or Andrews College site, should have been favored by the Commissioners, instead of the Charles Crook site.

Upon the establishment of Andrews College, Isaac and Jonothan Buck secured the establishment of a post-office at that point, named "Monticello," and Jonothan Buck established a newspaper, "The Monticello Times," of which newspaper he was proprietor, editor and publisher. He published the newspaper for several years. It was published in a room of the Andrews College building. When Cookeville was founded, with its post-office, and the Monticello post-office was abolished, the name of the newspaper was changed to "Cookeville Times." It was the first newspaper published in Putnam County and one of the first newspapers published in this entire Upper Cumberland Area.

Isaac Buck was a scholarly man, who, in his youth and young manhood, had enjoyed excellent educational advantages. He was proficient in Latin, Greek, higher mathematics and theology. Coming to what is now Putnam County almost 134 years ago, and locating near the present city of Cookeville, before the founding of either Putnam County or Cookeville, he continued to reside in this section until his death in old age. The

graves of Isaac Buck and his wife are in the old Buck Family Cemetery, on the farm owned for many years by their son Enoch Buck, and later owned by the late D. C. Wilhite, and now owned by Mr. Mullins.

Isaac Buck lead a very active and exceedingly useful life. He was an educator, minister, and a large farmer, and for several years he owned a general store. He left one memorial which will perpetuate his memory through future years. He was the founder of historic Salem Methodist Church, near Cookeville, one of the oldest church organizations in Putnam County. He preached for the Salem Church for many years and was a leading spirit in the historic old Salem Camp Meeting Grounds, the scene of many great camp meetings from early pioneer days until the Civil War.

After Isaac Buck came to what is now Putnam County, his brothers Abraham Buck and Jonothan Buck, Sr., also came from Pennsylvania to this county and became the progenitors of large families. Jonothan Buck, Sr., owned the farm known for many years after his death as the B. P. (Pate) Pointer farm, now the home of D. J. Wade. Abraham Buck owned a large plantation a few miles Northwest of Cookeville, a portion of which, including his old home site, has been known in recent years by many people as the H. R. (Harve) Shipley farm. Abraham Buck has many descendants in this country. He was the maternal grandfather of the late Dr. J. F. Dyer of Cookeville.

Isaac Buck and his brothers Jonothan Buck, Sr., and Abraham Buck, and Jonothan Buck, Jr., son of Isaac Buck, were all large slave owners.

Although it has now been ninety years since the emancipation of the Negro slaves, one of the salves of Abraham Buck is yet living, well over 100 years old and the oldest resident of Tennessee. His name is Robinson Crusoe Buck. He was reared on the Abraham Buck plantation. Of late years he has been living in Livingston, Tennessee.

Although Isaac Buck and his brothers Jonothan Buck, Sr., and Abraham Buck were reared in Pennsylvania, they were all ardent Southern men during the Civil War. A son of Abraham Buck was on officer in the Confederate Army. Sons of each of them were Confederate soldiers.

Jonothan Buck, Jr., oldest son of Isaac Buck, who was associated with his father in the establishment and conduct of Andrews College, was a man of splendid education. He served as a member of the County Court of Putnam County for many years and until his death in 1885.

Isaac Buck and his oldest son Jonothan Buck, Jr., the founders of Andrews College, certainly deserve a prominent and secure place in the educational history of Putnam County. Their labors for the up-building of this county, and the contribution made by them to the cause of education in the early period of Putnam County's history, should be made known to all public school students of Putnam County, by their teachers as a part of the instruction given to them, by their teachers, during the Centennial year, concerning the pioneer history of our county.

In his advanced years, Thomas Buck, of Pennsylvania, the father of Isaac Buck, Abraham Buck and Jonothan Buck, Sr., followed his sons to Putnam County. His grave is in the old Buck family Cemetery.

Jonothan Buck, Jr., oldest son of Rev. Isaac Buck and one of the founders of Andrews College, was named for his uncle Jonothan Buck.

Thomas Buck must have been a very pious man, as he named his sons: Isaac, Jonothan and Abraham.

The many Putnam County descendants of Isaac Buck have good reason to cherish the memory of this splendid pioneer leader of Putnam County.

Old Andrews College is now usually referred to by Putnam Countains as "Buck College," which of course is not correct, while it was built and conducted by Isaac and Jonothan Buck, they named it "Andrews College," by which name it was known during the period of its operation, and by which name it is referred to in the Acts of the General Assembly relating to it.

Putnam County residents who are descendants of Thomas Buck, the father of Isaac, Abraham and Jonathan Buck, Sr., are so numerous that a complete list of their names would require newspaper columns, and I fear that to refer to only a few of them by name, might cause many of the others to feel that their names should also have been included, but, at the risk of such criticism, I will mention only a few of their names.

Beecher, Wendell and Tom Gentry, of the Putnam County Herald, Miss Bessie Gentry, J. T. Gentry, Jeff Gentry, R. A. Gentry, Dr. Lex Dyer and his children, Mrs. Clay Buck and Mrs. Robert Maggart, are all descendants of Abraham Buck.

James P. Buck, Clay Buck, Mrs. Oliver Green, Mrs. Rhea Luke, and Clarence Huddleston are all descendants of Isaac Buck.

Pg. 67: Thursday, March 25, 1954: OLD WASHINGTON ACADEMY PRESENT CITY SCHOOL SITE DESIGNATED FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY by Ernest B. Boyd.

A history of Cookeville and Putnam County which did not give prominence to the important part played by Washington Academy in the history of Cookeville and Putnam County would not be worthy of the name.

It is indeed strange that some people who should know the history of Washington Academy, including the conveyances and acts relating to it, are so poorly informed about it, as an illustration of this lack of information it is only necessary to refer to the fact that, during the past year or two, it has been occasionally suggested by somebody that this historic and valuable school property might be used for some purpose other than school purposes, and that notwithstanding the fact that every conveyance of the property, and every Act of the General Assembly relating to it, expressly provides that it shall forever be used for school purposes.

The tract of land on which Washington Academy was erected was conveyed to the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy on July 25, 1860, almost ninety-four years ago, by Charles Crook, the same man from whom Putnam County purchased the forty acre tract for the original town site of Cookeville.

The following is a copy of Charles Crook's deed to the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy:

Charles Crook to Trustees of Washington Academy:

I, Charles Crook of the County of Putnam & State of Tennessee, have this day bargained and sold and do hereby transfer and convey unto J. W. Crutcher, Matthew S. Smith, W. R. Hutcherson, Lee R. Taylor and Samuel M. McCaleb, Trustees of Washington Academy, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred dollars to me paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, a certain lot, tract, or parcel of land lying and being in said County of Putnam in District No. I, Beginning on a small corner between Curtis Mills and John Grider standing at the road West of Cookeville, thence North 25 poles to a Post Oak and pointer, thence West twenty-five poles to a Black Oak and Black Jack, thence South thirty poles to a stake at the road, thence East 12 degrees North 25 ½ poles to the beginning.

To have and to hold the same (supposed to be about four acres) to the said J. W. Crutcher, M. S. Smith, W. R. Hutcherson, Lee R. Taylor, and S. M. McCaleb, Trustees as aforesaid, and their successors in office forever, and I do hereby agree to and covenant with the above named Trustees and their successors and that I am lawfully seized of said land, hve a good right to convey the same and that the same is unencumbered and also do hereby agree to warrant and defend the title to the said above named Trustees their heirs, successors or assigns forever against the lawful claims of all persons whatsoever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my seal this the 25<sup>th</sup> day of July 1860.

Charles Crook (Seal)

Signed, sealed & delivered in presence of us date above written,

D. Regan

C. R. Ford  
State of Tennessee, Putnam County.

Personally appeared before me, Russel Moore, Clerk of Putnam County Court, Charles Crook, the within bargainer, with whom I am personally acquainted, and who acknowledged the due execution of the same to be his act and deed for the purposes therein contained.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 25<sup>th</sup> day of July 1860.

Russell Moore, Clerk, by W. J. Regan, D. C.

The foregoing deed was filed for registration in the office of the County Register of Putnam County on July 26, 1860 and same appears of record on Page 165 of Deed Book "D" in the County Register's office.

Chapter 158 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1893 authorized and required the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy to convey the Washington Academy property to the Board of Directors of the Cookeville High School, and their successors, the same to be forever used for educational purposes. Said Act is contained on Page 315 of the published Acts of 1893, and it reads as follows:

"An Act to authorize the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, in Cookeville, Putnam County, to convey the academy grounds and buildings of said academy.

Section I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, of Cookeville, Putnam County, Tennessee be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to transfer and convey, by deed conveying title in fee, or such titles as by law belongs to said academy, to the board of directors of the Cookeville High School, and their successors, the lot of land and buildings thereon with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said academy is not situated in said town of Cookeville, the same to be forever used for educational purposes.

Section II, Be it further enacted, that this Act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed April 7, 1893, Wm. C. Dismukes, Speaker of the Senate.  
J. A. Tousdale, Speaker of the House of Representatives  
Approved April 8, 1893.  
P. Turney, Governor.

The deed executed in compliance with the provisions of said Act is contained in Deed Book "R", at Page 636, in the office of the County Register. Said deed requires said property to be forever used for educational purposes.

Chapter 260 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1905 authorized and required the Board of Directors of the Cookeville High School to convey the Cookeville High School grounds and the school building thereon to the Mayor and Aldermen of Cookeville. Said Act is contained on Page 561 of the published Acts of 1905, and it reads as follows:

"An Act to authorize the Board of Directors of Cookeville High School, in Cookeville, Putnam County, to convey the Cookeville High School grounds and the school building thereon to the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Cookeville and their successors in office.

Section I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the Board of Directors of the Cookeville High School, of Cookeville, Putnam County, Tennessee, be, and they are hereby authorized and required to transfer and convey by deed, conveying title in fee or such title as by law belongs to said Board of the Cookeville High School, the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Cookeville and their successors in office, the lot of land and building thereon and all the hereditaments and appurtenances

thereunto belonging, where said school building is now situated in said Town of Cookeville, the same to be forever used for educational purposes.

Section II. Be it further enacted That this Act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed April 7, 1905. E. Rice, Speaker of the Senate.  
W. K. Abernathy, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
Approved April 11, 1905.  
John I. Cox, Governor.

Chapter No. 783 of the Private Acts of 1919, passed April 14, 1919, and Chapter 648 of the Private Acts of 1921, passed April 4, 1921, authorized Cookeville city bond issues for the construction of the present school building on the Academy grounds.

It will be observed that these Acts of the General Assembly and deeds executed in compliance with the provisions of said Acts contain express and mandatory provisions that said property shall forever be used for school purposes. The restricted use of this school property should be perfectly plain to all who know the meaning of "forever". It cannot be used for other purposes and it must be used for school purposes forever. Every resident of Cookeville should know this.

The present school building is the third school building erected on the Academy grounds, each building being an improvement on the former building. As the age of public school buildings goes, the present school building is a practically new building. It is one of the handsomest and most commodious school buildings in Tennessee. Capable builders and contractors state that it would now cost at least one million dollars to duplicate this school building. It is in a splendid state of preservation. This building and the two preceding buildings and the grounds are dear to the hearts of thousands of our people. These three school buildings, in large degree, epitomize the history of Cookeville. Why is school not being taught regularly in the present magnificent school building? This is a question being asked by hundreds of Cookeville's citizens. (Of course, I am aware of the present temporary emergency use of the building to accommodate a rural school whose building recently burned).

Any talk or thought of using this splendid school building or grounds for any purpose, other than for a school, is wholly unwarranted. It could not be lawfully done. Any such design would cause the citizens of Cookeville to rise up in righteous indignation and protest.

This school building was designed by one of the ablest school building architects in the State. It is centrally located, and is the most valuable school building in this section of the State. Why the citizens of Cookeville have permitted no school to be taught in this school building for the past year is a mystery to many of our citizens.

The present building and the two preceding buildings, which occupied the same site, and the beautiful school grounds, are enshrined in the hearts of thousands of our citizens. It is to be hoped that those officials who are charged with the duty and responsibility, will no longer permit this splendid building to be without a school regularly. (To be Continued).

Pg. 70: Thursday, April 1, 1954: "GUERRILLAS" AND "BUSHWHACKERS" ACTIVE DURING THE CIVIL WAR by Ernest H. Boyd.

The passing of Regiments and armies through Putnam County during the Civil War always aroused great interest and created a great deal of excitement, but their passing through the county was orderly, as a rule, and the extent of the loss occasioned to citizens of the county by them was usually confined to food and to feed taken by foraging parties. It was seldom that citizens were killed when Regiments and Armies were passing through the county, and no enemy forces were encountered.

It was the irregular, unattached companies and bands, generally known as “bushwhackers,” who, on both sides, were responsible for the wanton killings, terrorizing and taking of property in this county. Some of the guerilla Captains and their companies operated in two different capacities, in that they operated independently as irregulars a portion of the time, while, for shorter periods of time, they would unite their companies or bands with regular armies, as Capt. Champ Ferguson, the noted Confederate guerilla Captain, would at times do.

In this Upper Cumberland section of the State, the most widely known and active Federal guerilla Captains were David (Tinker Dave) Beaty, of Fentress County, who always acted irregularly and never belonged to the regular Army, Elam Huddleston, Rufus Dowdy, Elijah Kogier, William Hathaway, Putty and several others. The first named, David (tinker Dave) Beaty, of Frentress County, was the most active in Fentress, Overton, Putnam, White and Jackson counties. (Clay and Pickett counties were not established until after the Civil War). Beaty and his company called themselves, “Home Guards” and “Federal Scouts.” They never belonged to the regular army while it was operating in this region. The guerilla Captains seldom showed any quarter to a captured soldier of an enemy Company, Capt. Tinker Dave Beaty, the chief Federal guerilla Captain of this Upper Cumberland section, took no prisoners at all. He was the first witness introduced by the prosecution at the military trial of Capt. Champ Ferguson, Confederate guerilla Captain, which military trial was held at Nashville, before a military commission, soon after the close of the Civil War. In the course of his recorded testimony, Beaty stated that his Company never took but one prisoner during the War, that he had himself wounded that prisoner and captured him and that the prisoner escaped, which of course meant that all of the others who were captured by his Company were killed.

Beaty further testified before that military Commission that he didn’t know how many men his Company bushwhacked and killed during the War, but that he supposed that they had killed several hundred men during the War. In his testimony, he dodged the enquiry by saying he supposed “twenty-five or more,” saying that he did not know how many men they bushwhacked and killed.

The most widely known active Confederate guerilla Captains in this section of the State were Captains Champ Ferguson, Scott Bledsoe, Capt. Hamilton and Col. John M. Hughes, all of whom were at times with regular Confederate Armies.

Much has been written about the record of Capt. Champ Ferguson. The most comprehensive book concerning his career was written by Pro. Thurman Sensing, of Vanderbilt University, and published by Vanderbilt University Press of Nashville. It is a reliable and highly interesting book, written by an able historian after a thorough study and investigation of the life of Champ Ferguson and of his war record, and of guerilla warfare in the Upper Cumberland section during the four years of the Civil War. Young people of this county and Upper Cumberland section of the State, as a rule, know very little about the terrible and deadly intensity of the guerilla warfare, during the Civil War in Putnam, Fentress, Overton, White and other counties of this Upper Cumberland area. If they desire to acquaint themselves with this desperately tragic but very important part of the history of our Upper Cumberland section, there are several interesting books which give graphic accounts of it, but I consider Prof. Thurman Sensing’s book, entitled “Champ Ferguson, the Confederate Guerilla,” to be the most comprehensive book on the subject.

Champ Ferguson was born and reared near the Tennessee-Kentucky State line, in Clinton County, Kentucky, across the State line from Fentress, now Pickett County, Tennessee. During the Civil War, he bought a splendid farm, on the Calf Killer river, near the Putnam and White Countyline, just across the county line in White County, which was his farm home during the remainder of his life. After his death, Capt. S. J. Johnson became the owner of the Ferguson farm.

Capt. Champ Ferguson’s grave is in the France grave yard, on the Calf Killer River Road (Sparta-Monterey Highway), near the former Ferguson home. The grave yard is located very near the Putnam-White County line. A tombstone, made of limestone, stands at the head of his grave. The inscription on the tombstone, which as weathered eight-eight years, is still plain. Some of the words of the inscription are misspelled and the workmanship is crude, but it is easily read and is as follows:

“Capt. C. Ferguson  
Born  
Nov. 29<sup>th</sup>, 1821  
Married July 23<sup>rd</sup> 1848  
To Miss Martha Owens  
Clinton County  
Kentucky  
Died  
Oct. 20<sup>th</sup>, 1865”

Each year, hundreds of tourists, and others, stop at the Frances graveyard to see the grave and read the inscription on the tombstone.

After Capt. Ferguson’s widow buried her husband and had the crude tombstone made and place at his grave, she and their sixteen year old daughter moved to what is now Oklahoma, where they had relatives.

One would have to be motivated by extreme War prejudice to excuse, or palliate, the war excesses of Capt. Champ Ferguson, whose War record was similar to that of Capt. Tinker Dave Beaty and other Federal guerilla Captains although Ferguson, at different periods of the War, was with regular Confederate armies, while Beaty’s Company was never connected with a regular Federal Army.

All writers agree that Ferguson did not know the meaning of fear, that he was imbued with boundless courage and that he was master of every situation in which he was involved during the Civil War, but, that he was often guilty of unconscionable cruelty in his treatment of those whom he considered to be his war enemies, most fair minded persons will admit.

Capt. Hamilton and Capt. Bledsoe, two other Confederate guerilla Captains referred to in this article, were both captured during the War by Federal forces, and, after becoming the prisoners of their captors, they were both killed. They were both devoted friends of Ferguson, and he was deeply affected when he learned of their deaths.

Ferguson’s Company was in the battle of Saltville, VA, on October 2, 1864. A large number of Federal soldiers were captured, many of them being badly wounded, and many of the wounded Federal soldiers who were captured were taken to the Emory and Henry Confederate Hospital at Emory, Virginia, among the number being Lieut. Smith of the 13<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry, who had been badly wounded in the battle of Saltville. On the afternoon of October 7, 1864, Ferguson and about fifteen men of his Company made their way into the Emory and Henry Confederate Hospital and up to the second floor of the hospital, on which floor of the hospital was the room in which Lieut. Smith and two other wounded Federal soldiers, was in one of the beds. He was one of the prosecution witnesses in the military trail of Champ Ferguson at Nashville, just after the close of the war. In his testimony, he stated that Ferguson and another man came into their room and that Ferguson walked to Lieutenant Smith without saying a word, holding a musket in his left hand, and that the man with him stopped directly in front of the witness’s bed, near the door, and that Lieutenant Smith recognized Ferguson as he reached the middle of the floor, and exclaimed, “Champ, is that you?” and that Ferguson did not say anything in reply, but that he went to Lieutenant Smith’s bed, and jerked his gun up in his left hand, and said, “Smith, do you see this?”, and pointed his gun at Smith, and that Smith raised his head as much as he could and said, “Champ for God’s sake, don’t shoot me here,” and at that Ferguson put the gun within about a foot of Smith’s head and snapped three times before the gun went off, and that the ball hit Smith about the side of the forehead, going thorough his head and coming out just behind his ear, and that not a word was said after Smith begged Ferguson not to shoot.

The witness stated that Smith didn’t live a half minute after he was shot, and that the man who was standing by the witness’s bed spoke and said, “Champ be sure your work is well done.” And that both of them went up and examined Smith, and that one of them said, “He is ddd dead,” or something like that, and that the man who stood by the witness’s bed had a revolver in one hand and a carbine in the other. Such, in substance, is a portion of the testimony of that witness contained in the account of the death of Lieut. Smith, in Prof. Thurman Sensing’s book “Champ Ferguson Confederate Guerilla.”

After killing Smith, Ferguson and his men left the hospital, and Dr. L. B. Murfree, of Murfreesboro, TN, who was stationed at the hospital as the surgeon in charge, in a statement afterwards published, said that as Ferguson and his men rode off from the hospital that they shouted, "We have killed the man that killed Hamilton," and Dr. Murfree further said, in his published statement, that afterwards he was told that Lieutenant Smith, whom Champ Ferguson had just killed, had mistreated Ferguson's family; that he made Ferguson's wife undress and marched her before him along the public road in a nude state. The report that Lieut. Smith had so mistreated the wife of Capt. Ferguson is said to have had wide circulation during the war. However, in a statement made after his military trial was over, Ferguson is said to have acknowledged that he killed Lieutenant Smith and that he had a motive in killing him, that Smith captured a number of his men at different times and that he always killed the last one of them, that Smith belonged to the 13<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Regiment and operated around Burksville and that he added that Smith never insulted his wife or daughters, as reported, and that Smith was a relative of his first wife and always treated his family with respect, that Smith was the only man that he killed at or near Saltville and that he was not sorry for killing him. His certain reason for killing Smith will not likely ever be positively known, but many, both during the war and afterwards, believed that Smith had killed the Confederate guerilla Capt. Hamilton, whose home was in what is now Clay County, he being an intimate friend of Ferguson, and that Ferguson had what he considered positive information that Smith had killed Hamilton, after taking him prisoner, and that Ferguson killed Smith in revenge for the killing of Hamilton.

The killing of Lieut. Smith was promptly reported to Gen. Breckenridge who was in command of the Confederate Department of Southwestern Virginia, and Champ Ferguson was arrested, and a court-martial ordered and held, but it was so near the close of the War that nothing more than this was done with him.

The desperation with which these guerilla Captains sought to capture and kill one another is shown, in brief, by the following facts, Capt. Hamilton was captured by Federals and was shot and killed while a prisoner. Capt. Ferguson and his men raided the homes of both Capt. Elam Huddleston and Capt. Rufus Dowdy, in the night time, and killed Capt. Huddleston.

Capt. Dowdy escaped death, when his home was raided by not being at home. Capt. Scott Bledsoe was captured by the Federals in White County and was shot and killed while a prisoner. Capt. Ferguson and his men raided the home of Capt. Elijah Kogier and shot and killed him, Capt. Rufus Dowdy and his men raided the home of Capt. Champ Ferguson, on the Calf Killer River, near the Putnam-White County line, and, not finding Capt. Ferguson at home, they burned his dwelling house, with all of its contents, in the presence of Ferguson's wife and young daughter. Capt. Ferguson and Capt. Beaty frequently raided each other's homes, and several times shot at each other. Capt. William Hathaway, of Liberty, DeKalb County, was regarded by the Confederates of this section as a desperate and dangerous man. Shortly after the close of the War, he was shot dead on the street in Liberty by two of his War comrades, one of them a Federal Captain. It was reported that he was disorderly on the street and that he resisted arrest.

There were numerous other leaders of independent or guerilla bands, on each side, who were continually hunting each other and frequently robbing, terrorizing and killing citizens.

To recite all of the terrible Putnam County guerilla tragedies and outrages of the Civil War would fill several volumes.

Capt. William Carroll Pippin of this county, came to his home for a brief stay, because of the serious illness of members of his family. He was captured by Putty's so called Federal "Home Guards" and, while a prisoner, he was shot in the back and killed by one of Putty's men.

It is known that Capt. Tinker Dave Beaty was shot three times during the War, and that, according to reports made by Federal officers, Capt. Ferguson was wounded twice.

The guerilla leaders were "birds of a feather." Their rule was to "kill first or get killed."



A so called Civil or fratricidal war is the most deplorable kind of war known to history. Such wars divide families and communities, and create strife and enmity which a century cannot reconcile. Let us hope that never again will a Civil War afflict our land.

Only those Putnam Countians who passed through the four years of the Civil War knew its horrors. During that period there were no courts or peace officers in our county and all of the functions of Civil government were suspended, and during the War the Court-House was burned. All of the men physically fit for military service were soldiers, away from their homes and families. Wives and their young children and old and infirm men and women, who were left in the county for four years to exist the best way that they could, endured hardships and privations, the enormity of which their descendants of today cannot conceive. (To Be Continued)

Pg. 75: Thursday 8, 1954: THE CONVICTION, HANGING AND FUNERAL OF CAPT. CHAMP FERGUSON by Ernest H. Boyd.

The closing argument of Judge Advocate Blackman, for the prosecution of Capt. Champ Ferguson, was made before the Military Commission, composed of Federal Officers, at Nashville, on Saturday, September 16, 1865.

The decision of the Military Commission was first transmitted to the General Federal Commander of the District of Middle Tennessee, and published by him in General Military Orders.

The sentence pronounced by the Military Commission read, in part as follows:

“The Court do therefore find the said Champ Ferguson guilty and sentence him to hang by the neck until he is dead at the time and place as the General Commander may order, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring in the sentence.”

On October 10, 1865, General Orders were received from the Federal Headquarters at Murfreesboro, stating that the findings and the sentence of the Military Commission were approved and confirmed.

Capt. Champ Ferguson, the most widely known guerilla commander of the Civil War was to be hanged.

Immediately upon the receipt of the General Orders, the Post Commandant at Nashville, Colonel William R. Shafter, proceeded to the Military Prison in Nashville and read the sentence of the Military Commission to Capt. Champ Ferguson. That Col. Shafter was in later years a noted General of the Spanish American War.

The General Federal Commander of the District of Middle Tennessee decreed that the sentence of death against Capt. Ferguson should be carried in effect on October 20<sup>th</sup>, 1865, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and four o'clock p.m., at Nashville, and it was announced by Col. Shafter that the execution of Ferguson would take place within the walls of the Military Prison and that the execution would not be public, but that some passes to the execution would be issued by him.

When the death sentence of the Military Commission was approved and announced by the General Federal Commander of the District of Middle Tennessee, and effort was made by many prominent Southern citizens to obtain from President Andrew Johnson a pardon for Ferguson, and strong hopes were entertained by those in sympathy with Ferguson, that President Johnson would grant Ferguson a pardon, or at least a commutation of sentence, but they were to be disappointed. At that time President Andrew Johnson was having plenty of troubles of his own with the radical South haters in Congress who wanted to impeach him as President, and he did not grant the application for a pardon for Ferguson. Furthermore, while Andrew Johnson was Military Governor of Tennessee, Capt. Ferguson was very active in his daring exploits, and Military Governor Johnson's efforts to suppress his War operations were wholly unsuccessful, and Ferguson received no friendly intervention from President Johnson, the only official clothed with the power to stay his execution under the sentence of death pronounced by the Federal Military Commission

and approved and confirmed by General Stoneman, the Federal District Commander of the Federal District of Middle Tennessee.

The trial of Ferguson by the Federal Military Commission aroused National interest and was given much publicity by the daily press of the nation.

Each day of the trial, as many spectators attended as could crowd into the court room.

Of course, nearly all of the white inhabitants of Nashville being in sympathy with the Southern Cause during the War, there was a great deal of sympathy for Ferguson upon the part of the residents of Nashville during the Military trial, which found expression in many ways, and evoked bitter resentment by the Federal Judge Advocate. Sympathetic Nashville residents gave him an abundance of good clothing and showed him every possible kindness.

On the morning of the day of execution, detachments of the 15<sup>th</sup> United States Negro Infantry were stationed before the entrance of the prison, an occurrence which greatly provoked the Southerners of Nashville and the Confederates of the entire State. At 10:00 o'clock on that morning there was a large crowd assembled before the prison entrance, trying to obtain passes to see the execution of Ferguson, but most of them failed in the undertaking, as only three hundred passes were issued by Col. Shafter.

A gallows stood inside the prison stockade. The scaffold, stood six steps off the ground. It was about eight feet square and contained a trap door, about four feet square in the center. The trap door could be released by cutting the rope tied over the edge of the floor. A wagon stood at the entrance to the prison, to receive the coffin containing Capt. Ferguson's body, immediately after the hanging had taken place.

On the morning of the day of his execution, Capt. Ferguson made a final statement. It was his last effort to justify his war record in the minds of the people and a denunciation of the methods by which he was brought to trial before the Military Commission. He said: "I surrendered to General Thomas on the letter or order sent to all armed bands, me with the rest. I did not think they would treat me as they have done. I am the same man I was before the War and will be till the last minute of my life. I don't know what men in high office can think of in sending out such men as Colonel Blackburn and others, for the purpose of inducing me to come for the sake of hanging me." He told me I was no worse than the rest and that I should be protected and that he was glad to see me."

"I was a Southern man at the start. I am yet, and will die a Rebel. I believe I was right in all I did. I don't think I have done anything wrong at any time. I committed my deeds in a cool and deliberate manner. I killed a good many men, of course; I don't deny that, but I never killed a man whom I did not know was seeking my life. It is false that I never took any prisoners. I took a great many and after keeping them a while paroled them. I tried to prove this during my trial but they would not give me time to do it. I had always heard that the Federals would not take me prisoner, but would shoot me down, wherever found. That is what made me kill more than I would otherwise have done. They never got a man that belonged to my company or Bledsoe's company but that they killed him, and of course they might expect that I would not miss doing the same thing with their men."

"I repeat that I die a Rebel out and out, and my last request is that my body be removed to White, County Tennessee, and be buried in good Rebel soil."

It was between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning when Champ Ferguson made this his final statement to the press in his cell in the penitentiary. On coming from the cell, Col. Shafter requested Mrs. Ferguson and daughter, who had been with Ferguson during the morning, to take their final leave of their husband and father. It is said to have been a most painful scene that brought tears to the eyes of all who witnessed it.

Martha Ferguson, the wife, grasped her husband's hand and gave him a last loving, farewell look, and then turned away and gave herself to the awful anguish of her heart. The daughter, Ann Ferguson, a beautiful girl, only sixteen years of age, then approached her father, who opened wide his arms to receive her, and

her head fell on his breast. They stood in that position without speaking, and when the last bitter word of command to part was given, the grief stricken daughter, only daughter of Champ Ferguson, shrieked, "Farewell my poor, poor papa.: The mother and daughter then retired to a brick building adjoining the prison."

"After bidding his wife, and daughter farewell, Ferguson turned to the executioner who had the ropes, and asked if he must be tied. On being informed that it was required, he calmly folded his hands behind his back and was tied at the elbows and wrists. The guards then formed on either side of him. With the Rev. R. F. Bunting, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville, in front, and Capt. Dykeman, Post Provost Marshal, on one side, and Col. Shafter, Post Commandant on the other side. Ferguson entered the prison yard with a firm step and walked with head erect about one hundred and fifty yards to the scaffold, which was surrounded by a hollow square of Federal soldiers. Without the least sign of fear and with entire outward composure, Ferguson passed by the coffin which had been placed near the scaffold, and he ascended the steps to the platform, where he took his position upon the drop. Standing there, he calmly observed the assembled audience and nodded to several acquaintances he saw in the crowd.

Mr. Rodgers, a well known Nashville newspaper man, who was present, in writing of his impressions of the occasion, said that Ferguson appeared "like a man who was about to make a speech on some leading topic, and had simply paused to refresh his memory." Ferguson was then dressed in a new black suit of clothes and a white shirt, furnished by ladies of Nashville, whom the Federal Judge Advocate in his closing argument in the Military trial had referred to as "ladies of the South." Standing, neatly dressed and apparently in splendid health and entirely composed, Ferguson made an impressive appearance as he listened to Col. Shafter reread the charges and specifications upon which he was tried and the sentence of the Military Court approved by General Stoneman, the Federal District Commander. When Col. Shafter had concluded the reading of the sentence, he said, "In accordance with the sentence I have read you, Champ Ferguson, I am going to have you executed." Without showing the least emotion, and with iron nerve and his countenance composed, firm and determined, Ferguson said in reply, "I am ready to die."

Dr. Bunting then offered an impressive prayer, invoking the blessings of God upon the man who was about to die. Ferguson was deeply affected by the prayer of the minister and tears glistened on his cheeks, Colonel Shafter then spoke kindly to Ferguson and expressed the hope to Ferguson that he had no hard feelings toward the officers or any others who were performing the painful duty imposed upon them, to which Ferguson replied that he had none and thanked them for their kindness.

Colonel Shafter then asked Ferguson, if he had any remarks to make, to which Ferguson replied that he had plenty to say if he only knew how to say it. But he only requested that his body be placed in the coffin toward which he nodded, and turned over to his wife to be taken to White County, saying "I don't want to be buried in such soil as this."

The cap was then drawn over Ferguson's face, and Colonel Shafter asked him, "have you anything further to say?" Ferguson replied he did not. Colonel Shafter then motioned to the executioner to take his post, when Ferguson exclaimed in a clear and distinct voice, "Lord, have mercy on my soul." As these words fell from his lips, the executioner, with one blow of a hatchet, cut the rope which held the drop, and the trap fell, and Capt. Champ Ferguson, the most noted guerilla commander of the Civil War, was a dead man.

After Ferguson's execution, his body was placed in the coffin that had been provided and the coffin was placed in the wagon in which his wife and daughter had made their trip to Nashville, and they at once started back to their home, on the Calf Killer River, very near the White and Putnam county line, but just over the county line in White County.

Who can conceive of the anguish of soul of the heart broken wife and daughter of Champ Ferguson as they drove the wagon containing his remains from Nashville to their home on the Calf Killer River. What a terrible experience that journey of about one hundred miles must have been for them, but they were determined to comply with his request to be buried in the France graveyard which was in sight of their home. It is said that the largest assemblage that ever attended a funeral and burial service in the Calf Killer valley was the one present at the funeral and burial of Champ Ferguson in the France graveyard, very near

the Putnam and White county line. The people of that region were friends of Champ Ferguson. He and his men had often been their only source of protection. Ferguson's wife was devoted to him during his life and she was faithful to his last request. Immediately after the burial of her husband, she had made and placed at his grave a tombstone made of native limestone. As a part of the inscription on the tombstone which she placed at the head of her husband's grave, she had carved upon it the words "married July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1848 to Miss Martha Owens, Clinton County, Kentucky." The first inscription on the tombstone is "Capt. C. Ferguson born Nov. 29<sup>th</sup>, 1821" and the closing inscription is "Died Oct. 20<sup>th</sup>, 1865." The inscriptions which she had carved on the tombstone attested her pride in being the wife of Champ Ferguson and that he was a Captain.

Soon after the execution of Ferguson, his wife sold their farm on the Calf Killer river and she and her daughter moved to Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, where they had relatives living.

No one in this section in so far as I have learned, knows about the careers of either Mrs. Ferguson or her daughter after their removal to Indian Territory. No doubt they were anxious to get entirely away from the region in which they had experienced so much trouble and anxiety.

There was practically no difference in the methods, purposes and characters of Champ Ferguson and the Federal guerilla Captains with whom he was at war so much of the time during the Civil War. They were "birds of a feather."

No fair minded person would attempt to justify their unconscionable acts. Between them it was a matter of "kill your enemy first, or be killed."

If my articles concerning Capt. Champ Ferguson, and the guerilla warfare that raged in this Upper Cumberland section during the Civil War, have aroused interest in them, I trust that those who are interested will fully inform themselves by reading the well written book "Champ Ferguson Confederate Guerilla," the author of the book being the well known historian Thurman Sensing. The book was published by the Vanderbilt University Press. It is a book of gripping interest and is an accurate and dependable account of the subjects with which it deals. Our people, and especially our young people, should not be unformed concerning important facts of the history of our county and section of the State.

We owe it to the memory of our grandparents to inform ourselves concerning the horrors of the Civil War through which they passed. A war in which so many residents of our county lost their lives and all others suffered awful privations and hardships.

Pg. 80: Thursday, April 15, 1954: SOME INCIDENTS AND CUSTOMS OF EARLY PIONEER DAYS IN COUNTY by Ernest H. Boyd.

The religious life of the early pioneers of Putnam County is perhaps the brightest aspect of our county's pioneer history.

The church was the social community center of every pioneer settlement.

In every church congregation there was a talented song leader who knew numerous long meter and short meter tunes. All of the pioneers, men, women and children, enjoyed singing and heartily took part in the congregational singing. Hymn books were not then so plentiful and the minister would announce two lines of a hymn from a small thick old time Hymn book and the entire congregation would then sing it, then the minister would announce the next two lines of the hymn which would be sung by the congregation, and this would continue through the entire hymn. That kind of singing was called "lining the hymn." It was engaged in at all early preaching services and at funerals.

The camp meeting was both the greatest religious and social event of the early pioneers. Pioneer families from many early settlements came together for a two weeks camping experience at the camp meetings where they all became acquainted, learned the current happenings and general news from each other, and enjoyed the period of religious fellowship. Many young pioneer married couples formed each others

acquaintance at the camp meetings. The pioneers attached much more importance to religious singing than people generally do now. The pioneers in singing the old religious hymns and songs found a joyous expression of their simple, undoubting religious faith. The little children of the pioneers were early taught to sing. Singing schools and community singings were frequent and important social events in every early pioneer settlement.

The pioneer preachers were held in high esteem. They received very scant, if any, material remuneration for their services. They were sincere, consecrated men with a great unselfish passion for instructing people as to their religious duties and life. Their controlling motive was to do good, and they exerted a powerful influence over the pioneer families and pioneer life. The great good accomplished by the early pioneer preachers cannot be too highly appreciated. There are some Putnam County residents yet living who can remember some of those pioneer ministers who labored so faithfully, unselfishly effectively in pioneer days in this county, among these pioneer preachers being Jesse E. Hickman, Stephen Davis, Austin H. Morgan, Henry Johnson, Dr. John L. Dillard, William Dillard, John H. Kittrell, T. J. Clouse, M. Judd, William P. Smith, M. N. Ford, A. H. Reams, J. J. Ellis, Joseph B. Allison, M. W. Sweringin, Corder Stone, J. K. Lansden, William Jared, Jesse L. and Elisha G. Sewell, J. L. Myers, Thomas G. Smith, M. R. Chilcut, Abraham Ford, Nathan Judd, Braxton Hunter, Jesse Brown, Alex Byers, T. R. Donson, F. E. Elrod, Garland Kuykendall, James T. Williams, G. B. Brown, J. H. Grime, Thomas Kittrell, J. M. Stewart and numerous others.

**TAN YARDS:** From early pioneer days, until about forty years ago, there were numerous tanneries, usually called tan yards, in Putnam County. Before the Civil War, almost every community had a tan yard. Among the large and widely known Putnam County tanneries were those of Nathan Judd, near Cookeville; J. W. Taylor, of the 17<sup>th</sup> District and the Cookeville tannery, last operated by J. W. Hickey. Tanneries, once so essential and important, in pioneer days, like many other enterprises of the pioneer period, are no longer in operation in Putnam County.

**SOME CHANGES:** There have been numerous changes in table menus since early pioneer days. Some of the most usual items of diet in early pioneer days are not seldom included in the family bill of fare.

In early pioneer days, practically none of our now usual grocery store cereals were to be had in this county, nor in other pioneer sections. The most common cereal substitute of pioneer families was corn meal mush, which was regularly made and enjoyed in every pioneer home. Many young people today have never seen nor tasted corn meal mush. It is a nutritious and palatable food.

In early pioneer days it was often impossible for pioneer families to obtain coffee and for a warm and delightful drink in the place of coffee at meals, they drank sassafras tea. All of the members of pioneer families drank it because they liked it. They also regarded it as of medicinal value. Mothers brewed it not only for meals, but also for a Spring tonic, "to thin the blood," and the children drank it for pleasure. It is a satisfying, tangy tea, with a distinctive, tempting aromatic quality.

An enterprising town in Missouri recently served sassafras tea as a coffee substitute at a banquet, with the unexpected result that it immediately found itself in the national news and in business. More orders came to that Missouri town for sassafras roots than could be handled.

Could it be that there are people in Putnam County, or in the United States, who don't know the taste of sassafras tea? It is hard to realize how woefully underprivileged our urban population has become.

The American Indians were the first people to learn about this luxuriant tea. Sassafras tea was America's first beverage. Long before teas from Brazil was introduced into this continent, sassafras tea was a popular drink as well as a medicinal one. Sassafras tea became famous in Europe as a cure-all before the first settlers from Europe came to what is now the United States.

As early as 1574 a noted Spanish physician wrote highly laudatory articles about sassafras tea in a book entitled "Joyful News Out of the New Found World." In his book he related how Indians in Florida

brought sassafras roots to the Spanish settlers and taught them how to make sassafras tea, and he ascribed wonderful medicinal value to it.

The English heard of sassafras, which they referred to as a "Marvelous tree," and they sent explorers to Eastern North America to find it. As early as 1584 a party of Englishmen searched for the sassafras tree on the shores of what is now North Carolina. Before our first colony settled at Jamestown, an expedition had been sent to Virginia with the sole purpose of gathering sassafras. Later it was exported from Jamestown to London by Capt. John Smith.

The sassafras tree grows from Massachusetts to Florida, and west as far as Kansas. It is a larger tree in the South than in the North. In Autumn it is one of the most beautiful of forest trees with leaves turning golden, scarlet and purple. It has shiny blue berries on coral stems. It carries all of the colors of the tabernacle-blue, purple, scarlet and gold.

We are being urged by many to drink sassafras tea because of the prevailing high cost of coffee. Their urge that we "switch to Sassafras tea" is not without merit. The children of the early pioneers were partly raised on sassafras tea and they were sturdy men and women. Those who require a hot drink for breakfast and supper and have never tasted sassafras tea can easily give it a trial, as there is an abundance of sassafras in all parts of Putnam County and throughout Tennessee.

**A NOTED MINISTER AND AUTHOR OF RELIGIOUS BOOKS: Rev. John Harmon Nichols** was born in the 11<sup>th</sup> Civil District of Putnam County on September 23, 1840. He was one of the eleven children of **David Henry Nichols and wife Elizabeth Ann Jared Nichols.**

His education was obtained in the schools of his section of the county and at Bloomington Seminary, an early private school of which Garland Kuykendall was principal, located at Bloomington Springs. He was a student in that school at the outbreak of the Civil war, and volunteering he joined Capt. H. H. Dillard's Company in June 1861, the first Putnam County company of confederate soldiers to enter military service. He was desperately wounded in the battle of Murfreesboro and rendered a cripple for life. After teaching school for awhile, he joined the Tennessee Conference of the Southern Methodist Church in October 1865 and was ordained to the full work of the ministry and for forty years thereafter he was continuously engaged as a pastor in the Tennessee Methodist Conference, with the exception of three years when he served as pastor in Alabama.

During the ministry he wrote sixteen religious books and pamphlets, his last book being his autobiography. Stocks of all of the books and pamphlets written by him are still kept for sale in Methodist book stores. More than 425,000 copies have been sold. For many years he was one of the most widely known ministers of the Tennessee Methodist Conference. He was a man of rare native ability and marked originality and forcefulness. Two of his brothers, **Rev. Jasper Nichols** and **Rev. B. B. Nichols**, were also Methodist ministers, as was his brother-in-law, **Rev. G. D. Byrne.**

**REV. J. H. GRIME: Rev. J. H. Grime** was born in Putnam County near Cookeville, July 29, 1851. He was a son of John and Lois Smith Grime. His father was a prominent pioneer settler of the 8<sup>th</sup> District of Putnam County. He was educated in the public schools of Putnam County and the Round Lick High School at Watertown. He was a close student all of his life and much of his education was obtained at home. He was ordained as a Baptist minister in 1876 and continued actively in the ministry until his death in old age. He served many pastorates in Middle Tennessee and some in Kentucky. He was an able preacher and writer. He wrote several religious books and pamphlets. He was the author of "History of Middle Tennessee Baptist," a book of wide circulation among Tennessee Baptists. Some of his other books are "Hereditary Depravity," "Close Communion and Baptists." He edited the "Baptist Freeman." He was associated editor of the "Baptist Helper." He was field editor of the "Baptist and Reflector" for two years. His last years were spent on his farm near Lebanon, Tennessee. He was an uncle of Rev. Sam Edwards, a former long time pastor of the First Baptist Church of Cookeville, and of Mrs. Jeff Gentry of Cookeville.

PROF. THOMAS A. HEAD: **Prof. Thomas A. Head** was for many years, and until shortly before his death in old age, a most capable teacher in Putnam County Schools. He was a scholarly, well informed man and was a regular contributor to magazines, and historical publications. He was the author of "History of the 16<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Confederate Regiment," in which he served throughout the Civil War. This book is ably and accurately written in a most interesting style, and all who had relatives in the 16<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Confederate Regiment should own a copy of the book.

Pg. 83: Thursday, April 22, 1954: A GREAT POLITICAL SPEAKING IN COOKEVILLE IN THE YEAR 1872 by Ernest Huston Boyd.

The most historic, acrimonious, intensely personal and exciting political speaking that ever took place in Putnam County was in the summer of 1872, when former President Andrew Johnson, Congressman Horace Maynard, and Col. John H. Savage, a former Congressman and gallant officer in both the Mexican and Civil wars, spoke to several thousand people in Cookeville. The speaking took place in the Court-House yard. At that time, Tennessee was to elect a Congressman from the state at Large. Former President Andrew Johnson that year made his noted "vindication race" as an independent candidate for Congressman from the state at Large. The Democratic State Convention nominated Gen. G. F. Cheatham, a gallant Confederate Major General, who was held in high esteem. The Republican State Convention nominated Horace Maynard, a Republican orator who had served five terms in Congress, from the Knoxville District.

Gen. Cheatham, the democratic nominee, was a popular Civil War General but as a political campaign speaker he was far out matched by Johnson and Maynard. He did not attend the Cookeville speaking, but he was represented in that speaking by Col. John H. Savage, of McMinnville, who, before the Civil War, had represented this the Fourth, Congressional District in Congress for four terms and had served with great bravery as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Mexican War and as Colonel of 16<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Confederate Regiment in the Civil War. Many Mexican War veterans and Confederate soldiers of Putnam County, and of the other counties of the Fourth Congressional, District, had served in Col. Savage's Regiments in either or both the Mexican War and the Civil War, and they entertained for him a deep attachment. Of course, Gen. Cheatham knew this, and it was fortunate for him that Col. Savage, who was a bitter political enemy of both Johnson and Maynard, served in Cheatham's stead in the Cookeville speaking. Col. Savage was an able and bold speaker of unbounded moral and physical courage.

Before the Civil War, Andrew Johnson had been one of the most prominent democratic leaders of Tennessee. He had served ten years as Congressman from the First Congressional District, from 1842 to 1852, and in each of his five races for Congress he had defeated a Whig candidate of outstanding prominence. As the democratic candidate for Governor, he defeated Gustavus A. Henry, his Whig opponent, in 1853, and **Merideth P. Gentry** were both great orators of National reputations. Henry was called the "Eagle Orator," a complimentary title which he fairly deserved. Gentry had made a great reputation as a member of Congress. John Quincy Adams had pronounced him to be "the greatest natural orator in Congress." Andrew Johnson, instead, was the plainest of democrats, but he was a powerful Tribune of the plain people. Born in poverty, the death of his father made it necessary for the County Court to bind him out to service at the age of ten years. He was, accordingly, apprenticed to a tailor, but his proud and confident spirit could not endure his apprenticed servitude, and he ran away from his master when about the age of sixteen. His education was entirely neglected in his youth. He never had the privilege of attending school a single day in his life.

He learned to read without the instruction of a school teacher, and further tuition was under the direction and with the assistance of his capable wife, whom he married when he was only nineteen years old, whose instruction he received while earning their support as his tailer's bench, in Greeneville, Tennessee. But notwithstanding his early poverty and handicaps, and his lack of educational advantages, he filled every public office within the gift of his people, Alderman, Mayor, Representative, State Senator, Representative State Senator, Representative in Congress, for ten years, Governor of Tennessee for two terms, United States Senator, Military Governor of Tennessee, Vice President and President of the United States, and seven years after the expiration of his term as President, he was again elected United States Senator from Tennessee and died while holding that office. He was a slave owner and supported John C. Brackenridge for President in 1860, but he opposed secession. He was serving as United States Senator from Tennessee

at the outbreak of the Civil War, having been elected to that office in 1857, upon the expiration of his second term as Governor. As a United States Senator, he opposed the secession of the Southern States. He alone of all the Southern United States Senators retained his seat in the United States Senate upon the outbreak of the Civil War. The United States Senators from the Southern States, with the sole exception of Johnson, made farewell speeches proclaiming their loyalty to the South and withdrew from the Senate. During the first years of the Civil War, Johnson served as Military Governor of Tennessee, and in 1864 he was nominated for Vice President, on the Union ticket with President Lincoln, having been so nominated because he had refused to follow his home State of Tennessee into the Southern Confederacy, and, for the evident purpose of winning support for the ticket from Northern Union democrats, as, before the outbreak of the Civil War, he had been a Nationally known democrat.

To this day, it is a mystery how Andrew Johnson, without any formal education, acquired so much learning. In his speeches and writings, he made no grammatical errors. His speeches in his campaigns and in the National House of Representatives, and in the United States Senate, showed great learning and a splendid knowledge of ancient and modern history, literature, logic mathematics and civil government. He was thoroughly informed concerning the history of the American Revolution, the adoption of the Federal constitution, and the principles of all of the political parties from the founding of the nation. He had no superior in debate. In debates, with many able statesmen and gifted orators in Tennessee and in both branches of the National Congress, he was invincible. His speeches showed a thorough and accurate knowledge of the founding of the United States Government and of the constitution of the United States. He was not a lawyer, but he showed profound lawyer like ability in speaking on the Federal Constitution, constitutional law and judicial principles and decisions. Of course, he was a man of great native ability and forcefulness. He was a most remarkable man. Removed from the political strife and war prejudices of his day, his intellectual stature and remarkable accomplishments are more with the passing of the years.

In the speaking in Cookeville, in 1872, Col. Savage spoke for almost two hours before noon. Maynard spoke first in the afternoon, followed by Johnson, each of them speaking for two hours. The great audience is said to have listened with marked interest for about six hours to their able and fiery speeches, with only a brief noon intermission. War prejudices were then, still very high in this county and section, and every person in attendance at that speaking was a strong partisan of either Cheatham, Maynard, or Johnson.

In the speech of Col. Savage, he declared that he had written an Indictment containing twenty-three counts, against Johnson and Maynard, upon all of which counts he said that they were guilty, and he then proceeded to read his indictment to the great audience, saying "Now I stand before you to read the Indictment of twenty-three counts of high political crimes and misdemeanors, in which I arraign Andrew Johnson as chief criminal, and Horace Maynard as High accessory before and after the fact. In the time allotted me I cannot do more than read these charges, which I believe the people wish to hear answered."

"1. I charge that Andrew Johnson taught the people, before the War, that Federal Government was limited and had no power to coerce a State, but that when he took a notion to ride behind Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, he taught the North a different doctrine, claiming that they had the right to hang every man, woman, and child in the Southern States."

"2. When he now comes to preach to us that the South brought on the War and that the South alone is guilty, and the North innocent, he is entitled to no respect, and states that which the most ignorant man in Tennessee knows to be untrue."

"3. That Lincoln's administration cost the country thirty-three hundred millions of dollars more than double the value of the slave property in America at the commencement of the war."

"4. That Andrew Johnson spent in his administration about sixteen hundred millions of dollars – about as much as the entire slave property in America was worth before the war – and yet he says he is honest and never stole anything (but we have only his word for that)."

"5. That Andrew Johnson spent about as much money in four years as was spent by all the Presidents from Washington to Lincoln."



“6. That there is yet unpaid a debt of about twenty-two hundred millions of dollars, one-third more in value than the value of all the slaves in the county before the war.”

“7. That if we owned the slaves now, and should mortgage them to pay the debt yet unpaid, they could no pay it in a hundred years, if at all.”

“8. To pay this debt, we will require to mortgage all the people of the United States and hold them as hirelings for the next fifty years.”

“9. That we are not now living under the Government of our fathers, except in form. The spirit of liberty breathed into it by our forefathers has departed, and it is rapidly becoming consolidated and becoming a Government of bankers, bondholders, and bayonets.”

“10. No living man in America is so much responsible for this result as Andre Johnson.”

“11. That Andrew Johnson, like the Oracle of Delphi, has never spoken the honest truth to the people, but has always talked to them with a forked tongue.”

“12. That Andrew Johnson is neither a good man nor a great statesman. He has borne no good fruits. He is one who with his mouth draweth nigh unto the people, and calls them with his lips, but heart is filled with ambition and tyranny, and he has always trampled people and Constitution alike under his feet, when they stood in the line of his advancement.”

“13. That his decree of September 30, 1864, as military governor of Tennessee, by which all his political opponents were disfranchised, was an act of power, tyranny and oppression such as no king or emperor of Europe has committed in the last five hundred years, and I sonly equaled by the deeds of Caligula, Nero, and the other despots of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.”

“14. That he was the real author and executor of the disfranchisement Act of Tennessee, by which one hundred thousand of our best citizens were civilly destroyed, and driven from the polls.”

“15. That without law he destroyed the governments, constitutions and laws of the Southern States, and appointed carpetbaggers to rob and reign over them.”

“16. That he spent his life in abusing class legislation, yet his misnamed amnesty proclamation divides the poor Rebels into fifteen different classes.”

“17. In setting aside the Sherman-Johnson treaty, he violated a solemn contract and understanding between warring States, and is the real author of al the woes inflicted upon the South since the war. Such a breach of faith is worse than a thousand perjuries.”

“18. That his misnamed Amnesty Act was a cruel and cunning political device by which he attempted to confiscate and appropriate to his own political use the intellect and property of the South, and make them his political slaves.:

“19. That his oft-repeated declarations made before and after he was President, that “traitors must be punished and impoverished, their property confiscated, their social power destroyed and public opinion so molded as to put them down in the judgment of the world” is a sentiment so cruel and inhuman as to be without a parallel in history. It is only for writers of fiction for such extreme wickedness to be imagined.”

“20. That he opposed your penitentiary system for thirty years without making more than one practical suggestion or substitute for it, and that one is of such character that any man approving it ought to be sent to the penitentiary for life.”

“21. That he hanged Mrs. Surratt in violation of the common law of England and America, and the Constitution of the United States and every State in the Union. His friends may plead for mercy, but he is without defense. If I had him before an honest jury of whites, with Judge Fite, or any other able judge of Tennessee, with the question of venue waived, I could hang him as easy as I hanged John Presswood for the murder of Mrs. Billings.”

“22. That he is neither a first nor a second Washington. His name cannot be written among those of great and good men of the men of the world. He must take his place in history among demagogues and tyrants who have flattered, deceived and betrayed mankind. Pisastratus, Caligula, Nero, Robespierre, Danton, Titus Oates and such characters are his compeers in history.”

“23. He is a man “whose character is marked by every act which may define a tyrants, and is unfit to be ruler of a free people,” or to represent Tennessee in Congress.” (Col. Savage’s “Indictment” of Johnson received much publicity throughout the South.)

“Gentlemen, these are the charges I make against Andre Johnson. He has been attempting to bolster up his sinking reputation by grasping at every office within his reach, but in this case he will fail and he is bound to be sent to his home in Greeneville.”

The result of that contest, for Congressman from the State at large, was the election of Horace Maynard, the republican nominee. Johnson received sufficient support from his old time democratic friends throughout the State to cause such a division in the democratic vote as to defeat General Cheatham, the democratic nominee. The vote of each candidate in the State was as follows: Maynard, 80,822; Cheatham, 63,976; Johnson, 37,902.

Johnson was defeated, as he no doubt expected to be, but his candidacy afforded him the opportunity to make his “vindication speech: throughout the State. A few years later, in 1875, a hard-fought and long drawn out contest, in the General Assembly for United States Senator, in which there were several democratic candidates. Johnson received enough support from his old time democratic friends, with the support of the republican members, to elect him, and his ambition was satisfied, but after serving only a few months of his term, he died of a cerebral hemorrhage on July 31, 1875, at the age of 67, and in accordance with his request, he was buried on a high eminence overlooking his home town of Greeneville, which town had been his home from his youth. A stately and imposing monument marks his grave. His old tailor shop, in Greeneville, is preserved as a State museum and shrine.

Horace Maynard, the victor in the 1872 Congressional race, afterwards served both as Post Master General of the United States and American Ambassador to Turkey.

The Judge Fite mentioned in Col. Savage’s “Indictment” was Judge S. M. Fite, of Carthage, a brother of Judge John A. Fite, who was later, also Circuit Judge of this, the Fifth, Judicial Circuit.

Pg. 88: Thursday, April 29, 1954: THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TENNESSEE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE IN 1915.

Aside from the original establishment and subsequent reestablishment of Putnam County and the location of its permanent County seat, the two most important and outstanding events in the history of Putnam County are the construction of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad through Putnam County and the establishment of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute in Cookeville.

There are many other notable historical events in the history of Putnam County, but these two are of transcendent importance. History teachers in the public schools of Putnam County should permit no pupil under their tuition to fail to be fully instructed concerning these two important events in the county’s history. No one can compute or conceive of the inestimable benefits and advantages which have accrued, and will continue to accrue, to the people of Putnam County from the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad through Putnam County, and the establishment of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute

in Cookeville. To the splendid leading citizens of Cookeville and Putnam County who labored unceasingly and untiringly, through the years, from the founding of Cookeville in 1854 until the establishment of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute in Cookeville in 1915, to secure the establishment of an accredited college in Cookeville, all living Putnam Countians owe a debt of appreciation and gratitude which can never be adequately expressed in words. Most of those fine citizens have now passed to their final rewards, and we cannot now attempt to express to them in words our appreciation of the great services which they rendered to Cookeville and Putnam County, but every son and daughter of Putnam County should know about the great contributions which those men made to the up building, development and progress of Cookeville and Putnam County, and with profound gratitude should never cease to cherish and honor their memory.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, for the young people of Putnam County of today to conceive of Putnam County and Cookeville as they were before the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad through the county, and I doubt whether any resident of Cookeville or Putnam County can now properly evaluate and realize the inestimable benefits and advantages accruing to Putnam County from the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute.

Dixie College was the immediate forerunner of Tennessee Polytechnic Institute. It was a private institution, but its Board of Trustees and many of its leading sponsors were members of the Church of Christ. The citizens of Cookeville, without regard to their religious affiliations, gave their wholehearted financial aid and support to Dixie College.

Dr. Willis B. Boyd, an able educator and minister, was President of Dixie College throughout its history. The first term of Dixie College opened in the Spring of 1912.

On March 11, 1911, the late Mr. and Mrs. Jere Whitson, by a deed of gift, conveyed to Dixie College a valuable and well located tract of land and the erection of a large and well arranged brick college building on the land was immediately begun.

The Act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee establishing the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute and locating it at Cookeville was enacted March 25, 1915 and approved by Governor Tom C. Rye on March 25, 1915 and approved by Governor Tom C. Rye on March 27, 1915, which date is therefore one of the most important dates in the history of Putnam County.

The Tennessee Polytechnic Institute was opened to students on September 14, 1916. The grounds and buildings were those which had belonged to Dixie College, the private educational institution founded in 1911. Seventy-five Thousand Dollars for the purchase of the Dixie College property, and for the erection of two dormitories were appropriated by the Quarterly County Court of Putnam and the City of Cookeville.

From 1916 to 1924, the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute offered work on high school and junior college level only. In 1924, certain departments began offering third-year college work, and in 1927 the State Board of Education authorized the offering, in 1928-29, of a complete four-year college course, the granting of the degree of Bachelor of Science, and the discontinuation of all high school work. The last high school class graduated in 1929 and in that year the first degrees were conferred:

In 1917 the General Assembly appropriated \$100,000.00 for buildings for the institution, but the funds were not made available until 1921, at which time a dormitory for young women was constructed and the Administration Building was enlarged by the addition of an auditorium and two wings for classrooms.

In 1927 a further appropriation of \$150,000.00 for buildings, was made by the General Assembly. The Science Building, Gymnasium, and Central Heating Plant were erected. An appropriation of \$225,000.00 was made by the General Assembly in 1929 for the construction of the Engineering and Home Economics Buildings which were completed in 1931. Since 1941, an Industrial Arts Building, a Foundry, and a Hospital Infirmary have been constructed at an approximate cost of \$115,000.00 and have added materially to the college's facilities. Since 1943, extensive repairs and additions have modernized all of the dormitories and the heating plant.

The General Assemblies of 1945 and 1947 appropriated a total of approximately \$1,000,000.00 in bond funds and emergency funds for a Library Building, a new Women's Gymnasium, an addition to the Heating Plant, together with a wing for a Mechanical Engineering Laboratory, and for major repairs of facilities used in the Veterans Training Program.

The General Assembly of 1949 appropriated and or authorized \$1,150,000 in bonds for additional expansion. Construction of the following units has been completed; a new health and Physical Education Building, two dormitories for men, one dormitory for women, Tech Training School, and a new Field House.

In 1951 an additional appropriation of \$500,000.00 was made for the expansion and remodeling of the college cafeteria into a permanent student union and for a campus improvement project. In 1953 an appropriation of \$300,000.00 was authorized to complete the Tech Union and to begin the remodeling of the old Administration Building.

The Tennessee Polytechnic Institute is the only State supported technical school in Tennessee. The Code of Tennessee (Section 2402) provides that "the function of the Polytechnic Institute shall be to train students in agriculture, trades, and industries, and to prepare teachers for elementary schools and special teachers for vocational subjects." A later order (1927) of the State Board of Education gave added emphasis to the four-year technical and engineering program. All curricula provide for a general cultural education in addition to technical and professional training.

The history and work of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute will be continued in other articles.

Pg. 90: Thursday, May 6, 1954: ESTABLISHMENT OF TENNESSEE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE IN 1915, by Ernest H. Boyd.

While the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute is State college controlled by the State Board of Education as is, therefore, strictly nonsectarian, religious life is fostered and the development of Christian character is encouraged. The Tennessee Polytechnic Institute is co-educational. All regular college courses are open to both men and women.

Cookeville, the site of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, is located on the Tennessee Central Railroad and is the trade and industrial center of the North central part of Tennessee. Paved highways radiate in all directions and bus lines furnish convenient transportation to and from the college for students living anywhere in Tennessee.

Cookeville has a population, including its suburbs, of about ten thousand. The local public schools, churches, civic clubs, business organizations and citizenship generally of Cookeville are cordial in their relation with students, faculty and patrons, and demonstrate their cooperation by their untiring efforts to serve them at all times. No place in the State has a more delightful climate than Cookeville.

The college campus consists of a tract of thirty acres of land made attractive by shrubbery, native trees, and a system of driveways and walks; the college buildings are arranged so as to make a compact and convenient college plant.

The college operates a farm of two hundred and one acres adjacent to the college campus. This college farm has been brought to a high state of cultivation and it serves as a demonstration farm for students of agriculture and for farmers. The dairy and a fine Jersey herd supply the college cafeteria with dairy products.

A college football stadium, constructed and named Overall Field in 1948, has a seating capacity of 8,000 in a stadium-type steel construction building and a well-drained, turtle-back playing field, with the most modern lighting facilities, is one of the best in Tennessee.

Adjoining the college stadium is a large baseball and intramural field with an excellent quarter-mile cinder track of standard design and construction; concrete bleachers are available for spectators.

Modern tennis courts are available for student use.

The athletic fields of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute are second to none in the State. The football stadium is one of the best in the South.

The college Administration Building, consisting of three stories, contains administrative offices, and auditorium, and classrooms for the college Department of Business Administration. It was erected in 1912. In 1912 the present auditorium, and the East and West wings of the building, were added.

The college Engineering Building, a splendid four-story structure completed in 1931, accommodates the departments of Engineering, Mathematics, and Physics. It is located Northwest of the Administration Building.

The Engineering and Industrial Arts Building, a fire proof building, consists of a new front annex to an original structure and is of three story brick and stone construction. It was completed in 1942. Offices and instructional facilities for Industrial Arts are located in this building. The original Engineering and Industrial Arts Shops at the rear is a modern steel building with approximately fifteen thousand square feet of laboratory space for Aircraft Riveting, Forge and Foundry, Machine Shop, Sheet Metal, Welding and Woodworking departments.

A three-story fire proof college Field House Building, located adjacent to the college athletic fields, was completed in September, 1950. It houses all field sports including football, baseball, and track. It contains ample locker rooms, training rooms, and storage space for equipment, as well as offices for the coaching staffs and the business offices of the Tennessee Tech Athletic Association.

The college Foundry, completed in 1942, is located immediately behind the Industrial Arts Building. It is equipped with a modern forge and foundry shop.

In 1948-49, the first unit of the new Memorial Health and Physical Education Building was completed with the construction of a women's gymnasium, a swimming pool, and a large stage adjacent to the old gymnasium which has subsequently been razed. In February 1951, the new front units, consisting of a gymnasium seating five thousand for basketball, class rooms, offices, apparatus rooms, hand ball courts, and an intramural gymnasium were completed. This new construction completes an enormous building that provides Tennessee Tech with one of the outstanding facilities for health and physical education in the South.

The college Home Management Residence is a modern home, constructed in 1952. It is under the direction of the college department of Home Economics for students specializing in Home Economics. Modern equipment and facilities are available each quarter for eight students and a faculty supervisor in the actual operation and management of a home.

A modern fireproof college library building, constructed, of stone and brick, was completed during the summer of 1949.

The library reading rooms are acoustically treated to reduce noise to a minimum.

The ground floor of the college library building contains the periodical room, the reserve reading room, the receiving room, and an auditorium with a seating capacity of three hundred. On the main floor are the main reading room, the browsing room, offices for the librarians, and the cataloging room. The top floor, which is air-conditioned and indirectly lighted, contains a faculty reading room, a curriculum laboratory, a bindery, two seminars, an exhibit room, and two offices.

The steel stacks, in which several carrels are located, have a capacity of 125,000 volumes. Access to the several levels of stacks is by elevator and stairs.

The Library reading rooms have a combined seating capacity of six hundred.

The college library now contains approximately fifty-three thousand volumes, cataloged according to the Dewey Decimal system. Serial publications of many societies and institutions, and selected lists of State and Federal publications, and more than four hundred periodicals, are received regularly.

The bell and clock tower contains a system of carillon bells, (twenty-five bells arranged for two full chromatic octaves) used for special occasions and concerts. In addition, an illuminated master clock is equipped with a Westminster chime strike and a program instrument which synchronizes all class bells in the other buildings on the campus.

The college library building is generally regarded, by those who have seen all of the college library buildings in the State, as being the most valuable, beautiful and well appointed college library building in Tennessee. (To be continued in other articles).

Pg. 92: Thursday, May 13, 1954: THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TENNESSEE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE CONTINUED, by Ernest H. Boyd.

The Science Building, completed in 1929, is a fireproof structure of three stories, and is located west of the Administration Building. It is planned for the sciences and has well-equipped laboratories and lecture rooms.

The Science Building Annex was completed in 1947. It contains classrooms and offices for the instructors.

The Tech Union Building, completed in 1954, consists of a complete remodeling of the former Home Economics Building, built in 1930, plus two new wings, an expansion which more than doubles the size of the original Home Economics Building. The cafeteria with its new dining hall, a student bookstore, recreation rooms, post office, and offices for student activities and college publications are housed in this building.

The Home Economics Department is located on the second floor. The foods and dietetics laboratories, private kitchen and dining room, with pantry and storage rooms, are in the North end of the building. A clothing laboratory, an art room, and laboratories equipped for home nursing and child care are also available. The West Annex was completed in 1947 and has subsequently been remodeled as an instructional building with additional classrooms and offices for certain departments.

The splendid men's dormitories are among the best of any college in the State. The Men's Quadrangle is a design intended eventually to comprise a group of six dormitory units. One half of the projects, now containing four units housing three hundred men, was completed in 1951.

A separate study room is provided for each bedroom, and each dormitory unit also contains lounges, recreational rooms, a laundry, and supervisor's quarters.

Dixie Court, constructed in 1946, consists of six substantial dormitories enclosing a hexagonal court. These units accommodate 250 men.

In September, 1950, a new building for Tennessee Tech's teacher-training program was provided by the construction of a \$125,000.00 addition to the Seventh Street Elementary School conveyed to the college by Putnam County. Modern classrooms for eight grades, offices, a health clinic, a cafeteria, library, and band rooms are available in this unit.

A nursery school, constructed in 1953 adjacent to the Home Management Residence, is operated by the school of Home Economics in the area of Child Development. Special equipment and facilities provide a

“child’s world” for children between the ages of two and five. This project is under professional supervision with additional student assistants enrolled for this special work.

Tennessee Tech’s Women Dormitories are among the best of any college in the South. East Hall, a dormitory accommodating eighty young women, was erected in 1916. It is located in the central part of the college campus and is equipped with modern conveniences.

South Hall, a dormitory erected in 1921 and accommodating ninety students, is located at the South end of the college campus. It is a modern four story building.

In 1951 a new wing, New South Hall, was constructed which added a second half to South Hall. This addition is designed to house one hundred and twenty young women and is splendidly equipped.

West Hall was erected in 1916. It will accommodate eighty women and it is also located in the central part of the college campus.

Well-furnished reception halls are provided in each of the dormitories. Ordinarily only two students occupy a room.

Tennessee Tech has ample facilities for married students. Tennessee Tech Apartment Colony consists of eight buildings which contain eight apartments each. This project will accommodate sixty-four veterans’ families.

The college Hospital Infirmary, completed in 1944, is a modern two-story fireproof building of brick and reinforced concrete construction. It has accommodations for twenty hospital beds, a dispensary, large storage rooms in the basement, examination and treatment rooms, nurses’ quarters, a diet kitchen, guest and reception rooms, and two isolation wards.

In 1951 four apartment buildings were completely remodeled for use by the Signal Corps Unit of ROTC. An administration building, classrooms, laboratories, a rifle range, arms room, supply and storage facilities utilize sixteen thousand square feet of floor space in this center, adjacent to a new drill field.

The college Book Store and Post Office is a great convenience to the college students. The college bookstore, maintained for the convenience of the students, is located in the Tech Union Building. All books, stationery, pens, pencils, and other articles needed in school work may be purchased in the college bookstore.

The college post office has lock box and general delivery facilities for the entire student body.

The college heating Plant and Steam Laboratory are among the best to be found in any Tennessee college. The heating plant was erected in 1929. It is equipped with three high-pressure boilers, a concrete stack one hundred and twenty feet high, and steam lines housed in concrete tunnels. In 1944, the plant was modernized with the installation of new boilers, stokers, and a railway siding with a dumping trestle. In 1948, a new wing was added which doubled the total capacity.

In 1949 an additional wing was added on the North side of the Heating Plant, making facilities available for a modern laboratory in Mechanical Engineering. Classroom and office space is also available in this unit.

The college cafeteria is located in the Tennessee Tech Union Building. The menu and prices are arranged so that the cost may be kept within the minimum expenses listed for the students.

The Tennessee Tech President’s home is a modern brick building located in a beautiful grove Northeast of the Administration Building.

The college dairy plant consists of two barns, a milking barn and a breeding and feeding barn, both constructed in 1948, and a completely equipped milkhouse.

Two modern farm houses accommodate the staff members connected with the management and operation of the college farm.

A machinery barn, 30 by 120 feet, is used for storage of machinery, seed storage, and tobacco curing.

A Maintenance Building, completed in 1948, is a fireproof building 52 by 92 feet, constructed of concrete blocks and brick. Complete shop facilities and storage are provide for the general operation and maintenance of the college's physical plant. (To be continued).

Pg. 94: Thursday, May 20, 1954: FIRST CENTURY REVELS RECORD OF PROGRESS FOR CITY, COUNTY by Ernest H. Boyd.

(Editors Note: Judge Boyd, former county school teacher, county superintendent, chancellor, present U. S. Commissioner and well known attorney is the best living authority on the history of Cookeville and Putnam County. Readers are urged to follow his historical column weekly in the Herald.)

It is impossible, in a brief article, to satisfactorily review or summarize the steady progress of Putnam County since early pioneer days, - to do so would require volumes.

In attempting a review of the past one hundred years of the history of Putnam County, it will be impossible to do more than very briefly refer to some of the outstanding events in the county's history.

Of course, the first important event in the county's history was the coming of the early pioneers. The first permanent white settlers of what is now Putnam County commenced establishing their homes about 1790, and they came in increasing numbers during the succeeding fifty years. Of course many pioneers came from 1840 to 1855, but the greater portion of them came form 1790 to 1840. The early emigrants usually came directly from either Virginia or North Carolina. Some came form other States, and a considerable number came from the earlier settled sections of East Tennessee.

The early pioneers commenced settling in different sections of what is now Putnam County at the same time, or at the same time, or at about the same time, and it is not known when, where, and by whom, the first permanent white settlement in what is now Putnam County was made. It would be interesting to know the name of the first permanent white settler of what is now no likelihood what we of today, will ever learn his name or the location of his pioneer home. The names of different early pioneer settlers who emigrated to what is now Putnam County from 1790 to 1805, and the locations of their pioneer homes, is known. We know that some of the first pioneer settlers located, at about the same time, in the Western, Central and Eastern portions of what is now Putnam County.

The early pioneer period of the county's history is intensely interesting. That was the period in which the pioneer homes were built and the farms of the pioneers were cleared, when the first roads were made, the first churches and school buildings erected, and the county redeemed from the wild beasts and Indians. The manner of life, customs, difficulties, hardships, deprivations and handicaps of the early pioneer families, as well as their pleasures, advantages and social life, is a most interesting chapter in the county; history.

**Many of the early pioneers of what is now Putnam County were Revolutionary War soldiers, who located their Revolutionary War grants in this county.**

**This county furnished its quota of soldiers in the War of 1812 and in the Mexican War.**

CIVIL WAR:

The history of Putnam County during the Civil War would fill volumes, Putnam County furnished more Confederate soldiers than there were legal voters in the county in 1860, and, in addition, furnished three entire Companies of Federal soldiers and a number of soldiers to other Federal Companies. This county suffered all of the horrors and hardships of the four years of that War, during which all functions of civil



government in the county were suspended, and there were no Courts held, no county offices functioning, no civil peace officers, and even the County Court House was burned, - a period when wanton killings, assassinations, robbery, arson, and terrorizing were the order of the day.

The rebuilding and reconstruction period, following the close of the Civil War, is an important epoch of the country's history, one which should never be effaced from the memory of the descendants of the men and women of that period, who, impoverished and exhausted by their sufferings during the Civil War, heroically set themselves to the task of rebuilding burned homes, barns, business houses and fences, and, with many handicaps, resuming the labors of normal living, with their live stock gone, and without money to replenish their losses.

We should cherish the public spirit and patriotism of the early pioneer leaders who labored for and obtained the original establishment of Putnam County in 1842, and who, undaunted by an adverse Court holding which annulled the original establishment of the county, persisted in their efforts to secure its re-establishment until success crowned their undertaking, with "the re-establishment of Putnam County in 1854.

In recalling the many important factors which have contributed to the progress and development of Putnam County during the past one hundred years, we realize that they are so numerous that only mere reference to the most important ones can be made in a brief article like this one. In enumerating them, we would begin with the confident claim that, in the main, the early pioneers of this county were of a worthy and superior class. They were intelligent, patriotic, God fearing, law abiding, industrious, home loving men and women. They were deeply interested in the religious and educational welfare of their communities and county. Their descendants owe to them an inexpressible debt of gratitude and appreciation. Our county, throughout its history has had splendid leadership. A spirit of progress and advancement has always characterized the leadership of our county.

Our county owes much to its early institutions of higher learning. We should never cease to hold in grateful appreciation the part played in the early history of our county by Andrews College, Washington Academy, Bloomington Seminary, and Bloomington College. They attested the deep interest of the early residents of our county in the education of their children.

#### RAILROAD GREATEST INDUSTRIAL EVENT:

The building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad to Cookeville to Monterey in 1893, was, of course, the greatest industrial event in the history of our county. The benefits and advantages accruing to our county, and to this entire Upper Cumberland area, from the construction of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad through our county can never be adequately evaluated. To its construction, we are indebted for the subsequent growth and progress of Cookeville, and also for the founding of the towns of Monterey, Algood, Baxter, and Double Springs, and the villages of Buffalo Valley, Silver Point, Boma and Brotherton. We should never forget the many years of persistent effort and hard work upon the part of the leading citizens of Cookeville and Putnam County to secure the construction of a railroad through Putnam County. They rendered a public service of inestimable value.

The building of the splendid State and Federal highways through our county has been of wonderful benefit to our county. The construction of U.S. Highway 70 North through Putnam County was one of the major factors in the progress and development of our county, and the other improved highways of our county are of great value and benefit.

Aside from the establishment and re-establishment of Putnam County and the location of its permanent county seat, the two most important events in the history of Putnam County are the construction of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad through the county, and establishment, in 1915, of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute in Cookeville. There are many other notable historical events in the history of Putnam County, but these are of transcendent importance. The importance and benefits conferred upon Putnam County by the establishment, in our country, of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, one of the greatest of our State colleges, cannot be overestimated.

Another event of major importance in the history of our county was the establishment, in 1910, of Baxter Seminary, in Baxter. Under the thirty years of the presidency of Dr. Harry L. Upperman, this splendid institution of learning has made a contribution to the educational progress and development of our county and State, the value of which cannot be too highly computed. It is a widely known school, and its patronage is not confined to Tennessee. Its president, Dr. Harry L. Upperman, is one of the most widely known and popular educators of Tennessee.

The junior Military Academy, located at Bloomington Springs, of which school Major Roy DeBerry is Headmaster, was established in 1920, and is a nationally known institution. It enjoys the deserved reputation of being one of the best schools of its kind in the United States. Its pupils come from throughout the United States.

The people of Putnam County have every reason to be proud of our county's public schools. Our county has five county high schools, all of which are doing splendid work. All of them are accredited high schools and all of them have capable and efficient faculties. Most counties of the State, of the population of Putnam County, have only one or two county high schools, and by reason of the number of Putnam County's high schools, and the transportation by the county of students, the boys and girls of our county all enjoy the opportunity of conveniently attending high school.

The elementary school pupils of Putnam County enjoy the privilege of attending nine months elementary public schools.

Many splendid modern public school buildings have been erected in recent years.

The truly wonderful agricultural progress of Putnam County in recent years has attracted Statewide attention. Its many herds of thoroughbred cattle, both beef and dairy breeds, are among the best in the State. The raising of Burley tobacco has become a source of prosperity to many Putnam County farmers. Putnam County is in the Burley tobacco area and it produces Burley tobacco of highest quality. The wonderful improvement in the growing of crops of all kinds in Putnam County, in recent years, is an outstanding and invaluable evidence of the county's progress.

The matters briefly referred to in this article are only a few of the proofs of the steady progress and development of Putnam County during the past century. Certainly all Putnam Countians should be proud of the history and progress of our county, during the past hundred years, and they should give expression to their appreciation of our county and its history and progress by heartily participating in the approaching centennial celebration of Cookeville and of the re-establishment of Putnam County.

Those who are advanced in years and have personal knowledge of many events in the early history of the county, will enjoy attending the approaching centennial celebration. Children of school age should all attend the centennial celebration. It will be of educational value to them. They should learn the history and progress of their home county. Every resident of Putnam County, whether young, middle aged or old, should heartily enter into the spirit of this centennial celebration. Those who are sponsoring and talking the lead in the centennial celebration have worked hard to make it highly successful. They have spared neither time nor expense to make it a splendid success. They have no selfish interest in the undertaking, - their interest is an unselfish, public spirited and patriotic interest, - the same interest that should inspire every resident of Putnam County. It is to be hoped that every resident of Putnam County who can possibly do so, will manifest their interest and appreciation of this centennial celebration by coming to Cookeville to attend this centennial celebration.

The spirit of patriotism and love of country cannot be properly confined to the Nation or State. It should find ardent expression in appreciation of our home county, - its history, progress, people and future continued progress and advancement.

If you would like to join one of the largest crowds that every assembled in Cookeville, you will have that opportunity be joining with your fiends and fellow Putnam Countians in celebrating the centennial of the re-establishment of Putnam County and of the founding of Cookeville as its permanent county seat.

Pg. 98: Thursday, May 20, 1954: THE TENNESSEE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, by Ernest H. Boyd.

The Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, in response to the increasing need and demand for health service for the student body, has established a department of Health and Physical Education in which many courses in health and personal hygiene are taught. A modern infirmary has been completed which provides ample facilities for the entire student body. The health service contemplates: (1) a physical examination; (2) hospitalization for students when ill; (3) and such medical aid as may be rendered by the Infirmary staff. A trained nurse is in charge.

Hospitalization for students is without charge for a maximum of three days per quarter. Service beyond this period and hospitalization for faculty members will be available at a flat rate of \$3 per day, including meals. The cost of any other professional service will be borne by the student.

Facilities for surgery are not available in the college infirmary, but students may obtain this service in Cookeville from private physicians with the consent of the student's parents.

#### STUDENT LOAN FUNDS AND EMPLOYMENT:

The American Association of University Women, Cookeville branch; the Cookeville Book Lover's Club, the Old Walton Road Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Tech Women's Club, the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, and the United College Classes, each maintain in the Bursar's office a loan fund. The Cookeville Music Club also maintains a loan fund in the Bursar's office for students taking music. Those interested should write to or confer with T.W. Kittrell, Bursar, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute.

A limited number of jobs in which students can work part time in the cafeteria, library, offices, laboratories, and on the campus, are available. Citizens of Cookeville also furnish employment for a number of students. Those interested should write to or confer with Leonard Crawford, Director of Fields Service, of Tennessee Polytechnic Institute.

#### T.P.I. SUMMER SCHOOL:

The Tennessee Polytechnic Institute maintains a summer quarter of two six-weeks terms. The program is so arranged that a student can complete one half of a quarter's work during each six-weeks term. Subjects are offered during the summer quarter for teachers and those who desire to complete their college course in three years.

The school year consists of three quarters of twelve weeks each, and a summer quarter divided into two six-weeks terms. For the accommodation of teachers, a spring short term of six weeks will be provided during the last half of spring quarter. A student may graduate in three years by attending three summer quarters, in addition to the three regular years.

The office of Alumni, Placement, and Field Services gives assistance to both present and former Tech students in securing positions in their chosen fields. Although the office cannot guarantee placement, it keeps in touch with alumni, business and industrial concerns, and school systems and makes arrangements with potential employers for interviews.

Candidates for a degree are required to file a personal data sheet with the Director of Alumni, Placement, and Field Services prior to graduation. Other students desiring the services of that office are also encouraged to file a data sheet.

#### STUDENT ACTIVITIES:

The Tennessee Polytechnic Institute faculty encourages those extra-curricular activities which afford opportunities for the development of individual initiative or group leadership and cooperation. Any

regularly organized group must select a faculty advisor approved by the Student Activities and Welfare Committee. All extra-curricular activities are under the supervision of the Student Activities and Welfare Committee. Hazing is strictly forbidden.

The Alumni Association of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute meets annually during commencement. The college receives loyal and enthusiastic support and cooperation from this association. The organization recognizes as an alumnus any student who has successfully completed as much as one quarter of residence at the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute. Leonard Crawford, Director of Placement of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, is the executive secretary of the Alumni Association, and T. W. Kittrell, Bursar of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, is the treasurer of the Alumni Association.

The Associated Student Body is composed of all students in the college. Officers are elected annually. Its objective is to promote cooperation in solving problems of general interest to the student body and faculty.

The Tech Oracle is a bimonthly college newspaper published by an editorial staff of students. This paper contains news items and articles pertaining to the activities of students, faculty, and alumni. It receives literary contributions of timely interest to both students and others. The Tech Oracle has very high standing as a college paper.

Departmental Clubs are maintained to promote special activities and interests related to the work of the various departments of the college. The clubs usually require certain scholastic and residential qualifications for membership. The T.P. I. departmental clubs are:

Agriculture Club (Tech Aggies)

Biology Club (Tau Beta Eappa)

Engineering Society

English Club

Health and Physical Education Club

History and International Relations Club

Home Economics Club

Industrial Arts Club

Mathematic Club

Music Club

Physics Club

Society of Business Administration

Technical Chemical Club

The Eta Epsilon Sigma is a local honorary fraternity established in the School of Engineering in 1953. Its purposes are to honor those who merit recognition by their distinguished scholarship and exemplary character as undergraduate students in engineering or by their attainments as alumni in the field of engineering and foster a spirit of liberal culture in the School of Engineering. Those students in the upper one-fifth of the senior class and the upper one-eighth of the junior class in engineering are normally eligible for membership in Eta Epsilon Sigma fraternity.

Students are encouraged to participate in the college music organizations because of the opportunities offered in musical and cultural training. Credit is offered for participation when the group is an organized class. The college has five such groups – College Chorus, Tech Choir, Concert Orchestra, Band, and Tech Troubadours. The Tech Troubadours is the orchestra, sponsored by the Music Department, and is composed of fifteen members who furnish music for some of the social activities of the college.

Pg. 100: Thursday, May 27, 1954, THE TENNESSEE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, by Ernest H. Boyd:

This is my fifth article on the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute. If you wonder why I have dwelt at such length on the history and growth of this institution, my answer is that the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute is the greatest asset of Cookeville and Putnam County, and all residents of Cookeville and Putnam County, and especially all students of the public schools of our county, should be fully informed concerning it.

Without this great State College, Cookeville would just be another nice county seat town of this Upper Cumberland area.

Aside from the original establishment of Putnam County in 1842, and its re-establishment in 1854, and the location of its permanent county seat in 1854, the two most important and outstanding events in the history of Putnam County are the construction of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad through Putnam County in 1890 and in 1893, and the establishment of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute in Cookeville in 1915.

There are many other notable and historic events in the history of Putnam County, but these two are of transcendent importance, and History teachers in the public schools of Putnam County should permit no pupil under their tuition to fail to be fully instructed and informed concerning these two important and outstanding events in our county's history. During this Centennial year of Putnam County and Cookeville, all of the public school teacher of Putnam County should make an unusual and extraordinary effort to acquaint their students with the history of Putnam County. They should be informed concerning the original establishment of Putnam County in 1854 and the founding of Cookeville as the permanent county seat of Putnam County in 1854. There are many other events of much importance and interest in the history of our county concerning which all of the young people of our county should be informed, and the responsibility of imparting this information to them is a duty and responsibility of the public school teachers of Putnam County, as many parents are not themselves informed concerning the history of Putnam County.

Many Putnam County teachers, in the past, have sadly neglected this duty and responsibility, and this Centennial Year, and its commemorations, should arouse our Public school teachers to an increased realization of the importance of teaching their students in regard to the important events in the history of Putnam County.

It is doubtful whether any resident of Cookeville and Putnam County an adequate realization and appreciation of the importance and great value and benefit to Cookeville and Putnam County of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, and in this regard they are to be measurably excused, for none of us are capable of computing the really inestimable value and benefit of this great State college to Cookeville, Putnam County, and the surrounding counties.

Individuals and communities are prone to take for granted the blessings and benefits which they enjoy, and that may be the attitude of some residents of Cookeville and Putnam County in regard to the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, but all of the residents of Cookeville and Putnam County should, at least, sufficiently evaluate the worth of this great institution to fully and all the time realize that it is the greatest asset of Cookeville and Putnam County, and that it affords an opportunity second to none.

They can obtain a higher education without having to pay board, as they would have to do if they attended a college at a distance point, and their parents can have the satisfaction of having their sons and daughters with them at home while they are attending college. In this regard both the young people of our county and their parents are wonderfully fortunate. Not many young people of our State, or their parents, are so wonderfully fortunate in this regard. There are only twelve counties in Tennessee that are so fortunate as to be the home counties of an accredited college. Putnam County being so fortunate in this regard, it should be the ambition and determined purpose of all the boys and girls of Putnam County to finish high school and, having done so, to immediately enter Tennessee Polytechnic Institute and obtain a college education. Addressing myself to the young people of our county who are now students in high schools, my urgent advice to you is to obtain a college education.

Never permit anyone, strangers, friend or parent, by disparaging remarks, to cause you to discount the great value of a college education. If I could personally speak to all of the young people of our county, both men and young ladies, my advice to each one would be, "Attend College." If you have an aren't desire and ambition to obtain a college education, the opportunity of doing so is your's, - - with a great State College located in your county.

I trust that all of the of the public school teachers of Putnam County constantly endeavor to develop in the pupils under their tuition an ardent, burning desire and ambition for a college education.

There is a small, well written book, published several years ago and entitled "Going to College." It has inspired many young men and women to seek a college education. It would be a fine thing if every public school teacher, of high schools, and of the higher grades of the elementary schools, would obtain a copy of that book and encourage their students to read it.

All Putnam County High School students, and the larger students, and the larger students of the county's elementary schools, should be afforded opportunities to visit the campus of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, with their teachers, see the college buildings and have explained to them, in a general way, the work of the institution, and be encouraged to look forward to the day when they will become students in Tennessee Tech.

Prof. Thomas A. Early was the first President of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, in which position he served from 1915 to 1920, with marked ability and success. He was a man of untiring energy and splendid executive ability. During the five years of his service as President, the work of the institution was charted and organized, and, largely through his efforts, the institution enjoyed a splendid patronage during his administration. Prof. Early died a few years ago. His memory is cherished by those who were students during his tenure as President, and by a host of his personal friends in this county.

Upon the resignation of President Early, in 1920, Prof. Q. M. Smith was elected, by the State Board of Education, as his successor. Prof. Smith is an able school executive, and the years of his service as President of Tennessee Polytechnic Institute witnessed a steady increase in college students.

He is now President of the State College in Murfreesboro.

Former State Superintendent of Public Instruction J. M. Smith succeeded President Q. M. Smith. He is an exceedingly capable school Administrator and, while serving as President of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, he rendered a great service to the institution, and greatly endeared himself to all friends of the college.

President J. M. Smith was succeeded as President of the college by the president encombent, President Everett Derryberry, who holds a B. A. Degree from the University of Tennessee and B. A. and M. A. degrees from Oxford University, of Oxford, England. No other educational institution in Tennessee has a abler president or more capable college executive than President Everett Derryberry. It was a happy day for the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute when the State Board of Education elected him as president of the institution. From the beginning of his service, the institution has made marked and constant progress, and by the service which he has rendered as President of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, he has become one of the greatest benefactors of Cookeville and Putnam County.

While the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute is a State college controlled by the State Board of Education and is, therefore, strictly nonsectarian, religious life is fostered and the development of Christian character is encouraged.

The Tech Christian Association is maintained for the moral and spiritual development of the student body. All students are eligible for membership and are invited to attend its meetings, which are held regularly under the direction of a faculty adviser. This organization cooperates with the ministers of Cookeville in encouraging students to attend the churches of their choice, sponsors vesper services and the annual religious emphasis week, makes deputations to high schools and colleges, and brings inspirational speakers to the campus throughout the year. In addition, the facilities of the college are available to various church affiliated student groups or organizations recognized and listed by the student Activities Committee.

Each of Cookeville's nineteen white churches extend cordial invitations to students to attend their services, where they are always heartily welcomed and are often guests of student receptions and special services in their honor.

The people of Cookeville, as a whole, show their friendly interest in college students in every possible manner.

Tech students have always found a most cordial and sympathetic attitude upon the part of the people of Cookeville and Putnam County, and all students have found their residence in Cookeville pleasant in every way.

Every resident of Cookeville is a staunch friend of Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, its faculty, and students.

Pg. 103: Thursday, June 17, 1954, MONTEREY FOUNDED BY MINING FIRM FOLLOWED BUILDING OF T. C. RAILROAD, by Ernest H. Boyd.

Previous articles have related the history of the founding of Cookeville in 1854. All of the towns and villages of Putnam County, except Cookeville and Bloomington Springs, had their beginning with the location of railroad stations on the Nashville and Knoxville Railroads.

Prior to the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad there were only two towns in Putnam County. They were Cookeville and Bloomington Springs.

The towns and villages of Baxter, Double Springs, Boma, Silver Point, and Buffalo Valley all had their beginning in 1890.

The towns of Algood, and Monterey and the village of Brotherton all had their beginning in 1893.

After the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad was built Eastwardly to Cookeville in 1890, further construction of the railroad did not take place for three years, but in 1893 construction of the railroad was resumed and it was built to Monterey, hence the Putnam County railroad towns and villages West of Cookeville are three years older than are the Putnam County Railroad towns and villages of Algood, Monterey and Brotherton, located East of Cookeville.

As soon as the sites of the railroad stations were announced by the Knoxville and Nashville Railroad Company, the building of a town at each railroad station was commenced. Of course, the towns of Cookeville and Bloomington Springs were founded many years before the construction of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad, and they were they only two towns in Putnam County prior to the construction of the railroad, and had the railroad not been built through the county, they would probably have remained the only two towns in Putnam County until this day. We should never cease to realized and appreciate the great benefits which have resulted from the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad through Putnam County.

#### MONTEREY:

Monterey, which now has a population of about 2,500 of the second largest town in Putnam County. Fortunately for Monterey, before that town was built or hardly started, its streets, avenues and building lots were surveyed and laid out and platted by a highly competent civil engineer. Few towns are laid out in such an excellent manner as is Monterey. Its straight broad streets and avenues and well planned residence and business lots make a most favorable impression upon all who see Monterey for the first time. Monterey, with an elevation of 2,003 feet, situated on the Western brink of the Cumberland Plateau, is the only Putnam County town located on the Cumberland Plateau.

J. Edd Jones, a prominent citizen of Springfield, MO, a former Speaker of the House of Representatives of Missouri, and J. H. Onstott, a prominent business man of Guthrie, Oklahoma were attracted to this section on account of its wealth of coal and timber. Associating themselves with J. H. Ray, W. B. Ray and John W. Welch, these five capable business men organized the Cumberland Mountain Coal Company, and they

may well be referred to as the founders of Monterey. They had its streets and avenues and residence and business lots surveyed and located before the building of the town was commenced.

Monterey has had a continuous growth and development and it is one of the best towns in this section of the State. It is the headquarters for large timber, lumber and mining interests. It has a splendid County High School and Grammar School.

The Bank of Monterey, which commenced business fifty-two years ago, is the oldest bank now functioning in Putnam County.

Monterey is noted for its beautiful church buildings, splendid business houses, modern residences, good streets, modern stores, splendid hospital, and near by Monterey Lake.

Three of its splendid brick and stone church buildings, the Methodist, Baptist and Nazarene churches, would be a credit to any city. It is doubtful whether any other town of like population in Tennessee has three such splendid, modern and beautiful church buildings as these three. Two of them, the Baptist and Nazarene churches are built of Putnam County sand stone, the most durable and beautiful kind of building stone to be had. These church buildings are conclusive proof of the fact that no more beautiful and durable buildings can be built than those built of the sand stone so plentiful in the Eastern section of Putnam County. The Methodist church is a handsome brick building.

The church buildings of the Church of Christ and the Free Will Baptist Church are substantial frame church buildings. All of these churches have large, active congregations.

A congregation of the Pilgrim Holiness Church has recently been organized in Monterey.

A church of Jesus Christ was organized some 20 years ago and the church of God of Prophecy has been formed in recent years.

In early pioneer days, long before the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad and before the founding of the town of Monterey, there was a Methodist congregation, known as the Standing Stone Methodist church, in the vicinity of Monterey. There was also a post-office in that vicinity and its name was Standing Stone. It was the community post-office until the building of the Railroad and the founding of the town of Monterey.

The oldest land mark erected by the hand of man in what is now Putnam County, and still standing, is the historic "Standing Stone" at Monterey.

When the first white travelers over the old Wilderness Trail, or North Carolina road, passé by the present site of Monterey, they discovered standing on the Western brink of the Cumberland Plateau, in what is now the western suburbs of Monterey, a tall single stone which, at some remote date, had been quarried, dressed and placed in position evidently by Indians. The purpose of its erection, of course, is now a matter of Historic speculation, but, through the many years since its discovery by white men, it has been thought by many to have been erected by Indians either as a guide sing of some kind to Indians in their hunting expeditions in the Wilderness, or to have been erected as a monument to commemorate the scene of some incident of great interest to the Indians, perhaps to mark the location of some Indian battle or the place of the death of some Indian Chief or valiant Indian warrior. There are many legends about the Standing Stone, one is that when it was first discovered by white men it was an image of a large dog, facing the West, and that travelers, through the years, broke off fragments of the image for souvenirs until they mutilated and destroyed the image of the dog.

There was formerly a tribe or Lodge of the whites fraternal order of the "Improved Order of Red Men" in Cookeville and it inaugurated a movement to fittingly preserve this historic Indian monument, with the result that fifty-seven years ago, attended by public ceremonies, participated in by State and National officers of the Improved Order of Red Men, the "Standing Stone" was removed from its original location in the Western suburbs of Monterey to a suitable location in the Eastern part of Monterey, where it was



mounted upon a large, high stone base and enclosed by a substantial iron fence. On that historic occasion, the principal public addresses were made by Hon. Albert S. Williams, of Nashville, then the head officer of the Improved Order of Red Men of Tennessee, and Judge Robert T. Daniel, of Griffin, Georgia, then the Grand Inchoenee or highest national officer of the Improved Order of Red Men.

There are yet living in Cookeville and Monterey several people who attended the dedication, in 1897, of the Standing Stone monument by the Improved Order of Red Men. On the day of the dedication of the monument, a special Red Men's excursion train from Nashville to Monterey brought many members of the fraternity from Nashville to the dedication services. The members of the Cookeville Tribe, of Red Men with their families and many others, from Cookeville, went to Monterey that day on that excursion train to attend the dedication services.

Ever since the movement started to move the Standing Stone from its original location to the chosen site near the railroad, in the Eastern part of Monterey, there have been numerous students of Tennessee History who have believed that the Standing Stone monument should have been erected on the original site of the Standing Stone.

The interest which the early white settlers of the Standing Stone section felt in this noted ancient land mark is evidenced by their action in naming the pioneer post-office in that community Standing Stone, which was the name of the post-office until the building of the railroad and the founding of the town of Monterey. The neighborhood pioneer school and church also bore the name of Standing Stone community was John Whittaker, who emigrated to that point from North Carolina. He was the father of T. J. (Jeff) Whittaker, a widely known pioneer citizen.

Pg. 106: Thursday, July 1, 1954: CITY OF ALGOOD FOUNDED '93 ON FARM OF PIONEER SETTLERS, by Ernest H. Boyd.

The town of Algood was located on the Joel Algood farm. Its pioneer owner was a prominent early citizen and leader of this county, and the name given to the town perpetuates the memory of the splendid Algood family. Throughout its history, Algood has been noted for its splendid citizenship and excellent community leadership. It now has a population of about 800. Throughout its history, Algood has had splendid stores and has been an important trading center.

For many years, the large plant of the Pennock-Walter Manufacturing Company, located in Algood, was one of the largest and most important industrial plants in this section of the State. Algood now has several industrial plants. Algood now has several industrial plants. Algood has an excellent County High School. The people of Algood are justly proud of their churches and schools and of the high moral tone of the town's population. For excellent neighbors and splendid environment, good schools and churches and fine location, it would be difficult to find a better place to live than in Algood.

The Algood Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterian churches were organized soon after the founding of the town of Algood with the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad to that point in 1893.

The Algood Church of Christ was erected several years thereafter, and the Algood Baptist Church was organized a few years ago. All four of these churches have large active congregations and good church buildings.

The people of Algood are noted for the interest which they take in its churches. All of the churches have splendid Sunday Schools and regular preaching services. The Algood Methodist church is one of the leading churches of the Cookeville District of the Methodist Church.

Among the early residents of Algood, who located in the town during the first years of its history and contribution to its early growth and development were C. H. Rickman, John A. Epperson, Rev. W. H. Carr, Arthur McDaniel, L. B. Pennock, Walter Pennock, W. B. Sacrey, Philip Wheat, H. D. Franklin, S. W. Willett, L. N. Bennett, A. K. Williamson, J. B. Ferguson, John O. Smith, C. A. Douglass, J. Lee Epperson, J. Frank Turner, F. W. Markwalter, h. T. Gragg, G. L. Bussell, Dr. j. T. Moore, Ras Cullom, Robert Cullom,

C. L. Greenwood, Dr. J. C. Goodpasture, H. L. Swift John Swift, A. P. Mofield, J. F. Hampton, J. B. Ragland, John E. Wall, R. L. Hamlet, J. D. McKinley, J. H. Cornwell, Drewery Cornwell, A. L. Dillon, M. K. Bennett, S. M. Riley, T. A. Lohorn, D. A. Verble, L. B. Caruthers, Wheeler Harp, S. A. Powell, J. N. Hyder. L. B. Judd, Rev. Fount Smith, Vance L. Hunter, H. T. Pointer, Sam Poteet, Joe Walter, T. M. Shirley, Dr. H. C. Curtis, and T. D. Verble. Very few of these are now living. At later dates, Algood has had numerous splendid business and professional men and civic leaders who have carried on splendidly, among them Judge W. Swallows, H. M. Judd, Dr. J. A. Butler and others too numerous to mention.

The town of Algood is located only one mile from historic White Plains, which was the temporary county seat of Putnam County from the original establishment of the county on February 2, 1842 until the Injunction bill was filed in the Chancery Court of Overton County, in 1844, attacking the constitutionality of the Act of the General Assembly establishing the county. When the town of Algood was established in 1893, the old White Plains postoffice, one of the first postoffices established in Putnam County was discontinued, after it had functioned for eighty-three years.

#### GRAVE AND MONUMENT OF MAJOR JOSEPH SHAW by Ernest Huston Boyd

Major Joseph Shaw was a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Cookeville before the Civil War. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. (Jeff) Shaw, who were among the first residents of Cookeville. Major Shaw was born February 25, 1828 and was thirty-three years old at the outbreak of the Civil War. He and Miss Margaret Apple, of the Chestnut Mound community, were married May 29, 1850. His wife was a sister of the wives of Col. Sidney S. Stanton and Capt. S. H. McDearman. They were sisters of the late J. C. Apple, who served for years as Chairman of the County Court of Smith County and also served as a member of the State Senate.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Major Shaw owned and resided on the property on Dixie Avenue, in Cookeville, afterwards owned by the late Capt. J. H. Curtis, who sold it to the late Jere Whitson. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Major Shaw had a wife and two young sons, Norman Wilson Shaw and Sidney S. Shaw. He owned a valuable farm in the 12<sup>th</sup> district of this county and he was one of the leading live stock dealers and traders of this section. Upon the outbreak of the war, he volunteered as a Confederate soldier and was rapidly promoted. At the time he was mortally wounded, in battle, on December 7, 1864, he was a Major of the Fourth Confederate Battalion of Tennessee. He was shot in the chest in the battle of Newington, Georgia, one of the desperate battles waged around the important port city of Savannah, Georgia. He was carried wounded from the battle field to a near by plantation home of a well to do planter by the name of Enoch, where he was attended by the Enoch family for nine days and until his death on December 16, 1864. On account of the exigencies of war, it was impossible to convey his body to Cookeville, and the kindly Enoch family, in whose home he died, had his remains interred in their family cemetery on their plantation and near their home, in Effingham County, Georgia.

There is an imposing monument, at his grave, which contains a lengthy and highly eulogistic inscription.

In 1946, Mr. and Mrs. Carr, of Nashville, friends of Mr. and Mrs. Rucker, of Nashville, made a trip to Georgia, and their friend, Mrs. Vallie Shaw Rucker, being a granddaughter of Major Joseph Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Carr went to the grave of Major Shaw and took pictures of the grave and monument, and also of the near by Enoch family residence in which Major Shaw died.

I am indebted to Mrs. Carr and to Mrs. Rucker for the privilege of seeing those pictures and reading the letter written by Mrs. Carr to Mrs. Rucker, from Savannah, Georgia, on May 20, 1946, in which she told Mrs. Rucker about the visit made by her and her husband to Major Shaw's grave and to the Enoch residence. The letter reads as follows:

5-20-1946

"Dear Mrs. Rucker: We made the journey to Major Shaw's grave and we had one lovely trip amongst the plantations and found the Enoch's home and were welcomed by an old gentleman, 81 years old. He is an adopted son of the Enoch's family and the owner of the Enoch's now, he was so happy to tell us about

Major Shaw, and he had us to go all over the old house, and into the corner room where Major Shaw was carried after he was wounded, and where he died nine days later. Of course the old gentleman did not know or see Major Shaw, as he was born during the last days of the Civil War. The stone in the cemetery has stood the years so well, those dark place, where sand and weather have cut their lines, we could not erase. We made the pictures with our own Kodak and had the two enlarged. The large trees and shrubbery were much like they were in the Civil War times, and the Yankees did not burn the Enoch's home, but camped under these old trees. The house had been built in 1857, and still looks well, and could stand another few years.

The family cemetery where Major Shaw is buried, holds the Enoch's family and two strangers, one, the old man who attended the ferry across the Savannah River some thirty years, and an old stage driver who made the trips from Augusta to Savannah. Only wish you could have been along with us, it was one beautiful and historic visit, and we were so glad and proud that we could find Major Shaw's grave. Love to you, Emma H. Carr"

The inscription on the monument at the grave of Major Shaw reads as follows:

'MAJOR JOSEPH SHAW, born in Putnam County, Tennessee in 1828. Member of 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion of Tennessee Cavalry. Fell mortally wounded while gallantly leading his Battalion in engagement with Kilpatrick's Cavalry on December 7, 1864, near this place. He lingered nine days and gave up his life for the great Cause of liberty without a murmur. No more will we see his manly form towering in the battle of trials. His heart leaps not in ecstasy as his comrades shout of victory. He fell on Freedom's sacred shrine battling for the rights of man.'

The dwelling house in which Major Shaw died is still standing but the plantation has been sold since 1946, when Mr. and Mrs. Carr took pictures of the grave, monument and house. Major Shaw's grave is about one-fourth mile from the residence in which he died. The cemetery containing Major Shaw's grave and monument is about forty miles North of Savannah, Georgia, on the old Augusta road.

I have been unable to definitely learn who had the monument erected at the grave of Major Shaw.

There is a good reason to believe, from a statement in the inscription on the monument was erected before the close of the Civil War. His comrades of the Fourth Confederate Battalion of Tennessee cavalry may have had the monument erected. We know from the wording and length of the inscription on the monument that it was not erected by the Federal Government, since the markers provided by the Federal Government for Confederate soldiers graves are small ones and contain only the name and military organization of the soldier.

The likelihood is that **Mr. and Mrs. T. J. (Jeff), Shaw of Cookeville**, the parents of Major Shaw, had the monument built and placed at their son's grave. They were well to do, and **Major Shaw's mother owned considerable property in her own right. She was a lady of fine sentiments, as was evidenced by the fact that, a few years after the close of the Civil War, she, and her daughter Mrs. Artemissa Montgomery, donated by a deed of gift, the land for the original Cookeville Cemetery.**

Major Shaw distinguished himself by his bravery and military skill in the battle of Chickamauga in which battle he commanded two battalions and a Regiment, which fact is referred to in Judge Bromfield L. Ridley's splendid book Battles and Sketches of the Army of Tennessee.

Judge Ridley, a distinguished lawyer, and soldier of Murfreesboro was on the staff of Gen. A. P. Stewart during the Civil War.

#### SILVER POINT:

Silver Point post office was established many years before the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad and the establishment of a railroad station at that point. It is said that the name of the post-office had its origin in a tradition that there were deposits of silver ore in that section, but no one now seems to know the basis for that tradition. The village of Silver Point is situated seven miles from the Center Hill Dam, the construction of which has been an impetus to the growth and development of the village.

Silver Point has a most favorable location, at the head of Buffalo Valley and contiguous to the splendid Caney River farming section. It has an ideal physical location for a good town. During the past few years, numerous substantial new buildings have been erected at Silver Point. The community has a splendid citizenship and good community leadership. It has two of the most beautiful and valuable rural church buildings in this section of the State. Each of its churches has an active membership. They are the Silver Point Presbyterian Church and the Silver Point Church of Christ.

Silver Point has a splendid public school building and a good public school.

Silver Point has had good general stores throughout its history, and it has always been an important trading center and shipping point.

Located in a good farming section, having an excellent location for a town, and being situated near the Center Hill Dam and power plant, Silver Point has a bright future. It's continued growth and development is certain.

#### BOMA:

The village of Boma, located between Baxter and Silver Point, has had good general stores throughout its history.

Among the early general merchants of Boma were W. T. Anderson, B. H. Brown, L. S. Jared, J. W. Barks, J. W. Whitehead and A. N. Taylor, all of whom are now dead except A. N. Taylor, who is now a resident of Silver Point.

The late William A. Brown was engaged in the mill business at Boma for many years. Boma has two churches, a Baptist church and a Church of God, each with a large, active congregation and a good church building.

Several years ago, a phosphate mine near Boma was operated for a considerable time.

Boma is the community center of a rapidly improving and developing farming section, and there is no reason why the village of Boma should not enjoy a steady growth.

Boma was named for a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Fisher. Her father was Postmaster and railroad station agent at Boma for many years and was a well known and highly esteemed citizen of this county.

#### BROTHERTON:

Brotherton, a railroad station between Algood and Monterey, has not experienced the growth in population that its location and advantages deserve. It has had general stores ever since it became a railroad station in 1893, and, through the years, it has had different small industrial plants. It has a good public school building and a good public school, and three active churches. It is a splendid community. There is no more orderly village anywhere then Brotherton. It has a good community leadership and all that it needs, in order to grow, is industrial plants.

The First Term of the Circuit Court of Putnam County “Grand Jury of Said Term”

The first term of the Circuit Court of Putnam County convened at White Plains on the Second Monday in March (March 16<sup>th</sup>) 1842, one hundred and twelve years ago.

The following is a copy of a portion of the first day’s minutes of that first term of the Circuit Court of Putnam County:

“March Term, 1842,” Be it remembered that at a Circuit Court began and held at the White Plains in and for the County of Putnam, in the State of Tennessee, on the Second Monday it being the 16<sup>th</sup> day of March in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Two. Present the Honorable Abraham Caruthers, Judge of the 4<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit in said State, presiding who ordered said Court to be opened and proceeded to dispatch the business there of; It appearing to the Court from the certificate of Joseph D. Hyder here produced by William H. Carr that at a popular election opened and held at the places of holding election in all of the Civil Districts for the County of Putnam and State of Tennessee on the First Saturday it being the 5<sup>th</sup> day of March 1842, that said Carr was duly and constitutionally elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of the said County of Putnam for the four years then next ensuing, and it also appearing that said Joseph d. Hyder was returning officer for said county, appointed by the County Court:

“Thereupon came the said William H. Carr, together with Elijah Carr, John Brown, David Patton, Carr Terry, John Terry, John L. H. Huddleston, John L. Huddleston, Andrew Wassom, Henry Davis, William H. Barnes, Alexander Madden and John West, his securities, and entered into three several bonds, one for Ten Thousand, one for Five Thousand and one for One Thousand Dollars, and all conditioned as the law directs, and which bonds are in the words and figures following, towit: (then follows copies of the Circuit Court Clerk’s official bonds).

The following is a portion of the first day’s minutes of the next succeeding July 1842 Term of the Circuit Court of Putnam Conty:

“July Term 1842.”

“Be it remembered that a Court of Pleas began and held at the White Plains in and for the County of Putnam in the State of Tennessee, on the Second Monday, it being the 11<sup>th</sup> day of July in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Two. Present the Honorable Abraham Caruthers, one of the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the State of Tennessee and assigned to hold the Courts of the Fourth Judicial Circuit in said State; who took his seat, ordered said Court to be opened and proceeded to dispatch the business thereof.”

“James Bartlett, the Sheriff of Putnam County, returned into Court the State’s Writ of Venire Facias to him directed, executed upon Henry W. Sadler, Lawrence Byrne, McClellan Jones, Elijah Carr, David Patton, Abraham Ditty, John B. Pointer, John Choate, John Terry, Robert Peek, Rufus Finley, Augustine Lee, Robert Officer, John Bohannon, Benjamin F. Wroe, William K. Drallford, Henry S. McDaniel, William R. Vance, **Garland Anderson** and John Rodgers, all good and lawful men of said County of Putnam, and also returns that he has by virtue of said Writ summoned **Isaac A. Huddleston and John L. H. Huddleston to attend this Court as Constables.**”

“Grand Jury of Said Term”

“Abraham Ditty, Robert Officer, Henry L. McDaniel, Lawrence Byrne, Benjamin F. Wroe, John Choate, Henry W. Sadler, Rufus Finley, John Rogers, John Bohanon, Augustine Lee, Robert Peck and Elijah Carr, Henry L. McDaniel, Foeman, **Isaac A. Huddleston, Constable**, Grand Jury Officer.”

“John A. Minnis, Esq., George M. McWhirter, Esq., William B. Richardson, Esq., Richard Nelson, Esq., James T. Quarles, Esq., Alvin Cullom, Esq., Samuel Turney, Esq., William McClain, Esq., Counsellors and

Attorneys at Law, were admitted to the Bar, ordered to be placed upon the Roll and are permitted to practice as Counselors and Attorneys as aforesaid in all the Courts of the said County of Putnam.”

“I was appearing to the Court that the regular Attorney General did not attend, it is ordered that James T. Quarles, Esq., be appointed Attorney General pro tempore for this term for the County of Putnam who came here into open County and was duly sworn as the law directs and entered upon the duties of his said office.”

“Herald D. Marchbanks, summoned as a juror, for reasons appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from further attendance as such is excused.”

The last term of the Circuit Court of Putnam County held at White Plains was the regular March 1844 Term. The last Circuit Court Minutes entry of said Term of Court is dated March 14, 1844, the last Court order being the adjourning order, which is as follows: “Court adjourned till Court in Course, W. H. Carr, Clerk.”

Different branches of the Carr family were among the early pioneer settlers of Putnam County. Some of these Carr families were not related to other families of the same name. Large Carr families lived in the central portion of the county, and in the Western section of the county, and in the Northern part of the county. I would like to know to what branch of the Carr family William H. Carr, the first Circuit Court Clerk of Putnam County, belonged and where he lived. He was a prominent man in the early pioneer period of the history of Putnam County, but I have not succeeded in obtaining definite information as to what branch of the Carr family he belonged to, nor in what part of Putnam County he resided. I would be glad to receive such information. The names and places of residence of all the other county officials elected in the first election of county officers of Putnam County, elected on Saturday, March 5, 1842, is well known, but none of whom I have enquired seem to know very much about William H. Carr. How soon even prominent and widely known men are forgotten after their deaths?

White Plains continued to be the temporary county seat of Putnam County from February 1842 until in the Spring of 1844, a period of over two years. The new County of Putnam was completely organized by the election of all the proper officers, both civil and military, and of the holding of all the Courts of record at White Plains, where the various county officers had their offices, pending the location of a permanent county seat, which was delayed for two years on account of a spirited contest between the supporters of different proposed county seat sites.

The business of the new County of Putnam proceeded in an orderly manner until in the Spring of 1844, a period of over two years, but in the Spring of 1844 an injunction bill was filed in the Chancery Court of Overton county against the duly elected and acting county officers of Putnam County, enjoining them from further acting in their official capacities and attacking the constitutionality of the Act of 1842 creating the new County of Putnam, upon the alleged grounds that the Act establishing Putnam County reduced the areas of Overton and Jackson, Counties below the then Constitutional minimum number of square miles. The Complainants in that Overton County Chancery Injunction suit were Patrick Pool and William Goodbar.

By a decree of the Chancery Court of Overton County, pronounced at its March 1845 Term, it was held that the Act of the General Assembly passed on February 2, 1842, creating Putnam County, was unconstitutional on account of its reducing the counties of Overton and Jackson each to a less area content than 625 square miles, in violation of the State Constitution of 1834, then in force.

Strange to say, Putnam County and its county officers filed no answer, or demurrer or other defense to that bill filed in the chancery Court of Overton County by Patrick Pool and William Goodbar, with the result that, for want of any defensive pleading, the bill was taken for confessed and the said injunction was rendered perpetual, and Putnam County was declared, by the Overton County Chancery Court decree, not to have been constitutionally established, and Putnam County and its County officers then ceased to function for a period of almost ten years, or until February 11, 1854, when the General Assembly passed

the Act re-establishing Putnam County, with its original boundaries, except that small area of Smith and DeKalb Counties, not included in the original boundaries were added to the county as re-established.

Pg. 113: DECEASED PHYSICIANS OF COUNTY SHOULD BE ENSHRINED IN MEMORY: by Ernest H. Boyd.

The lives and services of the deceased physicians of Putnam County should never be forgotten by the people of our county. Though the years, from pioneer days, they ministered to the sick of our county with untiring faithfulness and devotion. They endured many hardships unknown to our physicians of today. Day and night, in rain and over bad roads, in freezing weather and in Summer heat, they rode horseback over wide areas treating and attending their patients. Many of them were religious and Civic leaders and were outstanding citizens, whose contributions to the up building and development of our county should ever be gratefully remembered.

Dr. Richard Fane was probably the first physician to locate in what is now Putnam County. His home was sixteen miles West of Cookeville on the Nashville Highway. He was a capable physician and a splendid citizen. He had a large practice until his death. He was living at his home, on the Nashville Highway and actively engaged in the practice of his profession as early as 1840. While on a professional trip to attend a patient on the Calfkiller River, during the Civil War, he was murdered by Federal guerillas. His murder was one of the shocking Putnam County tragedies of the Civil War.

Dr. F. M. Amonette, whose home was in Rock Springs Valley, was another prominent early physician and leading citizen of this county. He was a Confederate Captain of Company "K" 16<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry, the first Confederate Comp may to enter service from Putnam County. Capt. H. H. Dillard was the first Captain of the Company, and, after his promotion to the rank of Major, Capt. John Boyd Vance was elected Captain of the Company, and, after Capt. Vance was killed in the battle of Perryville, Dr. Amonette was elected Captain of the Company, serving until the close of the War. After the close of the War, he practiced his profession and operated his farm until his death.

Dr. James McDonald Goodpasture moved from Hilham to Cookeville in 1857 and was thereafter engaged in the practice of his profession, in this and adjoining counties until his death. His brief office building, on the North side of the Public Square, was the first brick building erected on the Public Square, or in Cookeville. He was one of the first two Elders of the Cookeville Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was Clerk of the Church Session from the organization of the church until his death. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy. He was a charter member of the Cookeville Masonic Lodge. For about fifteen years, he was Cookeville's only resident physician. He was Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court of Putnam County for several years, having been appointed by his brother Chancellor Winburn W. Goodpasture, of Livingston. He did not personally do the work of the office, which was done by his wife's brother, the late Jesse Arnold, who was Deputy Clerk and Master.

Dr. Goodpasture's brother, Dr. John G. Goodpasture, located in Cookeville shortly after his brother did and practiced his profession in this county for several years, when he purchased and moved to a farm on Cumberland River, later moving to Carthage.

In the 70's, Dr. J. Martin moved from White County to Cookeville, and was actively engaged in the practice of his profession for many years, when he became proprietor of a drug store on the North side of the Public Square, which he conducted until his death. In 1886, he was elected direct Representative from Putnam County to the General Assembly. He was the father of Dr. J. B. S. Martin and Dr. Henry C. Martin, both of whom moved from White County to Cookeville when their father did. They were held in high esteem and practiced their profession in Cookeville and Putnam County until their deaths, and each of them enjoyed a large practice. They were all three members of the Church of Christ. Dr. J. B. S. Martin was the father of Dr. Claude P. Martin and of Dr. Henry Martin, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. Jefferson Franklin Dyer, a life long resident of Putnam County, finished his education in the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University and commenced practicing medicine in Cookeville in 1878. He was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, in Cookeville and Putnam County, and in adjoining

counties, for over fifty years, and until his death, and he enjoyed a large practice. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church for many years and until his death. He was a member of the building committees in charge of the building of the present Putnam County Court House, the First Presbyterian Church and the second school building erected on the Washington Academy grounds. He served for many years as a member of the Cookeville City Board of Education. He served for many years as Treasurer of the Cookeville Masonic Lodge and was a charter member of Mount View Odd Fellows Lodge of Cookeville. He was the father of Dr. Lex Dyer of Cookeville.

Dr. Lemuel R. McClain received his medical education at the Missouri Medical College in St. Louis, and, in 1866, he located in Cookeville to practice his profession. He was a well educated man, a close student, and one who enjoyed, in a marked degree, the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

He served for about fifty years, and until his death, as Secretary of Mount View Ledge of Odd Fellows, of Cookeville. He was the father of the late Dr. Walter S. McClain of Cookeville, for many years one of the most capable and prominent doctors of Osteopathy in Tennessee.

Dr. Simeon Hinds moved from Hilham to Cookeville in the '70's, where he resided until his death in old age. He was a well educated man and a capable physician. He was the father of Dr. Z. T. Hinds, a highly capable druggist, who owned and conducted a drug store in Cookeville for many years and until his death.

Dr. George Whitney, a well educated and capable physician and surgeon, moved from Minnesota to Cookeville about 1890. He owned and with his wife occupied the residence afterwards known as the T. J. Gregory home, which was situated on the grounds of the present Cookeville General Hospital.

Dr. T. L. Webb, a native of the Spring Creek section of this county, moved to Cookeville from Celina shortly after the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad to Cookeville, and practiced medicine in this county for several years and until his death. He was a splendid gentleman and was held in high esteem. He was an active member of the Church of Christ.

Dr. William Hardin Ragland, a native of Smith County, was a son of Dr. William Ragland, a well known physician of his day.

Dr. Ragland received his medical education in the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University. Before moving from Gainesboro to Cookeville in 1900, he had been a resident of Granville and Gainesboro and had been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Jackson County for about twenty-five years. He was a Confederate soldier and a member of the Methodist Church.

Dr. Shelah D. Davis, was a son of the late Judge W. G. Davis, a former County Judge of Putnam County. He was born and reared in the 8<sup>th</sup> District of this county. After finishing his medical education, he located in Cookeville, about 1900, to practice his profession. In addition to practicing medicine, he served for several years as Post Master of Cookeville.

Dr. L. D. Ensor commenced the practice of medicine in the 12<sup>th</sup> District of this county, where he was reared. After he had practiced his profession for several years in the western section of the county, he moved to Cookeville, where he continued in the practice for about twenty years and until his death. He was an active member of the Methodist Church. He was a splendid Christian gentleman who enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him..

Dr. J. R. Storie was a native of Fentress County and had practiced his profession in that county for about twenty-five years before he moved to Cookeville, where he continued in the practice for several years and until his death. He was a Mason and Odd Fellow and obliging man, who had many friends.

Dr. W. S. Farmer was a son of Dr. William M. Farmer of Buffalo Valley. He practiced his profession at Buffalo Valley and later moved to the 12<sup>th</sup> District of this county before moving to Cookeville, where he continued in the practice. He enjoyed high standing as a physician. During the last several years of his life, he was Superintendent of the Central Tennessee State Hospital for the Insane, at Nashville.



Dr. Hugh H. Lansden moved from White County to Cookeville in the 70's and practiced his profession in this county for several years, when he moved back to White County. He was the father of the late Chief Justice D. L. Lansden of the Supreme Court of this State.

Dr. William M. Boyd, after completing his medical education, located in Cookeville, and practiced his profession, but in a few years he purchased and moved to a farm on Cumberland River, near Granville, later moving to Madison, Tennessee, where he continued to live and practice medicine until his death.

Dr. Z. L. Shipley was reared near Cookeville. Soon after finishing his medical education, he located in Cookeville and was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until his death. He enjoyed a large practice.

Dr. M. R. Chilcutt moved from Flynn's Lick to Cookeville, after having practiced medicine in Jackson County for many years. He was well advanced in years when he moved to Cookeville, but he continued in the practice for a few years. In addition to being a physician, he was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister.

Before Cookeville was founded, Dr. William Gabbert lived in what is now the Southern section of Cookeville and practiced his profession in this area. He died shortly before or about the time that Cookeville was founded.

Dr. William Robinson was a prominent pioneer physician of this county. His home was at Bloomington Springs. He enjoyed a large practice.

Other physicians of Bloomington Springs were Dr. R. F. Julian, Dr. J. I. Allison and Dr. W. W. Baker, all of them being well known doctors.

Dr. Sybert, father of Dr. W. E. Sybert of Baxter, was the first physician of Buffalo Valley.

Dr. William M. Farmer, of Buffalo Valley, was a well known physician. He was a native of DeKalb County, but lived at Buffalo Valley where he practiced his profession for many years and until his death. He had a large practice.

Dr. Samuel Denton was a native of White County. Upon finishing his medical education, he located at Buffalo Valley and continued very actively in the practice of medicine until his death in extreme old age. He enjoyed a large practice and ranked high in his profession. He was a member of the Church of Christ and was a splendid Christian gentleman.

Dr. W. E. Sybert, Dr. W. T. Sewell, Dr. T. J. Ford and Dr. J. M. Wheeler were all well known and highly esteemed physicians of Baxter.

Dr. R. L. Ray, Dr. W. C. Officer and Dr. Alva Johnson were prominent physicians of Monterey.

Dr. T. J. Smith, a very capable physician, was a resident of Laurel Hill, in DeKalb County, for many years, but several years before his death he moved to Silver Point, where he continued actively in the practice of his profession until his death. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church and was a splendid Christian gentleman.

Other rural doctors of the county were Dr. W. A. Farley of the Third District, Dr. J. S. Trapp, of the Fourth District; **Dr. Philander S. Cole, of the Tenth District**; Dr. T. H. Cooper, of Brotherton; Dr. J. W. Whitehead of Boma, and Dr. Ben A. Ford, of the Fifth District.

Former dentists of Putnam County, now deceased were Doctors Nat Neely, R. L. Duval, S. H. Baird, W. G. Whitsitt and George N. Guthrie, Jr., of Cookeville, Dr. Marvin Byrne, of Monterey, and Dr. Tubb, of the Second District.

The late Dr. H. E. McLean, of Cookeville, was a well known optometrist.

I am not including a lost of the living physicians, dentists, and other doctors of Putnam County, as they are well known in the county.

It may surprise to some to learn that in former years there were so many more physicians in Putnam County than there are now. The explanation of this fact, no doubt, is that in recent years the educational requirements and medical school attendance requirements for medical are much more exacting than they were in former years, and also much more expensive.

Another change is that so few young physicians are now locating in rural communities. Putnam County now has only one rural physician and he lives near Granville. In former years, there were many rural physicians in all counties, but now there are very few, and practically no rural doctors are now young men. Young doctors now generally want to locate in the larger towns or cities.

While in former years the splendid town of Baxter has had five resident physicians, it now has none, its last resident physician, Dr. R. H. Millis, having moved to Cookeville.

For many years, Bloomington Springs had four resident physicians, but it has none now.

While in other years there were ten rural doctors in Putnam County, there is now only one.

Many beautiful tributes have been paid to the old time rural, village and small town doctors, and they deserved all of the praise and eulogies which they have received. Before the coming of automobiles and improved roads and highways, the early doctors endured hardships and inconveniences which the physicians of today can hardly conceive of. The patience and sacrificial service of the old time family doctors should never be forgotten. Often in cases of serious illness of their patients, such as typhoid fever and pneumonia, the old time doctors would spend days in the homes of their patients.

The first public hospital owned by a town or county in this Upper Cumberland section was the first Cookeville Hospital.

In early days, very few people of this area went to hospitals. Nearly all sick people remained at their homes and were nursed by the families or other relatives, and most surgical operations in this area were performed in the homes by surgeons who would be called for that purpose.

In early days trained graduate nurses were almost unknown in this section, but in every community there were good practical nurses.

Before there was a railroad built to this county and before the ear of automobiles, it was with considerable inconvenience and difficulty that, without ambulances, sick people could be conveyed from this county to city hospitals.

We should now be deeply appreciative of our highly capable physicians, surgeons and hospitals, and the ease with which sick people can be conveyed to the cities when the services of city specialists is desired.

We should also greatly appreciate our resident dentists, optometrists, and other doctors.

No county of the population of our county is more fortunate in these particulars than is Putnam County.

Pg. 118: Thursday, September 30, 1954: TOWN OF BAXTER NAMED FOR EARLY INDUSTRIALIST by Ernest H. Boyd.

The town of Baxter was named in honor of the late Jere Baxter, a distinguished Tennessean, who, next to eh late A. L. Crawford, President of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad Company, is entitled to ever by

gratefully remembered as an outstanding industrial public benefactor of Putnam County and this section of the State.

Baxter is the "metropolis" of the Western portion of Putnam County. All Putnam Countians are, and should be, proud of the town of Baxter. Few other towns of this section of the State in recent years have made the strides in business, educational and industrial development and general progress that the town of Baxter made. Few towns in this section of the State have had as many important manufacturing plants as Baxter has had.

Baxter has an almost national reputation because of the fact that it is the home of "Baxter Seminary," widely known throughout Tennessee, and in numerous other States, as a most deserving, worthy and creditable institution of learning. The benefits which have accrued, to thousands of students of this and many other counties of this State, as well as to students from other States and from several foreign countries, can never be computed.

For thirty years, Dr. Harry L. Upperman has been President of Baxter Seminary. If it were left to a vote of the people of Putnam County, Dr. Upperman would be instantly and unanimously reelected for life as President of Baxter Seminary, and with a prayer that he might live to be the oldest Methodist school executive in the history of his denomination. Few educators or ministers have ever so completely won the hearts of the people of Putnam County as has Dr. Harry L. Upperman. In his thirty years of services as President of Baxter Seminary, he has had the wholehearted cooperation and support of the people of Baxter, and the good will and sympathetic interest and assistance of all the people of Putnam County.

Baxter Seminary is under the supervision of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church. In recent years, church and private schools in competition with liberally supported State and County schools, have had much heavier financial difficulties to overcome than they had in former years, and in this situation, confronting all church and private institutions of learning, Dr. Upperman has rendered thirty years of untiring and effective service in obtaining for Baxter Seminary financial aid and assistance from philanthropists, the magnitude of which is known to few people, other than the governing authorities of the institution.

A praiseworthy feature of Baxter Seminary is that, through the years, young men and women who could not otherwise attend such a school, have been received as students and permitted to pay their way by working at the school. Many of these have attained marked success in life.

Baxter Seminary was established in 1910 by the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its presidents, prior to the election of Dr. Harry L. Upperman thirty years ago, were Samuel F. Ryan, F. S. Ditto and P. R. Broyles.

Dr. Harry Lee Upperman, minister and educator and president of Baxter Seminary, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 23, 1895. He is a graduate of Syracuse University. Before his election as president of Baxter Seminary, he served for six years as a pastor in the New York Methodist Conference. His wife is the former Miss Elma Elizabeth Clark, of Williamsport, PA.

Dr. Upperman is an exceedingly popular inspirational speaker and he is constantly in demand for religious and educational addresses throughout this and other States.

To the venerable Rev. **Joseph Daniel Harris**, a retired Methodist minister and resident of Cookeville, much credit is due for the founding of Baxter Seminary. While a resident of Baxter and President of Baxter and Presiding Elder of the Baxter District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was the leading spirit in the movement to induce the Board of Education of his denomination to found Baxter Seminary. In this undertaking he rendered a great public service to Baxter and to Putnam County, as well as to this entire section of the State.

Baxter Seminary is one of Putnam County's greatest assets, as it is Baxter's chief asset. The people of Baxter are loyal and devoted to this splendid institution of learning, and all other residents of Putnam

County share with the people of Baxter an ardent wish and hope that this splendid school may grow in prestige, equipment, patronage and success with each passing year, because it deserves the greatest measure of success.

Baxter was incorporated in 1915 and Hon. John E. Oliver was elected as its first Mayor.

Baxter is justly proud of its High School and Grammar school, and of its churches, Methodist, Church of Christ and two Churches of God.

The first Methodist Church building in Baxter was erected in 1903. Gentry's Chapel Methodist Church was an old church located one mile South of Baxter. It was discontinued when the Methodist Church in Baxter was organized.

The present Baxter Methodist Church building is a beautiful and commodious brick church building, one of the most attractive church buildings in the county. This church has a large and active congregation. For many years, it has had a full time pastor.

Among the ministers who were actively identified with the Baxter Methodist Church during its early history, were G. W. Nunnally, Joseph Daniel Harris, J. A. Harris, F. S. Ditto, Samuel F. Ryan, H. P. Keithley, Edgar M. Nunnally and Henry C. Coleman.

The first church building erected in Baxter was a Cumberland Presbyterian Church. It was erected soon after the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad. After several years, that church ceased to function and sold its church property.

Baxter has modern stores of all kinds, including the wholesale grocery store of W. T. Sewell & Compnay, which does a large business throughout this section of the State.

The large nusery of William Louis Johnson, Sr., located near Baxter, is one of the leading nurseries of this section of the State.

The present population of Baxter is about 800. It is Putnam County's third largest town.

Baxter is one of the leading poultry and produce markets of this section of the State. It is an important lumber and timber shipping point.

Among the early leading citizens of Baxter were: Joseph Jones, Chalmers Vestol, R. L. Gentry, J. C. Gentry, Dr. W. E. Syper, Rev. E. W. Stone, Dr. W. T. Sewell, J. M. Bradford, W. R. Bradford, Horace Maxwell, J. M. Hunter, Norman Maxwell, Rev. F. S. Ditto, J. L. Sadler, **Rev. Joseph Daniel Harris**, J. A. Harris, J. A. Boyd, Dr. James Mack Wheeler, Rev. G. W. Nunnally, W. W. Maxwell, Lawrence grace, Robert L Richardson, Neely Barr, Rev. Edgar M. Nunnally, Whit Maxwell, H. N. Campbell, Dave Maxwell, **William Grover Anderson**, A. R. Judd, J. W. Brown, H. C. Coleman and C. W. Coleman.

#### BLOOMINGTON SPRINGS:

Bloomington Springs is Putnam County's only inland town and it is the second oldest town in Putnam County. Cookeville and Bloomington Springs were towns for many years before any of the other towns and villages of Putnam County had a beginning. The name of the post-office and town was originally Bloomington, but the name was later changed to Bloomington Springs.

Bloomington Springs' noted chalybeate springs, and the establishment of Garland Kuykendall's private boarding school, "Bloomington Seminary," there about 1856, were the factors which resulted in the building of the town. The chalybeate springs at that point were well known long before Garland Kuykendall established his boarding school there, and that fact no doubt influenced him in locating his school there. Upon the establishment of his school there, several dwelling houses were erected by people

who desired to send their children to the school, some of who boarded students from a distance. The building of several residences at Bloomington Springs is said to have started about 1856.

**Ridley Draper, a prominent pioneer citizen of Putnam County, who owned the land on which the chalybeate springs are located,** built a large summer hotel at the springs either shortly before or immediately after the Civil War, and the place was opened as a summer resort. That hotel, built by Ridley Draper close by the chalybeate springs, consisted mainly of long rows of rooms for guests. Later other hotels were built in the town for the same purpose, and, for many years, Bloomington Springs was a widely known and popular summer resort. It is said that for many years Bloomington Springs was the most popular summer resort in Middle Tennessee.

Garland Kuykendall's boarding school, "Bloomington Seminary," enjoyed a large patronage until the outbreak of the Civil War, when most of the young men who were attending the school volunteered and joined the Confederate Army, and Bloomington Seminary, like practically all other Southern schools of higher learning, suspended operation. The school was not opened after the close of the Civil War.

The late Rev. John Harmon Nichols, for many years a widely known minister of the Tennessee Methodist Conference, was a student in Bloomington Seminary at the outbreak of the Civil War, and in his autobiography he makes the following interesting reference to that early school:

"I was now nineteen years old. Twelve miles from where we lived, at Bloomington Springs, there was in session what was then called a fine school, I went up to see what arrangement could be made for working my way through that school. The arrangement was soon made. It was a new school in a new place. A place for a garden was to be cleared, rails were to be split, and fence built. So I agreed to cut the timber and split rails at \$1.00 per one hundred and to grub the stumps from a "parcel" of ground for a garden at so much per stump, for which I was to have also the use of a little log cabin in a corner of the professor's yard. Happy boy! I went home with good news and located into an oxcart a bed, a table, two chairs, some cooking vessels, and axe, maul, and a few rations and rolled out for Bloomington Seminary. Here I remained for seven and half months, when the War cloud gathered so thickly over our nation, especially over our fair Southland, that the light of our great school flickered, went out, and I returned home with "War in my Blood." Thus ended my regular school days."

The greatest stimulus to the growth of the town was the establishment in the '80's of the Methodist school know as Bloomington College," which church owned school had a large patronage and attracted several families to the town. Throughout its history, Bloomington College had an able faculty of instructors, all of them being college and university graduates.

The large college building was destroyed by fire in 1896. There was no insurance carried on the college building when it burned. The loss of the college building was a heavy blow to the town, and a great misfortune to Putnam County. The college building was not rebuilt and the college was discontinued by the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the time of the burning of the college buildings, Prof. Ossian S. Myers, of Lynn, Indiana, was the President of the institution. He was a scholarly and able educator and school executive and was held in high esteem by the people of this county. When the Bloomington College building burned, he was urged to accept a teaching position in the Cookeville Collegiate Institute, which he did, and he taught in that school for a few years, when he returned to Lynn, Indiana. Many of his former students in Cookeville and treasure his memory.

The Junior Military Academy is now the chief asset of Bloomington Springs, as it has been for more than thirty years. It is a nationally known school, with pupils from many States. Major Roy DeBerry, the headmaster of the school, by his highly successful management of the school, has made a great contribution to the educational interests of Putnam County and the State of Tennessee. The school has a splendid and valuable plant and a thoroughly capable faculty. It is one of the few schools of it's kind in the United States and its scholastic standing is very high. It has a large and increasing patronage. Putnam Countains who have not visited the Junior Military Academy at Bloomington Springs should do so. One cannot fully realize and appreciate its worth and impotence until visiting it.

There are two churches in Bloomington Springs, a Presbyterian Church and a Church of Christ.

The present modern and beautiful Presbyterian Church building in Bloomington Springs was erected in 1936. It contains a splendid auditorium and Sunday School rooms and a large basement. It is heated by gas. Rev. Andrew Albert is the present pastor of this church. The Elders and Deacons of this church are L. D. Stanton, Donald Palk, Mrs. E. B. Presley, Mrs. Claude Huddleston and I.L. Warren.

The Bloomington Springs Church of Christ building is a large and attractive frame building.

Bloomington Springs has a large and valuable modern brick public school building.

Although the town of Bloomington Springs is almost a hundred years old, it has not enjoyed as great growth as have most of the other towns of Putnam County, due largely to the fact that it is not located on a railroad, and stands in great need of manufacturing plants.

<http://www.ajlambert.com>

*All of Ernest H. Boyd's articles were not included in the book, Nuggets of Putnam County History, Volume I, compiled and indexed by Mrs. Christine Spivey Jones. One such article I have transcribed below from the Putnam County Herald, Thursday, June 11, 1953, pg. 7. Several other articles written by Ernest H. Boyd follow.*

**SOME MORE PROMINENT PIONEER CITIZENS OF PUTNAM COUNTY** by Ernest Houston Boyd.

WILLIAM JARED

**William Jared a Captain in the Revolutionary War**, located his Revolutionary War land grant on Indian Creek, in what is now Putnam County, and emigrated in what is now Putnam County, from Berkeley County, Virginia, about 1800. (*Actually William Jared settled on Indian Creek before 1796. He was one of the first families to settle in Tennessee before it was a state.*) He was a son of John Jared, a prosperous Virginia planter of Loudon County, Virginia. He was born January 3, 1758, in Virginia.

William Jared's residence stood near the residence of the late **John Bell Denny** on Indian Creek. He owned several hundred acres of land. (*John Bell Denny was the son of Jonathan Denny & Agnes "Aggie" Winfree. All or part of the property of John Bell Denny was later owned by Robert Anderson Shanks.*)

**He married Elizabeth Raulston, a daughter of Matthew Raulston**, in December 6, 1792. (*Actually William Jared md Elizabeth Raulston/Roulstone on 2 December 1792 in Jefferson Co., TN.*) Her family owned and lived upon the farm which was later owned by the McKinley family for many years and is now owned by Mrs. Ralph Jared. A DAR marker was placed in front of the old Rauston home, almost sixteen miles West of Cookeville on the Nashville Highway, several years ago.

William Jared's wife was a sister of Col. James Raulston, a Colonel in General William Carroll's Second Division of the Tennessee Militia in the War of 1812. Col. Raulston commanded the 18<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry in the battle of New Orleans. His portrait hangs in the State capital at Nashville. (*The portrait no longer hangs in the State capital at Nashville.*) In a report by General William Carroll, relative to the war record of Col. Raulston, General Carroll stated "that his good conduct, subordination and valor, under the most trying hardships entitle him to the gratitude of his country." Although reared at the old Raulston home, where his parents died, in what is now Putnam County, Col. James Raulston, after the War of 1812, moved to Marion County, this State. He has numerous descendants in that section. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Simmons, belonged to a prominent planter family of Putnam County.

William Jared was one of the leading pioneer citizens of the section in which he lived. He died September 22, 1827. His widow, Elizabeth Raulston Jared, born January 6, 1770, died June 18, 1835. The graves of

William Jared and his wife, are in the old Jared-Byrne family cemetery, near the residence of the late John Bell Denny. Their graves are marked by tombstones placed shortly after their respective deaths.

Several years ago, the Old Walton Road Chapter DAR, of Cookeville, placed Revolutionary War markers at the graves of both William Jared and his brother Joseph Jared.

William Jared and his wife, Elizabeth Raulston Jared reared the following children:

1. Moses Jared, (born April 10, 1794, died March 20, 1829) married Malinda Byrne May 3, 1813. Their children were: Elizabeth Ann Jared, wife of David H. Nichols, Rhoda Jared, wife of Adolphus Young, Mary "Polly" Jared, wife of Jefferson W. Boyd, and one son, Moses A. Jared.
2. Martha "Pasty" Jared (born October 10, 1795 – died April 10 1832) married Lawrence "Larry" Byrne June 12, 1821. they reared a large family.
3. Naomi Jared (born September 17, 1797 died December 30, 1877 married John Simmons October 5, 1815. John Simmons, was a Captain under General Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812. They moved to Missouri and their graves are in the Mt. Grove, MO, cemetery. It is inscribed on John Simmons' tombstone that "he was a Captain under General Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812."
4. Joseph Jared (born March 11, 1800) married Dorcus Byrne October 31, 1824 and after her death he married Rachel Ray . He reared a large family.
5. Ruth Shamblin Jared (born March 18, 1802) married Martin Brown November 24, 1825. Their four children all daughters, were Elizabeth, Martha Ann, Malinda and Naomi.
6. William Jared (born June 18, 1805, died September 22, 1827). He married Martha Jett.
7. Samuel Raulston Jared (born August 3, 1807, died May 12, 1883) married Mary J. Scruggs February 26, 1832.
8. John Jared (born June 8, 1811, died December 21, 1896) married Ann Carr August 25, 1831.
9. Matthew Raulston Jared (born July 2, 1813, died August 25, 1847). He never married.

Many descendants of William Jared are members of the DAR and SAR, under his Revolutionary War record.

He married Elizabeth Raulston on December 6, 1792 (*married 2 December 1792, Jefferson Co., TN*) in Berkeley County, Virginia, before he and his wife's parents, Matthew Raulston and wife, emigrated to what is now Putnam County. While living in Virginia, he and his wife were members of the Episcopal Church, but, after emigrating to what is now Putnam County, they joined the Methodist Church, of which church they were thereafter faithful members until their deaths. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge.

JOSEPH JARED:

**Joseph Jared** (born January 2, 1760, died January 7, 1848) was a younger brother of William Jared. There was only nineteen months difference in their ages. **Joseph Jared was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War.** He located his Revolutionary War land grant about sixteen miles West of the present city of Cookeville and his residence was located on the Nashville (Walton) road, near the point known as the "Low Gap".

It is generally understood by the descendants of these brothers, William Jared and Joseph Jared, that they emigrated from Virginia to what is now Putnam County at the same time, about the year 1800. If they did not come together, Joseph Jared came very soon after his brother located his Revolutionary War land grant

on Indian Creek. They were both middle aged married men when they emigrated from Virginia to what is now Putnam County.

Joseph Jared died at the age of 33 years and five days. He was married twice. His grave and the graves of both of his wives are in the old Joseph Jared family cemetery on the hill, near the "Low Gap." In his old age, Joseph Jared received a Revolutionary War pension.

He was a well educated man for his day and was known for his splendid intelligence, sound judgment and upright life, enjoying in the highest degree the confidence and esteems of all who knew him.

Joseph Jared was twice married, first to Martha Beard, and after her death to Elizabeth Baker. He reared a large family by each of his wives.

One of his sons, the late Josiah Jared, of Rock Springs Valley who was his last surviving child, was, for many years, one of Putnam County's most prominent and highly respected citizens. He reared a large family and his last surviving child, Mrs. Victoria Jared McGinness, widow of the late Felix P. McGinness, died about a month ago, at her home in Carthage, at the advanced age of 96 years. Other daughter of Josiah Jared were Mrs. James N. Maddux, Mrs. H. B. Maddux and Mrs. W. W. Ford. The late Joe H. Jared, E. H. "Bert" Jared, Robert L. Jared and Ed F. Jared were sons of Josiah Jared.

Many of the descendants of both Captain William Jared and his brother Joseph Jared have attained prominence and success in all callings, professions and avocations. The list is too long to attempt to here refer to them by name, while to refer to some and omit reference to others would be certain to invite disappointment.

All of the Jared of Putnam County are descendants of either William Jared or of his brother Joseph Jared, the two Revolutionary War soldiers, who located their Revolutionary War land grants in what is now Putnam County a century and a half ago. Hundreds of people of Putnam County whose family names are other than Jared are descendants of each of them, and, by reason of intermarriage of relatives, many people of Putnam County are descendants of both William Jared and his brother, Joseph Jared, who bequeathed to their posterity honorable names that are revered descendants of these two pioneers by their many descendants. The brothers compose one of the largest, if not the largest, family connection in Putnam County. (to be continued).

### **SOME PROMINENT PIONEER CITIZENS OF PUTNAM COUNTY AND THEIR RECORD:**

By Ernest H. Boyd

Putnam County Herald, Cookeville, TN: Thursday, 18 June 1953.

A review of the early history of Putnam County should certainly contain references to prominent early citizens of the county who made a large contribution to its history and laid the foundation of its present growth and development, and yet this is a delicate matter for the reason that there were so many splendid early citizens of the county who played well their part in its business, professional and public life that it is impossible to refer to all of them in these articles and failure to refer to some of these early worthy leaders may be resented by some of their living descendants, who feel that they deserve mention in this connection. Brevity limits my Reference to only a few, but there were many others who served well their day and generation and whose memory should not be forgotten.

Several others will be referred to in subsequent articles.

In the early period of Putnam County's history there were many strong and worthy citizens of this county "whose works do follow them", and whose names their descendants are proud to bear.

In previous articles reference has already been made to Major Richard F., White Plains; Isaac Buck and Jonathan Burk, founders of Andrew (Buck) College; Col. Robert D. Allison, first Chairman of the County Court after the re-establishment of Putnam County and a gallant Colonel in the Confederate Army; Dr. Richard Fane, a prominent early physician of the Western part of the county who lost his life during the



Civil War; Capt. John of Vance, who was killed in the battle of Perryville during the Civil War; Dr. F. M. Amonette, a well known early physician of the Western section of the county who, upon the death of Capt. Vance, became Captain of Co.. "K", of the 16<sup>th</sup> Confederate Infantry Regiment, the first Confederate Company induced into service from Putnam County; Albert G. Davis, who was chairman of the County Court at the outbreak of the Civil War and was killed in a Virginia battle of the Civil War; Gen. Alvin V. Gillem, one of the Tennessee Federal Generals of the Civil War; Capt. Carroll Pippin, a brave Confederate Officer who was killed during the Civil War; Yancey Malone, a prominent citizen of Buffalo Valley, who was murdered during the Civil War, and to others, who will, therefore, not be included in the following sketches.

#### CAPT. H. H. DILLARD:

Capt. H. H. Dillard was the first lawyer to locate in Cookeville. He located in Cookeville immediately after Cookeville was founded as the county seat of Putnam County, in 1854. He was a son of the noted Cumberland Presbyterian minister, educator and author, Dr. John L. Dillard, founder of Alpine Institute, in which institution he received a classical education. He was a man of splendid ability and was one of the ablest lawyers in his day in this section of the State. He was Captain of the first Company of Putnam Countains inducted into the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He was promoted to the rank of Major. Capt. Dillard's Company was organized in Cookeville in May 1861. It was composed of about one hundred soldiers. Probably no Confederate Company of the Civil War experienced harder service than did this Company, which took part in many hard fought battles of the War. Two-thirds of the soldiers of this Company were either killed in battle seriously wounded, or died of disease during the war.

Capt. Dillard never married. He lived to a ripe old age and when the infirmities of age overtook him, after about fifty years residence in Cookeville, he moved to Granville to live with relatives there, where he died a few years thereafter.

#### JUDGE WILLIAM C. BOUNDS:

b. 1 March 1803 – d. 10 February 1870, md **Sarah (Stone) Bounds**, b. 21 December 1802 – d. 2 December 1868, both buried in the Bounds-Hill Cemetery, Putnam Co., TN.

Judge William C. Bounds was one of the most prominent and active citizens of Putnam County during the early period of its history. He was the first County Judge of Putnam County. During the administration of Governor Andrew Johnson, the General Assembly passed an Act in 1857 creating the office of County Judge of Putnam County and Governor Johnson appointed William C. Bounds as County Judge, in which position he served until the Act creating the office was repealed and the County reverted to the County Court Chairman plan.

Judge Bounds was a large land owner and was one of the largest slave owners of the county. For many years after his death, the late Mack Wilhite lived in the Bounds in the Second Civil District. He having purchased the tract of the Bounds lands which included the dwelling house of the former owner. Judge Bounds farm, in his life time, included several hundred acres. One of his daughters was the wife of Maj. Joseph Crawford Freeze, another daughter was the wife of the late A. J. "Jack" Johnson, of the Second District, another daughter was the wife of the late Esq. \_\_\_\_\_ Peek of the Second District, another daughter was married to a Mr. Baker of White County and after his death she married a Capt. Davis of Mississippi. Judge Bounds had a son who was an officer in the Confederate Army.

Judge Bounds was a member of the first County Court after the re-establishment of Putnam County.

#### HOLLAND DENTON:

b. 6 November 1818 – d. 10 December 1896, TN, md **Lucinda (Barnes) Denton**, b. 6 April 1830 – d. 18 April 1884, she md 2<sup>nd</sup> to **John Walter Whitson** (1826-1855), all buried in the Bradford Family Graveyard, Putnam Co., TN.

Holland Denton was the second lawyer to locate in Cookeville. He located in Cookeville about three years after Cookeville was made the County seat. He was a capable lawyer and a splendid gentleman who

enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He commenced the practice of law at Gainesboro. He was a Lieutenant in Company "K" of Col. John H. Savage's Confederate Infantry Regiment of the Civil War. He continued to practice law until his death in old age. He was the father of the John S. Denton and Mrs. Althea Vaden, and the step-father of the late Jere Whitson.

#### JOSEPH A. RAY:

Joseph A. Ray was one of the most prominent and active leaders in the early history of Putnam County. He was the first County Court Clerk of the county after the county was first established. He was an officer in the Mexican War. After the Civil War, he was elected Circuit Court Clerk. He was a large land owner and a large slave owner. He lived, from his young manhood until his death, five miles West of Cookeville on the Nashville road. His residence was the Double Springs, before there was a village or railroad by that name. Throughout his active life he was the proprietor of a general store, located a short distance East of his residence. For many years the Double Springs post-office was at his store. He was an active live stock trader and before the Civil War was a prosperous businessman. The Civil War freed his slaves and he lost heavily on account of debts owing him for live stock by Southern planters and traders who were rendered insolvent by the Civil War. His wife was a daughter of Daniel W. Hawes, a prominent pioneer citizen of this county, who later, for many years, was a prominent merchant of Gainesboro.

#### MAJOR JOSEPH C. FREEZE:

b. 13 July 1826, TN – d. 26 August 1896, md **Margaret S. (Bounds) Freeze**, b. 21 December 1832, TN – d. 6 January 1905 (she died from serious burns), d/o **William Bounds**. Buried next to them is their daughter, **Maggie Freeze**, b. 25 February 1873 – d. 30 July 1891. Also buried next to them is their daughter, **Francis A. Freeze**, b. 16 November 1864, TN – d. 12 February 1885.

Major Joseph C. Freeze was reared in the Hilham community. At the original sale of town lots in Cookeville, he purchased the lot on the West side of the Public Square on which the First National Bank building is now located and immediately commenced the construction of a large two-story frame store building on that location and, upon the completion of the building, he opened a general store, with a large stock of general merchandise for that day, and, at that mercantile business until his death about forty years later, except during the period of the Civil War, when he was an officer in the Confederate Army. He joined the Confederate Army at the outbreak of the Civil War and was promoted to the rank of Major. He was a brave and capable Confederate officer.

He was active in public affairs in Putnam County from his young manhood until his death. He was an Elder and active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was a devoted member of the Masonic Lodge, instituted in 1857, in the upper story of the store building, where it continued to hold its meetings until the Civil War. He was always deeply interested in good schools, and, beginning in the early 80's, he worked hard, with others, to secure the establishment of a Cumberland Presbyterian College in Cookeville. He served for many years as Superintendent of the Sunday School of the Cookeville Cumberland Presbyterian Church. His home residence, on Dixie Avenue one of the first residences built in Cookeville, was recently torn down by Mr. S. D. Wilhite, who purchased the property.

Major Freeze enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the people of Cookeville and Putnam County in a high degree. He was a leader in every worthy and progressive movement for the up-building of his home town and county.

#### COL. JOSEPH SHAW:

Col. Joseph Shaw was one of Putnam County's leading citizens and businessmen before the Civil War. He was reared on the farm and later known as the McDearman farm, located in Cookeville soon after the town was founded. His home place, on Dixie Avenue after the Civil War was owned by the late Capt. J. H. Curtis, and was later purchased by the late Jere Whitson.

Before the Civil War, Col. Shaw was a leading live stock trader, and was engaged in farming. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he volunteered for service in the Confederate Army. A gallant officer, he was

rapidly promoted attaining the rank of Colonel. While leading his Regiment in the battle of Savannah, GA, he was mortally wounded, and was buried in Savannah, GA. He had a wife and two young sons when he was killed. His sons, Norman and Shaw and Sidney Stanton Shaw, are both now dead, the last having died in Cookeville weeks ago at the advanced age of 95.

The wives of Col. Shaw, Col. Sidney S. Stanton and Capt. S. \_\_\_\_\_ *missing rest of story.*

#### COL. SIDNEY S. STANTON:

Sidney S. Stanton was born and reared in the Tenth District of Putnam County. He obtained a good education, was admitted to the Bar and located in Carthage, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession at the outbreak of the Civil War. He was a man of marked ability and before the Civil War had won for himself the reputation of being one of the ablest and most eloquent Whig orators in Tennessee. In the historic presidential campaign of 1860, he supported the great Tennessean, John Bell, Constitutional Unionist candidate, who carried Tennessee over John C. Breckinridge and Stephen A. Douglass (Lincoln had no electoral ticket in Tennessee, hence received no votes in this State).

Stanton, running on the Bell ticket, was elected a presidential elector in 1860, being elected from the Fourth Congressional District. In that campaign, Stanton won great prominence in Tennessee as an orator.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he volunteered for service in the Southern Cause and was elector in 1860. He was greatly loved by the soldiers of his Regiment and was an able and fearless officer.

As an illustration of Col. Stanton's unbounded courage and the confidence and affection entertained for him by the soldiers of his Regiment, I will quote the following reference to him in Judge Bromfield L. Ridley's account of the Battle of Chickamauga, in his book, "Battles and Sketches of the Army of Tennessee" (page 612); "During the battle of the 19<sup>th</sup> the Twenty-Eight Tennessee wavered for a moment, (as reported by General Cheatham), and seemed to be in the act of falling back, when the intrepid Colonel S. S. Stanton seized the colors of the Regiment, and rushing to the front, called his men to follow him. Inspired by this heroic example, the Regiment reformed on the colors, and at once recovered the lost ground. While the colors were in the hands of Colonel Stanton, they were pierced thirty times by musket balls."

In the same book (page 606-7) Judge Ridley, who was on the staff of Gen. A. P. Stewart, in listing the Tennessee Confederate commands engaged in the Battle of Chickamauga, includes the following: "Shaw's battalion, Hamilton's battalion; and Allison's Squadron, (consolidate), Major Joseph Shaw." In these three consolidated Regiments, commanded in that battle by Major (afterwards Colonel) Joseph Shaw, were not less than seven hundred Putnam County soldiers, while hundreds of other Putnam County soldiers were in other Confederate Regiments engaged in that great battle, many being in Col. John H. Savage's 16<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry and Gen. Dibrell's original 8<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Regiment.

Col. Stanton was a man of the highest sense of honor and strictest integrity, whose private life was above reproach. Comparatively yet a young man and full of promise, with a wife and several young children. He met an heroic death while leading his Regiment in the battle of Resacca, Georgia. On account of the exigencies of war, his body was interred near the Resacca battlefield. In after years, at reunions of the survivors of his Regiment the mere mention of his name by speakers would move the veterans of his Regiment to tears, so devoted were they to his memory.

One of Col. Stanton's sons, the late S. S. Stanton, of Cookeville, served as County Register of Putnam County from 1914 to 1922.

#### CAPT. ABRAHAM FORD:

b. 3 January 1821 – d. 14 December 1890, md **Nancy (Womack)**, b. 29 December 1819 – d. 2 March 1896, both buried in the Sand Springs Cemetery, Putnam Co., TN. Capt. Abraham Ford, s/o **John F. Ford & Nancy Wilson**. Nancy (Womack) Ford, d/o **Thomas Womack** (1794-1865) & **Elizabeth Blanton** (1800-1870).

One of the original and unique characters in the early history of Putnam County, was Capt. Abraham Ford, whose home was near Sand Springs, in the Fifth District. He was a farmer and Baptist minister. Prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, he had, for many years, served as pastor of Baptist churches throughout our mountain section. He had wide reputation as a successful evangelist. He was highly regarded by his neighbors and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. He served as a member of the County Court. He was intensely Southern in his views, and early in the Civil War he volunteered his services to the Confederate Cause. He organized a Company of 125 brave mountain men of his section and he was elected as their Captain. He was fearless in battle and served the Confederate Cause with the same zeal and devotion that he had served his church before the war. In camp, he continued to preach and conduct revival, and he often baptized soldier converts. One of his sons, the late Thomas J. Ford, of the 5<sup>th</sup> District, was also a Confederate soldier.

After the close of the War, Capt. Ford resumed his active ministerial labors, pasturing numerous rural Baptist churches in Putnam, White, Cumberland, Overton and Jackson counties. He received very little financial remuneration for his ministerial services, that he neither expected nor desired. In his old age he became badly afflicted with rheumatism, to such an extent that he could hardly walk or stand alone, but neither this painful ailment nor the natural infirmities of old age, deterred him from preaching the gospel and he continued to preach at his home church. Sand Springs Baptist Church, almost until his death in old age. He would be carried to the church, and, sitting in a chair, because he was unable to stand on his feet, he would preach for an hour and often for two hours, and the people gladly heard him, because of their unbounded confidence in him. He reared a large family and has many descendants now living in this county who revere his memory.

#### NATHAN JUDD:

Nathan Judd, a tanner, emigrated to what is now Putnam County, in 1820 and located about three miles Southwest of Cookeville, thirty-four years before the town of Cookeville was formed. He was then a young man and had worked in a tannery from his youth. In his new location he immediately constructed the tannery, which was known for about a hundred years thereafter as the "Judd tannery", or Judd tanyard, as many people called it. A tannery, in the early history of Putnam County, was a public necessity in every section. I do not know the number of tanneries in Putnam County during the first fifty years of its history, but there must have been not less than fifty.

Nathan Judd was a man of robust health and great energy and industry. He operated his tannery and farm until his death in old sons continued to operate the tannery for many years. It has not been operated for a good many years, as the public need of local rural tanneries has ceased to exist.

In addition to being an expert tanner, and a farmer, Nathan Judd, from his young manhood, was a Baptist preacher. He worked hard six days of the week and preached on Sunday and often conducted revivals. He is said to have been a gifted singer and "a mighty man in prayer." He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. Three of his sons were Baptist preachers. One of his sons, the late Rev. M. "Matt" Judd, spent many years in the rural ministry in this and adjoining counties. It was said of him that no other preacher could hold such a successful revival in his home neighborhood church as he could.

Nathan Judd obeyed the commandment relative to multiplying and replenishing the earth. He was the father of eighteen children, all of whom he raised to be grown. He reared a total of twenty-one children, having raised three of his grandchildren, the children of his son, Silas Judd, who was killed during the Civil War.

Many descendants of Nathan Judd now live in this county and section. The Judd graveyard located on the farm formerly owned by Nathan Judd contains the graves of a large number of the Judd family.  
(to be continued).

#### **OTHER PROMINENT PIONEER CITIZENS OF PUTNAM COUNTY:**

By Ernest H. Boyd

Putnam County Herald, Cookeville, TN: Thursday, 2 July 1953.

In the early History of Putnam County one of the most prominent families was the Burton family. Four of the leading and most successful merchants of the county were closely related Burtons.

#### WILLIAM BURTON, JR.:

William Burton, Jr., a native of Bedford County, Virginia, was a son of William Burton and a grandson of Captain William Burton, a Virginia Captain in the Revolutionary War.

William Burton, Jr., was a son-in-law of Major William Quarles, the founder of White Plains, as was his brother, Charles Burton. These two brothers, William Burton, Jr., and Charles Burton emigrated from Bedford County, Virginia to White Plains, with their families, in 1809, coming to White Plains with the family of their father-in-law, Major William Quarles.

William Burton, Jr., married Ann Hawes Quarles, the third child of Major William Quarles and wife, Ann Hawes Quarles.

William Burton, Jr., conducted a general store at White Plains for several years when he purchased a large farm, on the Nashville Highway, seventeen miles west of Cookeville, where he erected a large store building for that day. He there after, and until his death, lived at that location where he conducted in the mercantile business at that point. In the extreme Western part of Putnam County, for about forty years. For a good many years before his death, his oldest son, Charles F. Burton was his partner in the mercantile business, and upon the death of his father, Charles F. Burton continued in the mercantile business at that point for more than forty years and until his death.

William Burton, Jr., and his brother, Robert Burton, attended William and Mary College in Virginia. He was a well educated man and a successful businessman. He was a large slave owner and, for his day, was a wealthy man. He and his wife were devoted members of the Episcopal Church and they took each of their children back to Virginia to have them confirmed in the Episcopal Church.

The children of William Burton, Jr., and wife, Ann Hawes Quarles Burton were:

1. Letita Ann Burton (born March 25, 1809, died 1893) married Capt. Jesse Arnold, of Hilham.
2. Charles F. Burton, married Miss Sallie Murray, a sister of Col. John R. Murray, of Gainesboro, and Col. Thomas B. Murray, of McMinnville.
3. Cynthia Burton, married her first cousin Alexander M. Burton.
4. Robert G. Burton, married Angeline Denton.
5. Jane Burton, married Oliver Apple.
6. Clinton Burton.

#### ROBERT G. BURTON:

Robert G. Burton, a son of William Burton, Jr., and Ann Hawes Quarles Burton, for many years, and until his death, owned and conducted a general store between the present towns of Cookeville and Algood, on the Livingston road. His residence and store were located near the Burton branch, near the present town of Algood. He was one of the largest land owners of this section. His home tract of land, on which his residence and store were located, contained eighteen hundred acres. He owned several other large tracts of land. His home tract of land was inherited by his son Denton Burton and was afterwards purchased by the late Jere Whitson who sub-divided it into numerous farms, now including many valuable farms near and East of Cookeville.

Robert G. Burton attended William and Mary College in Virginia. He was a man of good education. He was a close student of history and world affairs and was a well read and well informed man. He was a splendid business man and a successful merchant. He was a large slave owner. He was survived by two children. One son died young. His other son, S. D. "Denton" Burton, was a merchant at Hilham for a good

many years and served as Representative from Overton County in the General Assembly of 1889. He moved to Oklahoma, where he died several years ago.

Robert G. Burtons' widow married the late Elijah W. Terry and lived to a ripe old age. Robert G. Burton was named for his uncle, Robert Burton, the latter being the father of Alexander M. Burton, another prominent and successful pioneer merchant of Putnam County.

Robert G. Burton was a member of the Episcopal Church and of the Masonic Lodge. The early Putnam County Burtons were divided in politics. Some of them were Democrats and some were Whigs. Robert G. Burton was an ardent admirer of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. Fond of entertaining friends and relatives in his home, he owned a very expensive silver table service, on each piece of which he had engraved the words "*To the honor of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson.*"

Robert G. Burton's store was located only about a mile and a half from the store of his double first cousin, Stephen D. Burton, at White Plains, but the fact that they were both successful merchants located near each other did not disturb their personal relatives. They were as intimate almost as brothers and each often advised with the other with reference to business ventures.

Robert G. Burton was a large cotton grower as well as a successful merchant and businessman. At his death he left a large estate, including numerous slaves. His son S. D. "Denton" Burton probably inherited from his father the largest landed estate ever inherited by a son in Putnam County.

Robert G. Burton's wife, whose maiden name was Angelina Denton, was reared at Hilham. She was a cousin of the late Holland Denton of Cookeville, a prominent early attorney of the Cookeville Bar.

#### CHARLES F. BURTON:

Charles F. Burton, a son of William Burton, Jr., and wife, Ann Hawes Quarles Burton and a brother of Robert G. Burton, subject of the preceding sketch, was one of the most successful business men Putnam County has ever produced. His first experience in the mercantile business was with his father, and after his father's death he continued in the mercantile business at the same location until his death in old age. He was a merchant for sixty years. He was a child when his parents moved to that location on the Nashville road, about seventeen miles West of Cookeville. In his young manhood, he married Miss Sallie Murray, a sister of Col. John P. Murray, of Gainesboro and Col. Thomas B. Murray of Gainesboro.

After the death of his parents, Charles F. Burton became the owner of a large portion of the landed estate of his father, including the family residence and store building, and he resided there until his death in old age.

For many years, he was also the owner of a wholesale dry goods store in Nashville, but he never moved to Nashville. He entrusted to relatives the management and operation of his Nashville wholesale house, and they managed it faithfully and successfully.

For years, Charles F. Burton and his double first cousin, Stephen D. Burton, of White Plains, were Putnam County's two largest tax payers.

Charles F. Burton and his wife Sarah "Sallie" Murray Burton reared nine children, their names being:

1. Ann Burton, who married Dr. W. H. Ragland.
2. Margaret Burton, who married John Armistead, of Nashville.
3. Virginia Burton, who married Jesse Z. Beck.
4. Mary Burton, who married Dr. Zeb Young, of Gainesboro.
5. Dr. Edward Murray Burton, generally called "Dr. Ned" Burton, married Miss Emma Neely of Granville.
6. Frank Burton, married Miss Leona Sadler. She was a granddaughter of Dr. John L. Dillard, founder of Alpine Institute.
7. John Burton, married and reared several children. He owned and lived on a farm near Nashville.
8. Frances "Fannie" Burton married Dr. Fitzpatrick, of Hartsville.

9. Scott Burton married a Miss Black of Rutherford County.

Charles F. Burton and his wife, in addition to rearing their nine children, also reared a grandson, Ernest M. Ragland, whose mother died in his infancy. He was a brother of the late Charles Burton Ragland, of Nashville, and W. E. "Edd" Ragland and John B. Ragland, of Cookeville.

ALEXANDER MONROE BURTON:

Alexander Monroe Burton born June 10<sup>th</sup>, 1820, died November 1 1889 was the oldest son of Robert Burton, Sr., and wife Sallie Wilson Penn Burton. This Robert Burton, Sr., was a younger brother of Charles and William Burton.

Robert Burton and wife, the parents of Alexander Monroe Burton, emigrated from Bedford County, Virginia to Tennessee about ten years after his brothers, William and Charles Burton emigrated from Bedford County, Virginia to White Plains.

Robert Burton was the seventh child mentioned in the will of his father, William Burton, Sr., hence I suppose that such was the order of his birth. He was born August 1, 1795, in Bedford County, Virginia. He was married in 1818 to Sallie Wilson Penn, who, from all accounts must have been a very strong minded and devout Christian woman. She was evidently a cousin of her husband whose mother's maiden name was Frances Penn, also of Bedford County, Virginia.

Shortly after their marriage, Robert Burton and wife, Sallie Wilson Penn Burton emigrated from Bedford County, Virginia to Smith County, Tennessee, locating in a community in Smith County known as "Hiawassee," situated near the Trousdale County. From the time they emigrated to Tennessee until their deaths, Robert Burton and his wife were active members of the historic old "Knob Springs Baptist Church" in Smith County, and he and his son, George M. Burton served consecutively and continuously as clerks of the Knob Springs Baptist Church for a period of seventy-five years.

Robert Burton died August 2, 1880, at the age of 85 year and one day. He and his first wife had nine children. Some years after the death of his first wife, he married a second time and had two daughters by his last wife.

Only one of the children of Robert Burton located in Putnam County, his oldest child, Alexander Monroe Burton, who in his young manhood, had a general store at Buffalo Valley, but after a few years he purchased a farm about sixteen miles West of Cookeville, on the Nashville (Walton) road, where he erected a large two story residence and a store building, where he thereafter lived, engaged in the mercantile business and in farming until his death.

Like the other Burton merchants, his kinsmen, Alexander Monroe Burton was a successful merchant and business man and a splendid gentleman, who was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was postmaster of the old Pekin post-office for about forty years, keeping the post-office in his store. His general store, on the Nashville (Walton) road was located only about one mile East of the store of his first cousin and brother-in-law Charles F. Burton.

Alexander Monroe Burton first married his first cousin, Cynthia Burton, a daughter of his uncle William Burton, Jr. She died August 22, 1849. She left a daughter Nancy Ann Burton, and a son, Robert Taylor Burton, and a daughter died at the age of 15 years. the son died in 1903.

After the death of his first wife, Alexander Monroe Burton married Elizabeth McKinley, and the following children were born to them:

1. James Philander Burton born February 14, 1856.
2. George Carton Burton born February 22, 1858.
3. Mary Jane Burton, born March 18, 1859, married Joseph Bartlett.
4. Thomas Maddux Burton, born June 10, 1861.

5. Samuel Scoggins Burton, born March 28, 1863
6. Laura Burton, born January 20, 1865, married Sid F. Carr.
7. William Hatcher Burton, born October 12, 1867 (twin to Lemuel Ticeton Burton).
8. Lemuel Ticeton Burton, born October 12, 1867 (twin to William Hatcher Burton).
9. Sallie Fannie Burton, born January 8, 1871, married Peter Y. Jared.
10. Eliza Bates Burton, born December 7, 1874, married Marshall Y. Ditty.

Mrs. Ditty, the last surviving of the fourteen children of Alexander Monroe Burton, died a few days ago.

Alexander Monroe Burton and his family were members of the Pleasant Grove Methodist Church.

The large two story frame residence of Alexander Monroe Burton burned a good many years ago. It occupied the site of the present beautiful brick residence of the former sheriff Alex Burton, one of his grandsons and name sakes, who now owns the farm formerly owned by his grandfather Burton.

My next article will be a sketch of Stephen Decatur Burton, of White Plains, one of the most successful merchants of his day in this entire section and one of the most prominent citizens of the early period of the history of Putnam County.

#### STEPHEN DECATUR BURTON:

As the entire life of Stephen Decatur Burton, from infancy to his death in old age, was spent at White Plains, it is necessary, in a sketch of his life, to make some reference to the history of historic White Plains, located three and a half miles East of Cookeville, however White Plains was founded by Major William Quarles, a Revolutionary War soldier, about forty-five years before Cookeville was founded.

William Quarles and his wife, Ann Hawes Quarles, their ten children and four sons-in-law, William Burton and brother Charles Burton and Williams Hawes and Harrison Irby Hughes, emigrated from Bedford County, Virginia, and arrived at the place which William Quarles named White Plains, on Christmas Day 1809. They were one month in making the trip from Bedford County, Virginia to White Plains. They brought with them their household goods, farming implements, live stock of all kinds, and many other things needed in building and furnishing homes. They brought with them about thirty negro slaves. How many wagons were in this long moving procession is not now definitely known, but it is known that it was a lengthy one.

William Quarles stated that when they reached the brink of the Cumberland Plateau, near the present city of Monterey, and looked down on the wide plains below, extending as far as one could see from the foot of the mountain, the panorama presented was that of a tall species of prairie grass which, at that season of the year, was of a white appearance, this fact caused William Quarles, immediately after locating, to make application for the establishment of a post-office named "White Plains", it being one of the first, if not the first, post-office established in what is not Putnam County.

Immediately after locating at White Plains, William Quarles began the construction of a large residence and a large barn. The dwelling house was a full two story building with large rooms and high ceilings, four rooms down stairs and four rooms upstairs, with fire places in all of the rooms. The kitchen, dining room and another room called the "office room" were in a near by but detached building. The slave cabins were located some distance in the rear of the dwelling house. The dwelling house had four outside tall stone chimnies, each of which had two fire places, one down stairs and one upstairs. The dwelling house walls were built of large hewn Poplar logs, carefully dressed by hand and securely fitted and joined together and these walls were weather boarded with thick, hand dressed yellow Poplar plank and all of the rooms were ceiled with thick, hand dressed, yellow Poplar plank. In the large parlor room, there was a mantle and cornice, in the pine apple style, carved by hand by William Quarles. This residence of William Quarles was situated on the site of what is now known as the S. D. Burton family cemetery. The building was destroyed by fire about 1857.



William Quarles was a planter and lawyer in Virginia, and, after he emigrated to White Plains and finished the construction of his various buildings, he presented his law license from the Supreme County of Virginia and the Supreme Court of Tennessee to the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of White County, Tennessee, in which County White Plains was then situated, and he was admitted to the White County Bar, in company with William Kelly, Samuel H. Laughlin, Stokley D. Hays, Jothua Haskell and James Turney, on November 9, 1812. The Court order relative to his admission to the White County Bar appears of record on Page 10, of Minute Book "A", of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of White County.

Soon after locating at White Plains, William Quarles was appointed Major of the White County Militia, which position he held until his death. Also soon after locating at White Plains, he transferred his Masonic Lodge membership from Bedford County, Virginia to the Masonic Lodge at Sparta, which was then the nearest Masonic Lodge to his home. His Masonic apron was kept by his son Judge James T. Quarles, until the latter's death, and it has since been in the possession of the family of Judge Quarles until recently and it is now in my possession.

The death of William Quarles occurred April 2, 1814, in his 62<sup>nd</sup> year. His Will was probated shortly after his death in the County Court of White County. He wrote his own Will, disposing of a large estate. It was written a few months prior to his death. It proves him to have been an educated man and a capable lawyer. In his Will he willed land and negro slaves to each of his children and a large residue of land, slave and other property to his wife, Ann Hawes Quarles.

William Quarles was a son of Roger and Mary Goodloe Quarles of Caroline County, Virginia, a Captain in the Revolutionary War.

Shortly after locating at White Plains, William Quarels built a large store building on his plantation, in which building a large general store was conducted, by different members of his family, for about eighty years, and until shortly before the death of his grandson Stephen Decatur Burton, who was proprietor of a large general store at White Plains throughout his active business life.

William Quarles and his wife reared ten children of their own, and Ann Hawes Quarles, widow of William Quarles, also reared three grandchildren. These three grandchildren were Stephen Decatur Burton and Frances Ann Burton, children of Charles Burton and wife, Elizabeth Jane Quarles Burton, and Ann Huntsman, daughter of Adam Huntsman and wife, Sallie Quarles Huntsman.

Charles Burton, left a widower at 32, turned the rearing of his two babies, Francis Ann, age 3, and Stephen, only a year old, over to their maternal grandmother. Sallie Quarles Huntsman, wife of Adam Huntsman, having died when their daughter, Ann Huntsman was a small child. Adam Huntsman also turned over the rearing of his little daughter to her maternal grandmother, for whom the child was named. The grandmother showered a wealth of affection upon these three motherless grandchildren entrusted to her. She provided for their every need and afforded them the best advantages. Frances Ann Burton died in her young lady hood.

Ann Huntsman brought from Jackson, Tennessee, upon the death of her mother, lived with her grandmother until, in her young lady hood, she married Timothy Scurlock, a prominent lawyer of Jackson, Tennessee. Her father, Adam Huntsman, in his day, was considered to be one of the ablest lawyers in Tennessee, second only to Felix Grundy. He won national fame by defeating David Crockett for Congress in 1835.

The foregoing will afford the reader an insight into the family background and early environment of Stephen Decatur Burton, who was one of the most successful pioneer merchants and business men of Putnam County. He was born at White Plains, on October 8, 1813, where he died on March 17, 1892, at the age of 78. He married Miss Mary Davis Goodbar, of Overton County, on July 19, 1835. Her death occurred on November 21, 1895.

He was well educated for his day and was a man of culture and refinement. He was a constant reader and student of World events. He was a quiet, reserved, dignified gentleman. He inherited a large landed estate

and numerous slaves and other personal property from his grandmother Quarles, who reared him from his infancy, and he also inherited considerable property from his father, but he was a natural born financier and good business man and he not only took care of his inheritance but, from his young manhood, he was successful in business and constantly added to and increased his wealth.

A few years before the Civil War the old Quarles residence in which he was reared and lived was destroyed by fire, and a short distance from its site he erected the large two story colonial residence, still standing in which he lived during the remainder of his life. In design, it was very much like the old Quarles residence. This old building in a good state of preservation, it is now the home of Mrs. Charles M. Huddleston, whose late husband was a great-grandson of William Quarles. In fact, the present good sized farm, while not the land that William Quarles and later Stephen D. Burton owned, has been owned by William Quarles or some of his descendants since 1809, not many farms remain in the ownership of the same family for 144 years, as this one has.

From his store, near his residence, on the Walton Road, and from other stores owned by him or in which he owned an interest and from raising and selling and dealing in cotton, and from trading in slaves and many other business activities, he accumulated a fortune and became one of the wealthiest men in this section of the State. For many years he and his double first cousin, Charles F. Burton were the two largest tax payers of Putnam County.

Using slave labor, each year, for many years, raised several hundred acres of cotton.

Just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, when he was dealing in cotton on a large scale, he had about \$125,000.00 worth of cotton stored in war hoses in Chattanooga and during the War the warehouses were burned and he sustained a total loss of that large amount of cotton.

He sustained the largest loss of any Putnam Countian on account of the emancipation of slaves. When the negro slaves were freed, he owned some 100 slaves at about Fifty Thousand Dollars.

He was of a tranquil, philosophical temperament and he did not permit his heavy War time losses to harrow him.

After he built his large and beautiful residence, he planned for beauty and plenty in his surrounding large landed estate. With the inborn and inherited sentiments of his English ancestors, he planned and developed a large plantation, and did not allow the cultivated fields to encroach on the home residence but surrounded it with a large green meadow of several acres. His diversions were reading and hunting, deer hunting being his favorite sport. Adjoining his meadow in a woodland on one side, was his large deer lot, where deer were kept for hunting. For many years prior to the Civil War he maintained this extensive deer pound on his plantation.

Stephen D. Burton was an ardent believer in education. He had a school house built on his plantation and he employed thoroughly qualified teachers to teach his own as well as the neighboring children, whom he invited to share in its advantages. Among the teachers he employed at this school was Philander D. Sims, when afterwards became one of the leading physicians of Chattanooga and served as Mayor of that city. He was a son of Martin Sims, a prominent pioneer citizen of this county. Another teacher in this school as a Miss Sewell, a sister of the noted pioneer church of Christ preacher and Editor, Elisha G. Sewell.

Mr. Burton sent his daughters to the old Cumberland Female College in McMinnville.

It is said that at the close of the Civil War, Mr. Burton's negro slaves left him reluctantly, and a number of them remained on his plantation, for he was a good slave master. Knowingly, he never separated slave families; in buying slaves, he either bought the whole family or none.

Stephen D. Burton and his wife Mary Goodbar Burton had six children, their names were:

1. Benjamin Franklin Burton, who married Miss Ann Officer.

2. Frances Burton, who died at the age of 11 with scarlet fever.
3. Mary Caroline Burton, who first married Dr. Franklin and after his death married Dr. Cummings, both of Sparta.
4. Catherine Annette Burton, who married Charles C. Young of Sparta.
5. Charles Burton, who married Miss Josephine Crutcher, of Cookeville.
6. Emily Burton, who married Dr. Lemuel R. McClain, of Cookeville. One of their sons, Dr. Walter S. McClain, of Cookeville, died a few months ago.
- 7.

Of a generous disposition and devoted to his family, Stephen D. Burton lavished his means on his children and on relatives.

There are now two houses in Cookeville that Mr. Burton had built. One of these houses was built as a sort of town house for his family. This house was later purchased by Judge James T. Quarles. It is now owned and occupied by Miss Anne Robinson, a granddaughter of Judge James T. Quarles, she is a great-granddaughter of Major William Quarles, the founder of White Plains.

The other house in Cookeville built by Stephen D. Burton was built by him for his daughter, Mrs. Emily McClain, upon her marriage to Dr. Lemuel R. McClain. This house is now owned by J. H. Carlen.

Mr. Burton also built houses for his daughters who lived in Sparta.

At the death of Stephen D. Burton, at the age of 78 years, in 1892, the following editorial, relative to his death appeared in the Cookeville Press.

“We are pained to announce the death of Stephen D. Burton which occurred at his hospitable home at White Plains, three miles East of Cookeville, on last Thursday. He was one of the most successful men this county has produced, he was a merchant and a farmer for at least forty years and was a business man in the strictest sense of the term, never meddling in politics or other peoples affairs; he never sought or held office of any kind, though eminently qualified for the same. He had a wide circle of friends who will regret to hear of his death. No man in the Upper Cumberland Valley was widely and more favorably known than Burton. He was conscious to the last, and expressed a willingness to go and be at rest. The Press joins in expressions of sorrow for the stricken family and friends. Pace to his ashes.”

Thus lived and died Stephen D. Burton, a grandson on both sides of Captains in the Revolutionary War, a man of noble lineage an “aristocrat in every feeling and opinion” an unassuming gentleman, whose honor and integrity no man questioned.

All Putnam Countians, who are interested in the early history of their county, if they have not been to White Plains, should make the trip. It was the County seat of Putnam County during the first two years of the County’s history. Aside from the historic soil and the splendid old colonial home residence of Stephen D. Quarles yet standing. White Plains is now only a matter of history, a cherished memory. The White Plains post-office cease to exist with the founding of the near by town of Algood; the old William Quarles mansion, where Andrew Jackson and his wife always spent the night on their carriage trips to and from Knoxville and Washington; where the distinguished lawyer and Congressman Adam Huntsman married Sallie Quarles; where in the early history of the State, on its spacious lawn, shaded with large Walnut trees, rival candidates for Congressman, governor and presidential electors spoke to large gatherings of pioneers before Cookeville was founded, was destroyed by fire many years ago; The old Quarles-Burton store building, the school house and blacksmith shop and the building in which the county officers of Putnam County had their offices have all long since disappeared, but to see the large old two story colonial home of Stephen D. Burton with its four massive, tall outside brick chimneys, the bricks for which were burned on his plantation by slaves, a building now almost a hundred years old, will repay anyone for making the trip to White Plains.

While feeling a justifiable pride of the growth and progress of Cookeville, out county seat, we should not neglect to cherish fond memories of the White Plains and Andrews College communities, both of which locations sought to be the permanent county seat of Putnam County.

## **SOME OTHER PROMINENT PIONEER CITIZENS OF PUTNAM COUNTY**

By Ernest Houston Boyd

Putnam County Herald, Cookeville, TN: 18 July 1953

### **JACOB HENRY**

Jacob Henry (1830-1893) was reared in the Fourth District of Putnam County. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he volunteered as a Confederate soldier and was a Lieutenant of his Company. In his young manhood he taught school. He owned and operated a good farm on the Calf Killer river for many years and served as a Justice of the Peace of the 4<sup>th</sup> District. He served for several years a Chairman of the County Court of Putnam County. He was a man of splendid native ability and sound business judgment and was a successful farmer and business man.

In 1887, he sold his farm on the Calf Killer river and moved to Cookeville, buying property on Jefferson Street where he and his wife thereafter resided until their deaths. He was a splendid citizen who always stood boldly for the right as he saw it. He and his wife were devoted members of the Cookeville Methodist Church, of which he was a Steward. His wife, Martha Miller Henry, (1839-1899) was a teacher in her young womanhood. She was a well educated and highly intelligent lady. Like her husband, she was active in the work of her church. Their home was known as a "preachers home", where ministers were always welcome. They willed practically all of their property to the Southern Methodist Church, as a parsonage, and it was so used for many years until the Church sold it to buy a more modern house for a parsonage. They willed several thousand dollars to endow scholarships for young Methodist ministerial students in the Theological Department of Vanderbilt University.

Their graves are in the Cookeville Cemetery.

### **CAPT. WILLIAM ENSOR**

Capt. William Ensor, a Confederate officer and splendid citizen, was a son of John Ensor, who emigrated from Virginia to what is now Putnam County at an early day.

John Ensor's wife, the mother of Capt. William Ensor, was Ruth Jared Ensor. She was the daughter of Joseph Jared, a Revolutionary War soldier and one of the most prominent pioneer citizens of what is now Putnam County.

Capt. Ensor was a successful farmer and was a life long resident of the 12<sup>th</sup> District of Putnam County. He and all of the members of his family were active members of Pleasant Grove Methodist Church.

The late John L. Ensor, a former County Court Clerk of Putnam County, and Dr. L. D. J. Ensor of Cookeville, and Wirt Ensor of the 12<sup>th</sup> District, were sons of Capt. Ensor, Mrs. L. T. Leftwich, Mrs. M. H. Leftwich and Mrs. Frank Ballard were his daughters.

Capt. Ensor in his young manhood married Miss Naomi Huddleston, a daughter of Isaac Huddleston, a well know pioneer citizen of this county.

The late Rev. Dow A. Ensor, of Cookeville, one of the best known Methodist ministers of this section of the State, was a grandson of Capt. Ensor, as is his brother, Rev. S. M. Ensor and the Rev. John O. Ensor of Sikeston, MO of Springfield, Capt. Ensor has numerous other grandchildren and great-grandchildren in Cookeville and in Putnam County.

### **DAVID L. DOW**

David L. Dow (1830-1915) was born and reared in Illinois. In his young manhood he married Miss Emily Harris, a native of Putnam County, who, with her parents, had moved to Illinois. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Dow moved to Cookeville, which was soon after Cookeville was founded.

During most of the active business life of Mr. Dow, he was engaged in the saw mill and planing mill and lumber business, and he was also, for several years, a contractor and builder. In 1879, he sold his property in Cookeville and purchased and moved to a farm in the 12<sup>th</sup> District of Putnam County, where he engaged in farming and in the saw mill and lumber business for ten years, when he moved back to Cookeville and was engaged in the planing mill and lumber business, until his retirement in old age. After returning to Cookeville, he built two splendid residences, the first he sold to Gen. Alfred Algood, the other one, locating near his planing mill, he occupied. His first residence in Cookeville he sold to the late Jesse Arnold when he moved to the 12<sup>th</sup> District.

Although he was a native of Illinois, Mr. Dow was an ardent Southern man during the Civil War.

He was a Steward and devoted member of the Cookeville Methodist Church, and was an active member of the Masonic Lodge for more than fifty years.

The Putnam County Court House was burned during the Civil War, and after the close of the war, Mr. Dow was awarded the contract to build a new brick Court-House, and he built the stately square brick courthouse, which, after 33 years use, was destroyed by fire in 1899.

The Overton County Court House at Livingston and the Clay County Court House at Celina, both still in use, were built by Mr. Dow.

Throughout his active life, Mr. Dow was a very busy and energetic man. Just after the Civil War, he erected and operated in Cookeville the first steam flour mill in this section of the State, it was located near the Glade Spring, South of Spring Street.

Mr. Dow was the first direct Representative from Putnam County, serving in the General Assembly of 1883. Prior to 1882, Putnam County and White County constituted a floterial legislative district.

Mr. Dows son John B. Dow was Representative from Putnam County in the General Assembly of 1901.

Mr. Dow and his wife reared a large family. They have numerous descendants. He died August 12, 1915, at the age of 85 years. Their grave's with those of several members of their family, are in the Cookeville Cemetery.

#### HARRISON IRBY HUGHES:

Harrison Irby Hughes (1778-1846) was the progenitor of the Hughes family of Putnam County. His wife was Mary Goodloe Quarles Hughes, a daughter of Major William Quarles, founder of White Plains. Harrison Irby Hughes emigrated from Bedford County, Virginia, with the family of this father-in-law, to what is now Putnam County, in 1809. In 1810, Harrison Irby Hughes located on the Nashville road, fifteen miles west of the present city of Cookeville. He erected a large two story residence which stood for more than a hundred years, occupied by different family of his descendants.

He was a member of the first Quarterly County Court in 1842, and in later years his son. Esq. William Quarles Hughes, also served for years as a Justice of the Peace of the 12<sup>th</sup> District.

Harrison Irby Hughes was a slave owner and a successful farmer and live stock dealer. He was actively identified with the early history of his section.

The following were the children of Harrison Irby Hughes and wife Mary Goodloe Quarles Hughes.

1. John Hughes, who married a Miss Sadler, and after her death married a Miss Cowan.
2. William Quarles Hughes, (1811-1881) who married Miss Elizabeth Mansell (1818-1880).
3. Philander Hughes
4. Harrison Irby Hughes, Jr. (1822-1839).
5. George Hughes

6. Harvey Hughes
7. James T. Hughes
8. Robert Hughes
9. Catherine Hughes, who married a Mr. Hazzard.

I do not have the names of the wives of the other sons of Harrison Irby Hughes and wife. Their son, Esq. William Quarles Hughes, probably has more descendants now living in Putnam County than do any of his brothers or sisters. His children were:

1. Laura Hughes, who married C. F. McCaleb.
2. Elizabeth Hughes, who married Rice Hughes.
3. Mary Hughes, who married Frank Kelly.
4. Philander Hughes.
5. Alvin Hughes, who married Elizabeth Davis.
6. Alabama Hughes.
7. Texas Hughes, who first married John Moore and after his death married Rev. Owens.
8. Sevilla Hughes, who married Bansford Jared.
9. Matilda Hughes, who married W. C. Jared.
10. Harrison Irby Hughes who married Roxie Bockman.

#### JOSEPH J. PEEK:

In 1859, the General Assembly passed an Act abolishing the office of County Judge of Putnam County and the county reverted to the County Court Chairman system, and, for thirty-two years thereafter, Putnam County had a County Court Chairman instead of a County Judge. The last Chairman of the County Court was Esq. Joseph J. Peek, he having been Chairman of the County Court when the General Assembly of 1891 passed an Act recreating the office of County Judge of this county.

Esq. Peek was a resident of the 15<sup>th</sup> District, and was a Justice of the Peace of the district for many years.

In 1861, he volunteered as a soldier in the Confederate Army, and, soon after the close of the Civil War, he purchased the farm on which he lived until his death. His residence was located near the old Whitson store, where, for years, there was a post-office by the name of "Jeremiah."

Esq. Peek was a man of splendid intelligence and strict integrity and was one of the leading citizens of Putnam County of his day. Some years after his death, his widow married the late Esq. A. K. Williamson of Algood.

While Esq. Peek was a member of the County Court, two of his brothers were also members of the County Court, they being Esq. Robert Peek, of the First District and Esq. James K. Peek, of the Second District, both well known citizens of this county. **Years afterwards, three brothers of the Jernigan family were members of the County Court at the same time, they being W. H. Jernigan, John Tilford Jernigan and Charles P. Jernigan, who served from different Civil Districts. Two of them, at different times, serving as Justices of the Peace from two Civil Districts, W. H. Jernigan having so served from both the 17<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Districts, and John Tilford Jernigan having so served from both the 11<sup>th</sup> and the 7<sup>th</sup> Districts. Charles P. Jernigan served from the 3<sup>rd</sup> District.**

There have been several instances of two brothers serving at the same time as members of the County Court. Capt. P. Jones of the 9<sup>th</sup> District, and Capt. Wade Jones, of the 11<sup>th</sup> District, brothers, both served for years, and at the same time, as members of the County Court, and serving with them, for several years, was Capt. P. Jones' son, Esq. Dalter Jones of the 13<sup>th</sup> District.

Two brothers, Campbell Bohannon and Stanton Bohannon, at the same time, served as members of the County Court from the same (Third) District.

Esq. Alex Welch of the 5<sup>th</sup> District, and his brother, Esq. Nathan Welch, of the 14<sup>th</sup> District, served, at the same time, for years as members of the County Court.

*First Term of Circuit Court:*

The first term of the Circuit Court of Putnam County convened at White Plains on the Second Monday in March (March 16<sup>th</sup>) 1842.

The following is a copy of a portion of the first day's minutes of that first term of Circuit Court:

"March Term, 1842" "Be it remembered that at a Circuit Court began and held at the White Plains in and for the County of Putnam, in the State of Tennessee, on the Second Monday it being the 16<sup>th</sup> day of March in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Two. Present the Honorable Caruthers, Judge of the 4<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit in said State, presiding who ordered said Court to be opened and proceeded to dispatch the business thereof. It appearing to the Court from the certificate of Joseph D. Hyder here produced by William H. Carr that at a popular election opened and held in all of the Civil Districts for the County of Putnam and State of Tennessee on the First Saturday it being the 5<sup>th</sup> day of March 1842, that said Carr was duly constitutionally elected Clerk of the Circuit Court for the said County of Putnam for that four years then next ensuing, and it also appearing that said Joseph D. Hyder was returning officer for said county, appointed by the County Court. Thereupon came the said William H. Carr together with Elijah Carr, John Brown, David Patton, Carr Terry, John L. H. Huddleston, Isaac A. Huddleston, John L. Huddleston, Andrew Wassum, Henry Davis, William H. Barnes, Alexander Madden and John West, his securities, and entered into three separate bonds, one for Ten Thousand, one for Five Thousand and one for One Thousand Dollars, and all conditioned as the law directs, and which bonds are in the words and figures following, towit: (then follows copies of the Circuit Court Clerks bonds).

The following is a portion of the first day's minutes of the next succeeding July 1942 Term of Court:

"July Term 1942." "Be it remembered that at a Court of Pleas began and held at the White Plains in and for the County of Putnam in the State of Tennessee, on the Second Monday, it being the 11<sup>th</sup> day of July in the years of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Two. Present the Honorable Abraham Caruthers one of the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the State of Tennessee and assigned to hold the Courts of the Furth Judicial Circuit in said State; who took his seat ordered said Court to be opened and proceeded to dispatch the business thereof:

James Bartlett, the Sheriff of Putnam County, returned into Court the States Writ of Venire Facias to him directed, executed upon Henry W. Sadler, Lawrence Byrne, McClellan Jones, Elijah Carr, David Patton, Abraham Ditty, John B. Pointer, John Choate, John Terry, Robert Peek, Rufus Finley, Augustine Lee, Robert Officer, John Bohannon, Benjamin F. Wrow, William K. Drallford, Henry S. McDaniel, William R. Vance, Garland Anderson and John Rodgers, all good and lawful men of said County of Putnam, and also returns that he has by virtue of said Writ summoned Isaac A. Huddleston and John L. H. Huddleston to attend this Court as Constables."

*"Grand Jury of Said Term"*

"Abraham Ditty, Robert Officer, Henry L. McDaniel, Lawrence Byrne, Benjamin F. Wroe, John Choate, Henry W. Sadler, Rufus Finley, John Rogers, John Bohannon, Augustin Lee, Robert Peek and Elijah Carr, Henry L. McDaniel, Foreman: Isaac A. Huddleston, Constable, Grand Jury Officer."

**SOME OTHER PROMINENT PIONEER CITIZENS IN EARLY PUTNAM COUNTY HISTORY**

By Ernest Houston Boyd

Putnam County Herald, Cookeville, TN: 18 July 1953

One of the most prominent of the early families of Putnam County was the Marchbanks family.

William Marchbanks (1770-1845) emigrated from the Pendleton District South Carolina to what is now Putnam County about 1795 and settled near and East of the present town of Algood. A native of Scotland, in his childhood he emigrated with the family of his parents from Scotland to South Carolina. He was a man of splendid native ability and good education and was the progenitor of a distinguished Tennessee family. Many of his descendants have attained marked prominence and success in the different professions and in business life.

The maiden name of the wife of William Marchbanks was Jane Young. She was a sister of James Young (1787-1860) who served fourteen years as Sheriff of Jackson County and two terms as Representative from that County in the General Assembly. James Young was the grandfather of the late J. Howard Young, of Dixon Springs and Oliver F. Young, of White County, two very prominent citizens of this section of the State in their day.

William Marchbanks and his wife reared eight children, their names being William Martin Burton, Nathaniel Ridley, Elijah, Andrew Jackson, Jane Caroline, Mary, Elizabeth and Sarah Marchbanks.

Their son, Andrew Marchbanks (1804-1865), born after his parents emigrated to what is now Putnam County, became one of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists of Tennessee. He studied law in the office of his brother-in-law, Major H. H. Atkinson, then a prominent lawyer of Monroe, at that time the county seat of Overton County. After reading law for a year in the office of his brother-in-law and being admitted to the Bar, he returned to his home and prosecuted his law studies at home for two years and in 1825 he located at McMinnville to practice his profession, where he then had no acquaintance and only limited means, but he had in abundance the one thing that has contributed more than any other to the success of men, namely, a fixed determination to succeed in his profession. He met with marked success. In 1837, twelve years after he located at McMinnville an entire stranger, he was elected Circuit Judge of the then 13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit, in which position he served for twenty-five years and with marked distinction, until the Civil War caused an interruption of all Courts for a period of four years. His ability as a Judge, his high ideals, his unbending integrity and his exalted Christian character are a part of the Judicial history of our State. Putnam County has produced many distinguished sons, but none of them enjoyed in a higher degree than Judge Andrew J. Marchbanks, the confidence and respect of the people.

Both of the daughters of William Marchbanks and wife married prominent lawyers of Overton County. As stated Sarah "Sallie" Marchbanks married Major Henry Atkinson and Jane Caroline Marchbanks married Jacob Dillen.

Burton Marchbanks, son of William Marchbanks and wife, reared five children, Columbus Frank, Williams, Burton, Jr., and Belle. Their son Columbus Marchbanks was a prominent lawyer and noted orator. He first located at Sparta to practice his profession. He was a member of the State Senate in 1875. He later located in Chattanooga, where he resided at the time of his death. He was a democratic Elector of the State at Large in the presidential election of 1896. He was a popular and widely known platform speaker. One of his most popular platform addresses was "Harp of a Thousands Strings". For some time, he was associated on the lecture platform with Tennessee's inimitable platform speaker, former Governor Robert L. Taylor. Of all of Putnam County's native sons, Columbus Marchbanks was, doubtless, the most eloquent. He was an officer in the Confederate Army. His brother Burton Marchbanks, Jr. was for many years a druggist of Sparta, and Dr. I. C. Marchbanks a well known Cookeville druggist, is the latter's son.

Young Marchbanks, a son of William Martin Marchbanks and a grandson of William Marchbanks, was a leading farmer and live stock dealer of this county, who served two terms as County Trustee of Putnam County in the early '80's. One of his sisters was the wife of the late Asberry Terry and the mother of Mrs. A. P. Barnes of Cookeville.

Elijah Marchbanks, a son of William Marchbanks, was a successful live stock dealer. He married a sister of the late United States Senator John H. Bankhead, Sr., of Alabama. He moved to Mississippi, where he died.

J. H. MOORE:



J. Hampton Moore was one of the first merchants of Cookeville. He commenced his career as a Cookeville merchant immediately after Cookeville was founded in 1854 and he continued in the mercantile business until his retirement in old age. For many years, the name of his mercantile firm was J. H. Moore & Son, his son, Mike Moore being the junior member of the firm.

J. H. Moore was a son of Michael Moore who emigrated from North Carolina to what is now Putnam County about 1820 and entered a large tract of land around Pilot Knob including what is now the John Wright farm, where he reared his family. Two of his sons were prominently identified with the early history of Putnam County. His son Russel Moore was elected County Court Clerk in the first county election held after the re-establishment of Putnam County, and his son, J. Hampton Moore was later elected County Trustee.

Two of the sons of J. Hampton Moore served as county officer of Putnam County. His son the late George M. Moore served three terms as Sheriff and his youngest son, Algood Moore, served as County Court Clerk for sixteen years.

One of the daughter of Michael Moore was the wife of Andrew Harpole, a well known early citizen of Putnam County, who, after the death of Michael Moore, became the owner for a good many years of the Michael farm. Another daughter of Michael Moore was the wife of the late J. Hicks Quarles of Cookeville.

Russel Moore, first County Court Clerk after the re-establishment of Putnam County, was survived by two sons and one daughter. Tim H. and Dilard Moore, business men of Nashville, and Miss Ova Moore, wife of the late Frank Richmond, their children being the late Col. Russel Richmond, Mrs. Walter R. Carlen, of Cookeville, and Frank Richmond, Jr., of Nashville.

After the death of Ruselle Moore, his widow married C. N. Wheeler, a splendid citizen, who served for years as County Surveyor of Putnam County. Their daughter Mrs. Nettie Wheeler Goodlett, of Nashville, died several years ago.

The Old Russel Moore residence, on East-Spring street is now owned by Mrs. Radford Jackson. It is one of the first dwelling houses erected in Cookeville.

The residence of Mrs. Bynam Greenwood now occupies the site of the home residence of the late J. Hampton Moore, where he lived for many years.

#### JOHN LEE:

John Lee emigrated from Virginia to what is now Putnam County about 1820. He owned a splendid farm on Martin's Creek. He was a successful farmer and a prosperous man. He served as a member of the County Court from the reorganization of Putnam County until his death during the Civil War. He being a Justice of the Peace of the 10<sup>th</sup> District while his son the late T. J. Lee served at the same time as a Justice of the Peace from the 12<sup>th</sup> District.

John Lee was actively identified with the early history of Putnam County, and was a highly esteemed citizen. While too old for military service, he was an ardent Southern man when the Civil War came on. He was one of the many splendid non-combatant citizens of Putnam County who were wantonly murdered during the Civil War. He was brutally murdered at his home by Federal guerillas during the Civil War. At the time of his murder, his son T. J. "Jeff" Lee, a Confederate soldier, was confined as a prisoner of War in a Federal Military Prison and through the intercession of Vice-President Andrew Johnson he was granted a pardon by President Lincoln late in the afternoon a few hours before President Lincoln was morally wounded on the night of that day at the Ford theatre in Washington by the assassin John Wilkes Booth.

The late T. J. Lee, from reliable information conveyed to him, was convinced that the granting his presidential pardon was the official act of President Lincoln. He learned that some of his friends succeeded in contacting President Lincoln late in the afternoon as he was leaving his office and that the President

returned to his desk and wrote the pardon and immediately left his office, only a few hours before he was morally wounded by the assassin Booth.

John Lee has many descendants now living in Putnam County.

#### REV. THOMAS J. CLOUSE:

For fifty years, Rev. Thomas J. Clouse was one of the most widely known ministers and revivalists in the Mountain District. His home was in the Fourth District of Putnam County, in the Board Valley community. Reared in early pioneer days in the mountain section in which he grew up, his educational opportunities were very limited and he had very limited formal education, but he was a man of strong native ability, wonderful memory and was naturally a fluent and gifted speaker. His strong personality impressed all with whom he came in contact and he enjoyed the confidence and respect of the pope. He devoted his ministerial labors principally to Putnam, White, Cumberland, Overton, DeKalb and Jackson counties, but he occasionally conducted revivals in other counties of this State. His success as a revivalist and church organizer was remarkable. In his young manhood, he assisted in the founding of the Christian Baptist denomination, which denomination, after his death, united with the free Will Baptist Church. He was largely instrumental in the organization of numerous Christian Baptist churches in Putnam and adjoining counties. One of the strongest being his home church in Board Valley. He was a close student of the Bible and could quote many of its chapters from memory. He was sincere, unselfish and untiring in his ministerial labors. He received very little financial compensation from his preaching. He did not expect it. But the good that he did lingers to this day in the memories of many people.

The late former Congressman Wynn F. Clouse was one of his sons.

#### ANDREW SLOAN:

Andrew Sloan (1818-1915) was reared in Bledsoe County, to which county his parents had emigrated from Virginia. He moved to Cookeville shortly after the town was founded, and purchased a lot on the South side of the Public Square, on which he erected a store building in the which he engaged in the mercantile business for many years. He was a charter member and Steward of the Cookeville Southern Methodist Church, of which he was a faithful and devoted member until his death.

Although he was engaged in the mercantile business, he was also Deputy County Court Clerk when the Civil War broke out. He said that he knew that many couples would want to get married during the Civil War and that to do so they would have to obtain marriage license, and when all county offices were closed by the exigencies of war, he took charge of the marriage license book in the County Court Clerk's office and kept it "hid out" during the four years of the Civil War and issued marriage license to all who applied for same.

He was a devoted member of the Masonic Lodge and took great interest in the Order of the Eastern Star, the Masonic branch to which ladies are eligible to membership, and one of his greatest pleasures was to assist in conferring the Eastern Star degree. He was a gentleman of the strictest integrity and highest sense of honor. He lived to the ripe old age of 97. His grave is in the Cookeville Cemetery. He had two sons, B. F. and William D. Sloan. The latter succeeded his father in the mercantile business in 1890 and erected a large two story brick building on the same lot on which his father's frame store building had stood. William D. Sloan continued in the mercantile business at that location for many years. After retiring from the mercantile business, he moved to Nashville. He died April 28, 1952, at the advanced age of 97. His grave and the grave of his wife are in the Cookeville City Cemetery.

#### **THE FIRST POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHED IN PUTNAM COUNTY:**

The first post-office established in what is now Putnam County, which retained its name from its establishment until its discontinuance, was the White Plains post-office at historic White Plains, three and one-half miles East of the present city of Cookeville and about one mile from the present town of Algood. The White Plains post-office was established in the early part of 1910, upon the application of Major

William Quarles, the founder of White Plains. The White Plains post-office continued to function for 84 years. It was discontinued in 1894 when the town of Algood was founded and the Algood post-office was established, however there was a post-office in the old Pekin community, sixteen miles West of Cookeville, on the Nashville road, probably before the White Plains post-office was established, but its name and location was changed from time to time and it did not have entire continuity. William Burton, a son-in-law of Major William Quarles, located in that community and engaged in the mercantile business a few years after the Quarles family emigrated from Virginia to White Plains and his post-office address, when he located there, was "Mount Gilboa" and the post-office was kept in his store for several years. It is claimed by some that the "Mount Gilboa" post-office was established in that community several years before William Burton located there.

The records of the Post-Office Department in Washington show that a post-office named "Mount Richardson" was established on June 8, 1828 with James McKinley as the first post-master. James McKinley's home and store, from which fact it would appear that the "Mount Gilboa" post-office had then been discontinued of its name changed. The records of the Post-Office Department further show that the name of the post-office was changed to Pekin on March 5, 1839 and that on the same date William R. Vance a prominent early citizen of that community, was appointed post-master. Successive post-masters and the dates of their appointments were: Charles F. Burton (a son of William Burton) appointed March 18, 1852. Office discontinued Sept. 22, 1866. A post-office named Pekin was again established on January 3, 1867, with William W. Baker as postmaster. The office was discontinued on June 26, 1867 and was re-established on September 29, 1869, with Joseph Holladay as post-master. Successive postmasters and the dates of their appointment were: Alexander M. Burton appointed August 16, 1886, William H. Burton appointed March 6, 1891. The post-office was discontinued May 22, 1899, and the mail sent to Gentry. Such is the history of these old post-offices.

Both the old Byrne post-office and the Double Springs post-office were established 100 years ago. The Double Springs post-office was established before the town of Double Springs came into existence, with the building of Nashville and Knoxville railroad and the location of the railroad station at that point Joseph A. Ray lived at then Double Springs from which the post-office took its name and in pioneer days he was post-master with the post-office in his store near the noted springs, on the Walton road.

Among the numerous Putnam County rural post-offices which Byrne, have long since been discontinued were Dry Valley, Calf Killer, Dug Hill, Mine Lick, Ditty Hudgens, Peekville, Void, Goffton, Burton, Gabatha, Jared, Jeremiah, Quiz, Ensor, Standing Stone, Avoton, Pine Fork and Gentry.

### **SOME OTHER PROMINENT PIONEER CITIZENS IN EARLY PUTNAM COUNTY HISTORY**

By Ernest Houston Boyd

Putnam County Herald, Cookeville, TN: 30 July 1953

#### PLEASANT "PLEAS" BOHANNON:

Pleasant "Pleas" Bohannon was one of the most widely known and active leaders in the early history of Putnam County.

The Act of the General Assembly re-establishing Putnam County was passed on February 11, 1854, and in accordance with the provisions of said Act the first election for county and district officers of the re-established county was held on the first Saturday in June 1854, and in that election Pleasant Bohannon was elected as the first Sheriff of the re-established County of Putnam. The first Sheriff under the original establishment of Putnam County was James Bartlett, who was elected in 1842. Both James Bartlett and Pleasant Bohannon were residents of the Third District and were near neighbors.

Pleasant Bohannon was a partner of Major Joseph C. Freeze for several years in the mercantile business in Cookeville.

Before the Civil War, he was associated in business with James M. Douglas, a leading early merchant and business man of Cookeville. They were large dealers in live stock and took many droves of hogs, horses

and mules to Richmond, Virginia and to the far South. On return trips from Richmond, they would sometimes bring a crowd of negro slaves purchased at the Richmond slave market, selling them to Putnam Countians. Included among these slaves were numerous well known old Putnam County negroes of a generation ago.

Pleasant Bohannon was a large slave owner and a successful farmer. He was a Confederate soldier. He was a man of striking and commanding appearance, large and portly, of splendid native ability, who kept well informed and abreast of the times, a typical old time Southern gentleman. He was a Methodist.

Willis Carter now owns the old Pleasant Bohannon Farm, in the Third District, which farm was owned by Pleasant Bohannon and after his death by members of his family, for about 100 years.

Pleasant Bohannon was married twice, his two wives being sisters. He first married Miss Fannie Cummins. Their children were Miss Libbie Lou Bohannon, who married Joseph H. Hunter, and Miss Fannie Bohannon who married the late Esq. Campbell Bohannon.

After the death of his wife, Pleasant Bohannon married her sister, Mrs. Kate Cummins Cullom. Their children being Miss Sallie Bohannon, who married George Pointer, and a son Guy Bohannon.

Pleasant Bohannon's wives were daughters of Virgil M. Cummins and wife Mrs. Miriam Cummins. Mrs. Cummins was reared in Vermont. She was a well educated and cultured woman and was a capable school teacher. She taught a private school in Cookeville for several years before the Civil War, having opened her school in 1856, in the building that had served as a temporary Court House. After the close of the Civil War, she conducted her school for several years in the old Methodist Church building. She lived to a ripe old age and died at the home of her son-in-law Pleasant Bohannon, in whose home she lived after she retired from teaching.

Pleasant Bohannon was a cousin of Campbell J. Bohannon of the Second District, who was Sheriff of Putnam County from 1876 to 1880. He was Sheriff when the Braswell brothers were executed for the murder of Allison. He was a successful farmer and was a merchant for a good many years. At the time of his death he was member of the County Court.

The Bohannon family is one of the oldest and largest pioneer families of Putnam County. Many of its members have been actively and prominently identified with the history of Putnam County throughout the county's history. When the Bohannon pioneers emigrated from Virginia to this section, some of them located in Putnam County and others in Overton County. Judge L. D. Bohannon, of Livingston, a member of the Overton County branch of the family, now in his 98<sup>th</sup> year, is the oldest lawyer of the Tennessee Bar.

#### SAMUEL YOUNG:

Samuel Young was a widely known and prominent citizen of Putnam County and for fifty years was one of its most successful farmers and business men. His large farm in Rock Springs Valley was for many years generally referred to as the most valuable farm in Putnam County. For a good many years he was engaged in the mercantile business in a store building on his farm. For several years prior to his death he was the largest individual tax payer in Putnam County. He was a splendid gentleman of the old time prosperous Southern type. He was a Confederate soldier. He was a member of the Pleasant Grove Methodist Church. For its day, he owned a splendid residence and he and his wife greatly enjoyed entertaining their friends in their home. Before the Civil War he owned several slaves. That he was a just and kindly man was evidenced by the fact that after the Civil War, when his slaves were emancipated, a number of his white tenant families lived for many years on his farm, as did some of his former slaves.

Through well qualified for public service, he never sought office. One of his sons, Anthony H. Young, served as Representative from Putnam County in the General Assembly of 1885. Another son, James H. Young, was for many years a prosperous wholesale hardware merchant of Bristol, Tennessee.

Samuel Young's home farm is now owned by Luke Allen Jared and brother, John Jared. At different times since the death of Samuel Young, it has been owned by Joe H. Jared, H. T. Whitson and W. W. Jared.

#### JOEL ALGOOD:

In 1854, Joel Algood (1808-1861) was one of the surveying party that re-surveyed the county lines of Putnam County, in accordance with the Act of 1854 re-establishing the county, and while engaged in this work, he met a number of the splendid families then living in the White Plains and near by Old Prospect communities, the Quarles, Burton, Marchbanks, Snodgrass, Hawes, Ward, Atkinson, Carr, Owen Sims, Smith and other fine pioneer families of that section, and he was well pleased with that farming section of country, so much so that he determined to sell his farm in Wilson (now Trousdale) county and locate and buy a farm in that Putnam County community, which he promptly did. He bought a large farm from Esq. James M. McKinney, a prominent pioneer citizen of Putnam County, who had determined to move the new county seat town of Cookeville, and in 1856 he erected a large new frame dwelling house on his farm, which residence, many years later, became the first residence of a town built on the Algood farm, which town was named Algood, it having been named Algood after the Algood family.

Joel Algood was a farmer, surveyor and Methodist preacher. He was an active member of the Masonic Lodge.

Joel Algood's standing and reputation as a worthy and useful citizen survives to this day.

About 1870, Mrs. Nancy W. Algood (1819-1897), widow of Joel Algood, with her children moved to Cookeville in order to afford her children better school advantages. She purchased the property still known as the Algood place, situated just South of the old Methodist Church and extending from South Washington Street to South Jefferson Street. Her home residence, which was torn down many years ago, was located just West of the residence of her son, Henry Algood, now owned by H. S. White. It was one of the first residence erected in Cookeville.

The three children of Joel and Nancy W. Algood, living to be grown, were: Alfred Algood (1855-1925) who married Miss Lula Williams.

Mary Algood (1857-1887) who married Houston S. Boyd.

Alfred Algood was one of the ablest lawyers this section of the States has produced. He received his literary education in the schools of Cookeville and in the University of Tennessee and was a graduate of the Law Department of Vanderbilt University. He commenced the practice of law in Cookeville. In 1886 he was elected Attorney-General of this, the 5<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit, in which office he served with marked ability for eight years, and upon the expiration of his term of office, in 1894, he resumed the private practice of his profession in Cookeville, and soon there after formed a partnership with Thomas B. Finley, under the firm name of Algood & Finley which partnership continued until Major Finely was commissioned as a Judge Advocate in World War I. After the close of that war Major Finely moved to Lebanon. Gen. Algood continued in the practice of his profession until impaired health forced his retirement shortly before his death, which occurred January 25, 1925. He was a devoted member of the Cookeville Methodist Church from his childhood until his death. He served for many years as a Steward of his church and was Superintendent of its Sunday School for several years. His professional life conformed to the highest ethical standards, and his private life was above reproach.

Henry Algood was a thoroughly capable and successful druggist in Cookeville from his young manhood until his final illness. He died in 1934. He was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. He served for many years both as Treasurer of the Cookeville Methodist Church and of the Cookeville Masonic Lodge. He was a most genial, honorable and likeable man, who numbered his friends by his acquaintances.

Mrs. Nancy W. Algood, widow of Joel Algood, was an unusually strong minded woman and an ardent believer in education. She sent her children to college and afforded all of them a good college education. She was comfortably situated financially and entertaining a strong sentimental attachment for the old family

farm, she would never sell it, or any part of it, until 1893, when the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad, while had been built to Cookeville in 1890, was built from Cookeville to Monterey, and a railroad station and depot located on the Algood farm, and the town of Algood, on the Algood land, had its beginning. The Algood family then sold many town lots and acreage tracts and finally sold all of the old Algood farm. The railroad station, post office and new town were named Algood.

The Algood Cemetery is about forty years older than the town of Algood. It was the family cemetery of the Algood family until the town of Algood came into existence. It is now a beautiful and well kept cemetery. Upon the death of Mrs. Joel Algood she was buried in the Cookeville Cemetery and the remains of her husband, Joel Algood and several other members of the Algood family were moved from the Algood family cemetery to the Cookeville Cemetery, and upon the deaths of Gen. Alfred Algood and wife and Dr. Henry Algood and wife they were buried in the Cookeville Cemetery.

**JAMES M. MCKINNEY:**

James M. McKinney was a prominent pioneer citizen of Putnam County. He was a member of the first County Court after the original establishment of the county in 1842, and he was also a member of the first County Court after the re-establishment of the county in 1854. When Cookeville was founded as the county seat of Putnam County, he sold his farm to Joel Algood, and with his family moved to the new county seat town, and built and operated the first hotel in Cookeville, "The McKinney Hotel". He was also engaged in the mercantile business with his son-in-law, Joseph W. Crutcher, a pioneer merchant of Cookeville, who, coming from Williamson County, was one of the first residents of the new town. He married Mary McKinney, a daughter of James M. McKinney.

Maggie McKinney, a daughter of James M. McKinney, married W. G. Cox, who, for many years, was County Clerk of Jackson County.

Miss Josephine Crutcher, a daughter of Joseph W. Crutcher and wife Mary McKinney Crutcher and a granddaughter of James M. McKinney and wife Mary McKinney, was the first child born in Cookeville. She married Charles Burton, a son of Stephen D. Burton. Her sister Lillie Crutcher married Dr. J. B. S. Martin. Their sister Frances Crutcher married Dr. Henry Algood.

James M. McKinney was a son of Henry McKinney, one of the earliest settlers of Putnam County, who entered several hundred acres of land, the large farm which James M. McKinney sold to Joel Algood was a portion of the land inherited by him from his father Henry McKinney.

Henry McKinney and his son, James M. McKinney and their wives were buried in the Algood Cemetery, but, many years ago, their remains were re-interred in the Cookeville Cemetery.

Both Henry McKinney and his son, James M. McKinney were large slave owners.

The old "McKinney Hotel" was located on the South sides of the Cookeville Public Square shortly after it was opened, the Isaac Reagan, and soon thereafter T. J. Shaw built the "Shaw Hotel."

### **CONSTRUCTION OF THE NASHVILLE AND KNOXVILLE RAILROAD THRU COUNTY**

By Ernest Houston Boyd

Putnam County Herald, Cookeville, TN: 22 October 1953

Aside from the establishment and re-establishment of Putnam County and the location of its permanent county seat, the two most important events in the history of Putnam County are the construction of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad through the county, and establishment, in 1915, of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute in Cookeville. There are many other notable historical events in the history of Putnam County, but these two are of transcendent importance.

From the establishment of Putnam County until the construction of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad, the people of this county had longed for, talked about and expected the building of a railroad from

Nashville, through Putnam County, to Knoxville. In the late '50s and important public issue in this county and throughout the State was a proposed issue of bonds by the State and by the counties for the construction of strategic lines of railroads in Tennessee. Prominent Tennesseans who strongly favored that movement made public speeches in support of it in Putnam County.

When the branch line of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad was built to Lebanon, the people of this Upper Cumberland area hoped and believed that it would soon there after be extended from Lebanon to Knoxville and they cherished that hope for years. Such an extension of the Lebanon branch of that railroad must have been contemplated or seriously considered for several years by its management, in view of the fact that the railroad company refused to sell to its Lebanon branch line to other railroad companies engaged in the promotion of a through railroad from Nashville to Knoxville.

After years of hoping, striving and waiting for a railroad, the people of this county and area were inexpressibly elated when a new railroad company, the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad Company, was organized and obtained a charter on March 21, 1884. The people of this county then believed that their 42 years hope and desire for a railroad was about to be realized.

The moving spirit in the organization of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad Company was A. L. Crawford of New Castle, Penn., who at the time was one of the nation's leading and wealthiest iron manufacturers. He had, a few years before, purchased large areas of virgin coal lands in the Upper Cumberland section, principally in Fentress, Putnam and Overton counties. When he acquired these properties there had been no commercial coal mining upon them, but he had thorough investigations and tests made and he knew the potential coal value of this large holdings, and in a few years after acquiring his coal land holdings, he decided to develop them and to construct a railroad to transport the coal to markets. Associated with Mr. Crawford in that great undertaking were his four sons and a son-in-law, all of whom were prominent and wealthy business men. Mr. Crawford bore the cost of constructing the railroad. After determining to construct it, he became intensely interested in its successful consummation. It is said that for a considerable time he delayed starting construction while he vainly endeavored to purchase the Lebanon branch railroad line of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad Company. Failing in this effort, he made such junction traffic agreement as he was able to make with the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad to obtain railroad contact with that railroad in Lebanon.

Mr. A. L. Crawford took great personal interest in the location of the route for his new railroad going in person over all proposed and tentative routes. The work of route surveying was commenced in the Fall of 1886. The grading of the railroad was started in the Fall of 1887 at Watertown, and grading proceeded both East and West from Watertown. The construction of the railroad from Watertown to Lebanon was completed in March 1888, and the late David Dorman, of Ohio, who soon thereafter became a resident of Cookeville, brought the first locomotive to the new railroad in that month.

The railroad track was completed from Lebanon to Cookeville about July 1, 1890. Old timers do not agree as to the date of the beginning of passenger train service from Cookeville over the new railroad. Some strongly insist that there was an excursion train from Cookeville to Lebanon, connecting with a train to Nashville, on July 4, 1890 and that a regular daily passenger train service started on the following day. Others state that the first passenger service from Cookeville over the new railroad was had on July 17<sup>th</sup>, 1890 and that it was an excursion from Cookeville to Lebanon, connecting with a train from Lebanon to Nashville, the object of the excursion being to afford an opportunity to attend the State Democratic Convention, in Nashville, which nominated John P. Buchanan for Governor, and that excursion train returned to Cookeville on July 19<sup>th</sup> and that a regular daily passenger train service started on the following day. The proponents of both dates are equally sincere and positive, which fact illustrates the proneness to error in fixing dates after the passing of several years.

With the construction of the railroad to Cookeville, further construction Eastward was delayed from almost three years. The probable reason for this delay in its further construction was that Mr. A. L. Crawford, who conceived and financed the construction of the railroad, died, in 1890, a short time before the railroad was constructed to Cookeville. After almost three years of delay, Mr. Crawford's associates resumed the construction of the railroad, building it from Cookeville to Monterey in 1893. After the completion of the

railroad to Monterey, there was another period of delayed construction until the building of the road to the Crawford coal land holdings in Overton and Fentress counties.

On August 25, 1893, a charter was granted to a newly formed Railroad Company. Its name was "The Tennessee Central Railroad Company". The promoter and leading spirit in its organization was Col. Jere Baxter, of Nashville. He was a distinguished Tennessee, an able lawyer, a former Attorney-General of Tennessee, and a great civic leader. He had a passionate yearning to see the completion of a direct railroad from Nashville to Knoxville. He obtained co-operation and the financial backing of a number of leading business men and financial leaders of St. Louis in the organization of the Tennessee Central Railroad Company, which newly organized company, in the Fall of 1893, bought the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad Company, and the Tennessee Central Railroad Company, under the guidance and direction of its president, Col. Baxter, overcoming apparently insurmountable difficulties, then built an extension of the railroad from Monterey to a connection with the Southern Railroad at Emory Gap and afterwards extended it to Harriman. Col. Baxter for his company made a strenuous effort to buy the Lebanon branch line of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad Company, but again that Company refused to sell it, and the Tennessee Central Railroad Company was then compelled to construct a railroad line of its own from Lebanon to Nashville.

Until the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad through Putnam County, this county had only one town and one village, Cookeville and Bloomington. The name of Bloomington was afterwards changed to Bloomington Springs. It owed its existence to its noted chalybeate springs and to the old Kuykendall School, and later to a good Methodist school known as Bloomington College.

The Federal Census of 1890, the year that the railroad was built to Cookeville, gave the population of Putnam County, as of January 1, 1890, as 13,000. At the time of the taking of that Federal Census, the charter of incorporation of Cookeville had been repealed, in order to rid the town of saloons, hence there was no separate enumeration of the population of Cookeville, but its estimated population at that time was about 475.

It is interesting to think of Putnam County as it was before the building of the Nashville and Knoxville railroad. It is almost impossible to realize its progress since the building of the railroad. In a subsequent article, the changes and progress will be referred to.

### **SOME OTHER PROMINENT PIONEER CITIZENS IN EARLY PUTNAM COUNTY HISTORY**

By Ernest Houston Boyd

Putnam County Herald, Cookeville, TN: 13 August 1953

#### **CAPT. SAMUEL G. SLAUGHTER:**

Capt. Samuel G. Slaughter (1820-1903) was one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Cookeville and Putnam County during the county's early history. He was a native of Smith County. He was a gallant Confederate Captain during the Civil War, and at the close of that war he located in Cookeville, where he purchased a large tract of land and erected the residence on North Washington Street which he thereafter occupied until his death on April 22, 1903, at the age of 83 years.

In the early 70's Capt. Slaughter, Jesse Arnold, J. H. Moore and Henry P. Davis established a large general store on the South side of the Public Square. It was known as the "Stock Store", by reason of the fact that the business was incorporated and a number of other citizens acquired stock in the business. The company erected a large two-story building. This early mercantile business establishment enjoyed a prosperous business until its store building was destroyed by fire in 1882.

Soon after Capt. Slaughter located in Cookeville, he was elected a Justice of the Peace of the First Civil District, in which position he served for about twenty-five years as Chairman of the County Court of Putnam County.



Capt. Slaughter was largely instrumental in the organization of the Cookeville Church of Christ and the erection of its first church building on Washington Street. He served as an Elder of the church from its organization until his death. He survived his wife for only a few months. Their graves are in the Cookeville Cemetery.

#### REV. W. HENRY CARR:

Rev. W. Henry Carr (1849-1910) was for more than forty years one of the most widely known and highly esteemed Cumberland Presbyterian ministers of this section of the State. He served pastorates regularly in his presbytery from his ordination in his young manhood until his death. He served as pastor of both the Trinity and Mount Herman Cumberland Presbyterians churches for more than twenty years. For many years he was also a public school teacher and he served for several years as County Superintendent of Public Instruction of Putnam County. In 1898, he was elected County Court Clerk of Putnam County, in which office he served for four years. He did not run for re-election.

Probably no other minister in the history of this county ever performed more marriage ceremonies or conducted more funeral services than did Rev. W. H. Carr. He enjoyed, in the highest degree, the confidence and esteem of the people of Putnam County.

Except while serving as County Clerk, he was a life long resident of Algood community. His first wife was a daughter of Curtis Mills, the first Circuit Court Clerk of Putnam County after the re-establishment of the county.

His grave is in the Algood cemetery. As an evidence of the esteem in which he was held, it is said that fully fifteen hundred people representing all sections of the county, attended his funeral services, about forty years ago.

#### HENRY POLK DAVIS:

Henry P. Davis (1844-1903) was a son of William Davis a leading pioneer resident of the County.

He was born and reared on the old William Davis farm three miles Southwest of Cookeville. He was born Nov. 14, 1844 and was therefore under seventeen years of age at the outbreak of the Civil War. He volunteered as a Confederate soldier, became a Lieutenant of his Company and made a notable record as a soldier. He taught school in his young manhood and in 1870, when he was only twenty-five years of age, he was elected County Court Clerk of Putnam County, in which office he served for eight years. In 1880, he was elected Flatorial Representative from Putnam and White Counties.

While he was County Court Clerk he studied law and was admitted to the Bar. For several years after his admission to the Bar, he did not confine himself to the practice of his profession but engaged in the mercantile business and other business pursuits, but, for about twenty years prior to his death, he was engaged in the practice of his profession. For several years, he was associated in the practice with the late Judge George H. Morgan, under the firm name of Morgan and Davis.

He was a man of splendid native ability, a most fluent and forceful speaker and was an educated and well informed man of deep convictions and high moral courage. From his young manhood he was a devoted member of the Cookeville Cumberland Presbyterian Church in which he served as an Elder for many year and until his death. He also served for years as Superintendent of its Sunday School. He was an active member of the Masonic Lodge. He was a deeply religious man. He reared a large family. Will C. Davis, a well know Cookeville business man is one of his sons. H. Dawson Morgan, widely known Cookeville produce merchant, and Dr. Cecil Davis, Cookeville druggist, are his grandsons. The mother of Judge Beecher C. Huddleston was his sister.

#### CAPT. JAMES H. CURTIS:

Capt. James H. Curtis (1842-1907) was a brave and fearless Confederate Captain of one of the Putnam County Companies of the Civil War. After the Civil War closed he engaged in the mercantile business in Cookeville. In 1874, he was elected Circuit Court Clerk of Putnam County, which office he held for eight years.

From 1885 until 1889 and again from 1893 until 1897, he served as District Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, he having served in that position under both of President Cleveland's administrations.

After the close of the Civil War, in which Col. Joseph Shaw, of Cookeville, lost his life, Capt. Curtis purchased Col. Shaw's home place on Dixie Avenue where he and his family resided until 1890, when he sold that property to the late Jere Whitson and purchased and moved to a location on West-Broad street, where he resided until the death of his wife. That location is now the site of the Government building.

Capt. Curtis was a devoted member of the Methodist Church and for many years was a Steward and leading member of the Cookeville Southern Methodist Church. He was a bold, courageous and outspoken man who always championed the right, as he saw it. The Confederate soldiers of his Company, until their deaths, entertained a deep affection for him, and he enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. His wife having died, Capt. Curtis went to Fort Worth, TX a few years before his death, where he resided with a son and daughter. His son, A. B. Curtis, a successful lawyer of Fort Worth, formerly served as City Attorney of Fort Worth. **A daughter of Capt. Curtis, Mrs. Mary Curtis Denny**, served two terms as County Trustee of Putnam County.

The grave of the wife of Capt. Curtis is in the family plot in the Cookeville Cemetery. He died in Fort Worth, TX, where he was buried. (*Capt. James H. Curtis has a marker at Cookeville City Cemetery, Putnam Co., TN*)

#### WILLIAM J. ISBELL:

William J. Isbell (1840-1895) was a son of James L. Isbell and wife Angelina Jones Isbell. He was reared in Buffalo Valley. He was afflicted with white swelling in his childhood which caused him to be lame for life. While he was forced to walk with a crutch and cane, he was a large man of fine appearance. He was a man of good education for his day.

In his young manhood, he taught school in Putnam and DeKalb counties, and was a successful teacher.

In 1874, he was elected County Trustee of Putnam County and was re-elected in 1876, serving four years. At the conclusion of his second term as County Trustee, in 1878, he was elected County Court Clerk and in 1882 he was re-elected. In 1894, he was again elected County Trustee, which office he held at the time of his death on March 20, 1895. Elected to important county offices in Putnam County five times, he was never defeated. He also served for several years as post-master of Cookeville. He was not only well qualified for the public offices which he sought and held, but he enjoyed in high degree the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was a most genial and affable gentleman, was one of the best "mixers" and county campaigners Putnam County ever had.

He was a Methodist and was a devoted and active church worker from his childhood. He was an active member of the Cookeville Odd Fellows Lodge.

For many years, he was proprietor of the "Isbell Hotel" on the South side of the Cookeville Public Square. He also engaged in other business.

In his young manhood, he married Miss Amanda Starnes. They reared a large family. Mrs. John H. Whitson, of Cookeville, is one of their daughters. The late Mrs. J. W. H. Terry and Mrs. Hattie Wade of Cookeville were their daughters. One of their daughters was the wife of the late Rev. George W. Nackles, another daughter is the wife of Rev. S. M. Ensor, of Springfield. A son, the late James A. Isbell, was for many years, one of Cookeville's leading business men.

The graves of William J. Isbell and wife are in the Cookeville Cemetery.

REV. J. H. GRIME:

Rev. J. H. Grime was born and reared in the 8<sup>th</sup> District of Putnam County. He was a son of John Grime, a prominent pioneer resident of that district. J. H. Grime obtained a good education for his day and in his young manhood he was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist Church. He located in Wilson County, TN. He spent over fifty years in the ministry and became one of the ablest and most widely known Baptist ministers and evangelists in Middle Tennessee. He was the author of several religious books, one being the "History of Middle Tennessee Baptists." He was an able and fluent speaker and a widely recognized authority on Baptist history and doctrine. For many years and until his death, he was one of the most widely known and highly respected men of Wilson County. Through the years, he would occasionally visit his old home community and relatives in Putnam County and preach at the Boiling Springs Baptist Church. He was a maternal uncle of Mrs. Jeff F. Gentry, of Cookeville, and Rev. Sam Edwards.

### **THE ESTABLISHMENT AND FOUNDER; OF PUTNAM COUNTY'S FIRST BANK:**

By Ernest Houston Boyd  
Putnam County Herald, Cookeville, TN:  
27 August 1953

The final surveys for the location of the route of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad were made in 1886 and in the early part of 1887, and the construction of the railroad was commenced in the fall of 1887.

When it was assured that the railroad would be built to Cookeville, after years of waiting and hoping for a railroad, the citizens of Cookeville and Putnam County fully realized what an inestimable impetus the construction of the railroad to Cookeville would give to the industrial and general business development of Cookeville and Putnam County. Up to that time Putnam County had never had a bank. The business men and public generally realized that with the assured growth and increased business of Cookeville and Putnam County which would result from the building of the railroad to Cookeville, that a bank in Cookeville was a public necessity.

The late Jesse Arnold, for many years one of Cookeville's most prominent citizens, was the leading spirit in securing a bank for Cookeville. He succeeded in inducing Judge James W. Wright of Livingston, one of the most prominent citizens of Overton County, to be associated with him in the establishment of the first bank in Cookeville. Judge Wright, with his family, moved to Cookeville in January 1887. Mr. Arnold and Judge Wright interested some of their friends to become stockholders with them in their banking enterprise and the Bank of Cookeville was chartered and duly organized. Jesse Arnold was elected President of the bank and Judge James W. Wright was elected Cashier, which positions each of them held until their deaths. Gen. Alfred Algood served as Vice President of the bank during most of its history. R. L. Farley was the first bookkeeper employed in the bank and upon the death of Judge Wright he became its Cashier. This bank was organized with a capital stock of \$30,000.00. It opened for business in a frame building on the South side of the Public Square but soon thereafter Jesse Arnold erected his large two-story brick building on the East side of the Public Square, and the bank was moved into one of the large ground floor rooms of that building, where it remained throughout its history. It was in operation for over twenty years and until 1910. It became one of the leading banks of this section of the State.

JESSE ARNOLD:

Jesse Arnold (1847-1912) was born at Hilham on February 4, 1847. He was a son of Capt. Jesse Arnold and wife, Letitia Ann Burton Arnold. He was born on the day of this father's death. His father was a native of Rhode Island who for several years owned an American merchantmen of which he was the commander, his ship making regular voyages between Newport, RI, and Liverpool, England. When the War of 1812 came on, in which the American Navy won such brilliant laurels, he tendered his ship to the U. S. Government and entered the service as the Captain of a privateer, which he commanded until peace was established. After the close of that war, he studied medicine and qualified himself as a physician. In

his youth, he had been a pupil of Moses Fisk of Dartmouth College, and he was one of the New Englanders who were induced by Moses Fisk to locate at Hilham.

In 1817, he formed a partnership in the mercantile business with William Burton, a son-in-law of Major William Quarles, at White Plains, and he subsequently married Letitia Burton, a daughter of his partner William Burton. In the meantime he purchased a farm at Hilham, whither he was attracted by the prominent New England people who had been influenced by Mose Fisk to locate there. After his marriage he moved to Hilham, and continued the mercantile business there, and also engaged in the practice of medicine, until his death in 1847. Capt. Arnold had two daughters, Ova, who married Dr. J. M. Goodpasture, and Avo, who married James M. Douglas. Both Dr. Goodpasture and James M. Douglas located in Cookeville soon after Cookeville was founded was the widow of Capt. Jesse Arnold and her son Jesse Arnold moved to Cookeville about 1861. In his young manhood, Jesse Arnold studied law and was admitted to the Bar, and for some years engaged in the practice of his profession, but later retired from practice and devoted his time to business and other pursuits. He served for more than twenty years as Deputy Clerk and Master and as Clerk and Master. In February 1890, he resigned as Clerk and Master in order to devote his time to the Bank of Cookeville of which he was President.

Her served for 24 years as City Magistrate of Cookeville, during which period he served for four years as Chairman of the County Court.

For several years he was associated in business with J. H. Moore, Capt. S. G. Slaughter and Henry P. Davis as one of the proprietors of the Cookeville mercantile establishment known as the "Stock Store."

In 1903 after the General Assembly passed the Act re-incorporating Cookeville, in the first city election held, Jesse Arnold was elected unanimously as the first Mayor under the re-incorporation.

He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church and served for many years, and until his death, as an Elder of his church and as Clerk of its Church Session.

He often represented his church in Presbytery and Synod and several times served as a Commissioner to its General Assembly. He was an ardent member of the Masonic Lodge.

He was a leader in every progressive movement affecting Cookeville and Putnam County in his day. He was a man of splendid ability and sound business judgment, who enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He died November 6, 1912, at the age of 65.

#### JUDGE JAMES W. WRIGHT:

Judge James W. Wright (1840-1900) was born in Fentress Co., TN in 1840. After the close of the Civil War, he studied law and was admitted to the Bar and located at Livingston. He was not a brilliant speaker and there was nothing spectacular about his behavior, upon the contrary he was modest, unassuming and rather retiring in his temperament, but he was every inch a man. He was wonderfully gifted in strong native ability, sound judgment and a personality that attracted people to him. His rugged honesty and sincerity impressed all who knew him. He was fully identified with all the best interest of the county, and never betrayed a trust, nor was guilty of a dishonorable act. In brief, all who knew him had entire confidence in his honesty, integrity and sincerity. Whether in private life or in business, or acting as legal counsel at the Bar, or holding responsible official position, he was still the refined gentleman, to whom one could omit his dearest interests without the slightest apprehension of betrayal. He was not inflated with vanity by success, and could not be cajoled into improper measures or ventures by flattery. He was only 59 years old when he died on April 30, 1900, and one wonders how he could have served in so many responsible stations and business activities within the space of his years.

While a resident of Livingston, he served as Clerk and Master. County Judge, State Senator and Attorney-General of the 16<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit. He commenced serving as Attorney-General in 1873, when he was only 32 years old.

Judge Wright was influenced by Jesse Arnold, his personal friend of many years, to move from Livingston to Cookeville to become associated with Arnold in founding the Bank of Cookeville, of which bank he was Cashier from its organization until the impairment of his health shortly before his death.

Judge Wright with his wife and daughter moved from Livingston to Cookeville about January 1, 1887. He had purchased the Clarke property on Washington Street (now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Watson) and was having the residence remodeled while he and his family boarded at the Isbell Hotel, on the South side of the Public Square. On February 1, 1887, Miss Lizzie Wright, age 20, a beautiful and talented young lady, the only child of Judge and Mrs. Wright, died after a few days illness with pneumonia, at the Isbell Hotel. Judge and Mrs. Wright never ceased to grieve over the death of their only child.

Judge Wright was an active member and Elder of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The graves of Judge and Mrs. Wright and their daughter are in the Cookeville City Cemetery.

### **BEFORE THE FIRST BANK:**

How did Putnam County get along without a bank prior to the establishment of the Bank of Cookeville.

No doubt many who read this article will wonder how Cookeville and Putnam County managed to get along without a bank prior to the organization of the Bank of Cookeville. The necessity and convenience of banks being now recognized by everybody we wonder how business men and citizens generally of Putnam County managed for so many years, to get along without any banking facilities, in Putnam County. Well, one answer to this question, that is really not an answer, would be that the people of Putnam County got along without a bank just like the people of Jackson, Overton, Clay, DeKalb, Fentress, Cumberland and Pickett counties did. Putnam County's first bank was organized about as early as were the first banks in any of the counties mentioned and considerably earlier than were the first banks in some of these counties. At the time the bank of Cookeville was organized there were numerous counties in Tennessee that did not have a bank.

For a good many years, the nearest bank to a large area of this section was located at Sparta and many Putnam Countians did their banking business with the bank in Sparta. At a later date, residents of the Western section of the county did business with a Carthage bank.

Before there was a bank in Putnam County the leading merchants and business men, and many private citizens, had their own iron safes in their places of business or in their homes, in which they kept their money and other valuables, and it is an interesting fact that in all of those years here is no record of any private iron safe in Putnam County being robbed or hauled off by robbers. Merchants and business men of this county and neighboring counties made regular trips to Sparta or Carthage on horse back or in other conveyance to deposit their funds in the bank and we have no record of any of them being rubbed en route. Such a practice in our day would often be perilous.

### **Putnam County Herald, Cookeville, TN:**

3 September 1953

By Ernest H. Boyd

### **FORT BLACKBURN AT DOUBLE SPRINGS ONE OF EARLIEST BUILDINGS IN AREA:**

In the early history of what is now Putnam County, there was a fortress at or near Double Springs. That was long before the building of the railroad through that section and before the founding of the railroad station and town of Double Springs. Many years before the town of Double Springs was established, the double springs, by the side of the Walton (Nashville) road was a well known point and there was a near by post-office by the name of Double Springs, prior to 1840. Double Springs was the post-office address of Major Richard F. Cooke and the Double Springs post office was kept in the store of Joseph A. Ray, near the Double Springs, on the Walton (Nashville) road.

In early writings and published travel records there are a number of references to the fortress and to the block house at or near the Double Springs, the block house having been owned and occupied by the Blackburn family. There were at least two Blackburn brothers who originally lived at that location. It is highly probable that this Blackburn family was the first family settling in what is now the central portion of Putnam County.

Blackburn's Fork Creek, through Putnam and Jackson Counties, emptying into Roaring River, was named for this Blackburn family.

In 1802, F. A. Michaux, the great French naturalist, accompanied by other naturalists and explorers, made a trip from Nashville to Knoxville to learn what they could of the country, and Michaux's published account of his observation on that trip is highly interesting and instructive. He relates that, after leaving Fort Blunt on Cumberland river and before entering into "the wilderness", on his way from Nashville to Knoxville, he "stopped and spent the night at Mr. Blackburn's about fifteen miles from Fort Blount". Michaux and his party crossed the Cumberland river at Fort Blount in 1802, and his statement that they stopped "at Mr. Blackburn's about fifteen miles from Fort Blount" seems to definitely fix the approximate location of the Blackburn fortress and block house at or near the Double Springs on the Nashville road, in the suburbs of the present town of Double Springs. Then as now the road ran direct from Fort Blount up by way of Flynn's Lick, to the ridge and on to the Double Springs, from which springs the present town of Double Springs took its name.

Fort Blount was located on the West bank of Cumberland river, in a bend of the river near where Salt Lick Creek empties into the Cumberland river.

Fort Blount was in Smith County prior to the establishment of Jackson County, on November 6, 1801. Sessions of the Quarterly Court and Court of Pleas of Smith County were held in 1801 at Fort Blount. The Minute Book of that Court containing the minutes of that Court of June 16, 1801, contains an order authorizing "Benjamin Blackburn to deep an ordinary (lodging house or stand) at his new dwelling house at the Double Springs". There is also recorded a bill of sale from Joseph Teas to Henry McKinney, witnessed by James Blackburn, on the same day.

It is known that Benjamin Blackburn and his family, and probably one of his brothers and family, located within a few miles of the present county line between Putnam and Jackson counties, on the original frontier road from Knoxville, by way of Standing Stone and Fort Blount, to Nashville, at a very early date, probably about 1790.

The head at Blackburn's Fork of Roaring river is about three miles North of Double Springs, in the Seventh Civil District of Putnam County.

In pioneer days, there was a Baptist church by the name of the "Blackburn's Church" located on Blackburn's Fork, about three miles from Double Springs, in the seventh District of Putnam County.

The Double Springs, in the suburbs of the present town of Double Springs, are located near where the Gainesboro, Flynn's Lick, Fort Blount road leaves the Nashville road or Walton road.

For several years before the Walton road was opened in 1801, under the authority of the General Assembly, from Southwest Point, near Kingston, to the mouth of the Caney Fork river, where Carthage was afterwards established, there had been a trace, or very poor road, across the mountain from Southwest Point to the Cumberland settlements. That old road or trail was cut through the wilderness down into what is now Putnam County as far West as the Double Springs or the present town of Double Springs, and at that point it turned North, through what is now Jackson County, passing by Fort Blount, and on to Nashville. This old trail or road, sometimes referred to as the North Carolina Road, was cut through the wilderness about 1787, about fourteen years before the opening of the Walton Road the Double Springs location of Benjamin Blackburn was a good location for an "ordinary" or lodging place. There are records of numerous prominent pioneer leaders who, en route from the Knoxville area to the Cumberland settlements and to

Nashville, traveled the old North Carolina road to the Double Springs and there turned North and proceeded by way of Fort Blount to the Cumberland settlements and to Nashville.

In Haiskell's History of Andrew Jackson, appears a letter from Hugh Dunlap, written in 1842, in which letter he tells of coming to Knoxville the 1<sup>st</sup> of February, 1792, and sates "There was a fort at Campbell's station which was the lowest settlement in east Tennessee. The next fort and settlement was at Blackburn's West of the Cumberland mountains; the next at Fort Blount on the Cumberland River and then the French Lick now Nashville.

It is known that the old North Carolina trail or road was blazed through what is now Jackson County by North Carolina soldiers in 1787.

It is known that Judge McNairy and others traveling the old North Carolina trail or road crossed the Cumberland River at Fort Bount in 1788. There are several references in the records of the county offices of Smith County to Benjamin Blackburn.

**I have in my possession the deed of gift made in 1832 by John Boyd and Ephriam L. Boyd of the land for the Pleasant Grove church, school and camp grounds,** and one of the Trustees named in the deed is William Blackburn who was, no doubt, a member of the Benjamin Blackburn family. There is a tradition that Benjamin Blackburn was the father of Gideon Blackburn, a noted minister of pioneer days.

The facts herein referred to establish the location of Fort Blackburn and the Blackburn block house and Blackburn "ordinary" at the double springs, which point is now in the suburbs of the town of Double Springs. I have found no one who claimed to know of their own knowledge, the exact grounds on which Fort Blackburn, the Blackburn block house and the Blackburn ordinary or lodging house of Benjamin Blackburn were situated. The early Jackson County deed books were destroyed in a court house fire years ago. Putnam County was not established until 1842. No descendant of Benjamin Blackburn now lives in Putnam County. It is not known to the writer where any descendant of Benjamin Blackburn, or of his brothers now reside.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, no one now living in this county knows where the last members of the Blackburn family left what is now Putnam County, or where they went to. Benjamin Blackburn evidently died at his double springs home, as there are references to his widow in the Smith County Court records.

It is indeed strange that local history and tradition of the Double Springs community has not preserved the knowledge of the exact grounds on which these historic buildings stood, but after enquiry through a good many years, I have been unable to find any resident of that vicinity who claimed to have that information. Of course, their locations should have been preserved by State markers years ago and the only reason that such markers have not been erected by the State is that the exact location of the buildings have not been erected by the State is that the exact location of the buildings has not been known. But I think that from the known facts, we can locate the sites of those historic buildings with reasonable certainty. We know that they were located at the double springs. I believe that the site of Benjamin Blackburn's home and "ordinary" was the site of the old Joseph A. Ray home, later known as the Montgomery home. To me there are several convincing reasons why such was the case. We know how the early pioneers appreciated a good springs. We know that Benjamin Blackburn's block house and fortress were located at the double springs and that there was an entirely suitable location for these buildings very near the noted double springs, and there is every reason to believe that those buildings were erected on the same side of the road that the double springs are on. We know that Major Joseph A. Ray, the first County Court clerk of Putnam County, lived in the large residence close by the double springs considerably more than a hundred years ago, and that he owned a store near his residence and owned a large farm. No doubt, he purchased the property from the Blackburn's. The oldest people in the county cannot remember when the old Joseph A. Ray home residence, afterwards the Montgomery home residence, was not standing at the double springs location.

Benjamin Blackburn was evidently buried in the double springs community, but I have found no one who claims to know the location of his grave. This is not hard to understand, in view of the fact that I have not succeeded in learning the exact location of the grave of Joseph A. Ray, one of the most prominent and widely known pioneer citizens of Putnam County.'

It is almost certain that Benjamin Blackburn was a Revolutionary War Soldier and that he located his military land grant in the double springs area.

### **PUTNAM COUNTY'S ONLY LYNCHING WAS NEGRO RAPIST IN FALL OF 1896:**

By Ernest Houston Boyd

Putnam County Herald, Cookeville, TN: 10 September 1953

There has never but one lynching, or hanging by a mob, in Putnam County. That lynching took place in the Western suburbs of Baxter, in the Fall of 1896, when Thomas Washington, an escaped negro penitentiary convict from South Carolina, was hanged by an infuriated mob after he had made a full confession of his guilt of assaulting and raping a splendid white lady, a wife and mother, at her home about three miles Southwest of Baxter.

In his confession, the negro, a strong, burly man, about 35 years old, stated that he concealed himself in a pine thicket near the home of his victim and there remained until he saw the lady's husband, who was a well known and highly respected farmer and citizen of Putnam County, leave the residence and go away. The negro then went to the residence and first called for a drink of water. After the lady of the house gave him water, he called for something to eat, and when some food was brought to him, he overpowered and assaulted the lady and committed his fiendish crime, and hurried from the scene.

The report of the crime rapidly spread throughout the county and the outrage created unbounded excitement and indignation. Sheriff G. W. Alcorn and Deputy Sheriff Robert L. Jared were the leaders in the effort to apprehend the rapist, and other peace officers of Putnam County and of the other counties along the railroad track, near Rockwood, by Chief of Police William Eddy of Rockwood and Deputy Sheriff Robert L. Jared of Cookeville. When the arresting officers ordered the negro to halt and surrender, he attempted to escape and was shot in the leg, rendering him unable to run and he was taken into custody and brought to the Putnam County jail.

The report of the negro's capture near Rockwood rapidly spread throughout Putnam County and in the afternoon of the day that the negro was brought to the Cookeville jail, a great mob of undisguised men surrounded the county jail and demanded the rapist,. Leaders of the mob stated to Sheriff G. W. Alcorn that they entertained high regard and respect for him, both as a gentleman and as the Sheriff of Putnam County, but that they intended to avenge without delay the horrible crime which the negro had committed, and they demanded the custody of the rapist. Sheriff Alcorn prevented the mob from entering the jail building, but, realizing that by an immense mob of angry, excited, and determined men, bent on lurching the negro rapist, and that further resistance upon his part would only result in tragedy and bloodshed, the Sheriff did not forcibly resist entrance of the jail by a committee of five or six members of the mob, who took the negro from his jail cell, carried him down the jail stairway and out into the street, where he was placed in a wagon and the mob immediately started to Baxter. It was undoubtedly the largest procession that ever traveled the Nashville road from Cookeville to Baxter, since the passing of armies over that road during the Civil War.

As large as was the mob which surrounded the Putnam County jail to obtain the custody of the rapist, it was only a fraction of the infuriated throng bent upon lurching the rapist, thousands of whom did not come to Cookeville but went directly to Baxter, where it had been predetermined that the lynching would take place.

The venerable Rev. J. D. Harris of Cookeville, now 83 years old, happened to be in Baxter on that day on church business and he saw the mob and the lynching. He states that is was the largest crowd that he had then ever seen and that there were fully ten thousand people in the crowd that witnessed the hanging of the negro.



A gallows had been erected in the west edge of Baxter and everything was in readiness for the informal hanging when the contingent of the mob that went to Cookeville, after the negro rapist, reached the hanging ground with the prisoner.

The leader of the mob enforced remarkably good order upon the part of the great throng of people assembled upon the execution grounds. A pass way was opened from the edge of the crowd to the gallows, and the good woman who was the victim of the fiend's crime was brought through that pass way to the gallows for the purpose of identifying the rapist, and, upon obtaining a near view for her assailant, she nodded her head and immediately fainted and she was carried, unconscious, from the scene. Upon her identification of the negro as her assailant, her husband, a good man and splendid citizen, beside himself with fury, made a desperate effort to get to the negro to wreak vengeance upon him, and it was with great difficulty that the husband was seized and restrained by friends from personally attending to the job for which the throng had assembled.

The negro rapist, sitting on the running hear of a farm wagon, was given the opportunity of making a statement, and in a clear audible voice, he confessed his guilt of the crime and told how that he, concealed at the time in a pine thicket, not far from the home of his victim, watched her husband leave the home, and that knowing, after her husband went away, that she was unprotected, he proceeded to the commission of his fiendish crime. He announced that his name was Thomas Washington and that his parents were Thomas and Rebekah Washington and that he was reared in South Carolina, and that he was an escaped penitentiary convict. He stated that if there was a minister in the cord he would like for him to come to him and offer a prayer for him. A preacher who was present started to the wagon where the negro was seated, but many of the angry and impatient members of the mob howled the preacher down, and he was unable to comply, in an audible tone, with the rapist's request. The hanging then proceeded without delay.

A noticeable incident of the hanging, was the presence about the gallows of an old man with long, heavy white beard, who assisted in making adjustments of the hanging equipment, incident to the execution. He was an old uncle of the lady who had been assaulted by the rapist.

In the section of the country where the negro rapist committed his terrible crime, there was no more highly respected people living than the lady who was assaulted by the rapist and her husband. They enjoyed in the highest degree, the esteem of all who knew them, and the commission of that horrible crime aroused the people of Putnam County to a fury which demanded that it be avenged without any delay.

Fifty-seven years have passed since that lynching occurred. Similar lynchings on like provocation have occurred at rare intervals, in all of the Southern States, and have evoked harsh criticism of the South from hostile Northern spruces, uniformed, unacquainted with and indifferent to certain conditions peculiar to the South.

It is now the pronounced general conviction of good citizens throughout the South that, in every instance of crime, however revolting the nature of the crime may be, that the law should be permitted to take its course, and that orderly court procedure, with reference to all criminals, is the only proper procedure. So general is this sentiment throughout the South at this time, that lynchings have each year occurred less frequently, and there have been very few lynchings in the South in recent years.

### **FIRST TELEPHONE CONNECTED IN 1887; OLD PLEASANT GROVE CHURCH:**

By Ernest Houston Boyd

Putnam County Herald, Cookeville, TN: 1 October 1953

There was a large public gathering of local citizens on the North side of the Public Square, in Cookeville, on day in the summer of 1887. Speeches were made and much enthusiasm prevailed. It was not a Fourth of July celebration nor a political speaking. It was the day that Cookeville and Putnam County first received telephone connection with the outside world. On that day, the last telephone pole of a telephone line from Sparta to Cookeville was placed in front of a livery stable on the North side of the Public Square. Several of Cookeville's then leading citizens took it turn about in shoveling a shovel of dirt for the hold for that telephone pole. The first shovel of dirt was shoveled by the late Dr. J. P. Martin, who then had a drug

store on the North side of the Public Square. He was the father of the late Dr.'s J. B. S. Martin and Henry C. Martin. He presided as master of ceremonies and made the first talk. Several other citizens were called for and responded with talks. All of them discoursed on the wonderful invention and public blessing and convenience of the telephone.

For forty-five years after the original establishment of Putnam County it had no telephone service neither did most of the other counties of this Upper Cumberland area.

The first local telephone office or pay station was in one of the front office rooms of the livery stable on the North side of the Public Square, but the telephone office was soon moved to the home of Mrs. Donelson, who then lived at the Z. T. Hinds residence on East Spring Street, just off the Public Square, and Mrs. Donelson became the operator.

#### PLEASANT GROVE METHODIST CHURCH:

The Pleasant Grove Methodist Church is one of the two oldest Methodist congregations in Putnam County. It's first church building was built in 1832, ten years before the original establishment of Putnam County, and when that section was in Jackson County. The original name of the church and congregation was "Rock Springs Methodist Episcopal Church". The church was organized and its first church building was erected before the division in the Methodist Church over the slavery issue.

The original name, "Rock Methodist Church" was given to it because of a very fine spring flowing from a rock crevice, located a short distance below the first church building. It is reported that this bold and historic spring, for some unknown reason, has now ceased to flow. In pioneer days, it was the unvarying custom to build rural church buildings near a good spring.

Within a few years after the original church building was erected, the name of the church was changed from Rock Springs Church to Pleasant Grove Church, which name it has retained for about 119 years.

Before the original church building was erected, preaching services were conducted in the homes of the pioneer residents of that community.

The land for the Pleasant Grove Church, Camp Ground and school was given by John Boyd and his son, Ephraim L. Boyd. The old deed made by them 121 years ago, now yellow with age, is an interesting instrument. It reads in part, as follows:

"Know all men by these presents that we John and Ephraim L. Boyd, of the County of Jackson and State of Tennessee, in consideration of our desires for the promotion of true and vital Religion and the suppression of vice and immorality and also for divers other good causes and consideration us the said John and E. L. Boyd hereunto moving, have, given, granted, and confirmed and by these presents do give, grant and confirm unto Simon Carlilse, Wesley Carlilse, Isaac E. Ferrell, **Joseph Jared**, Saunder Presley, James Lee, Junior, and William Blackburn, Trustees for the Rock Spring Methodist Episcopal Church, and their successors in office, a certain tract or parcel of land with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, for the use and benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church in building a meeting house, a school house, opening a Camp Ground and such other buildings and uses as the said trustees and Church devise or direct."

"The said land situate, lying and running as follows, to-wit: On the South side of the Walton Road, directly on the old Lancaster road, about half mile from its junction with the Walton Road, "Beginning on a Black Ash marked "W", running East 24 poles to a Sugar tree marked "W.C." thence North 24 poles to a Dogwood marked I. D. Thence West 24 poles to a Mulberry marked "W.B." Thence South 24 poles to the beginning."

"To have, hold and enjoy the said land as afore prescribed we bind ourselves, heirs &c to warrant and defend from all persons claiming under us, our heirs, Executors or administrators. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this 16<sup>th</sup> of July A. d. 1832, and 57<sup>th</sup> of American Independence.

John Boyd, (Seal)  
Ephraim L. Boyd (Seal)

I have included the description of the tract of land conveyed for the purpose of calling attention to certain historical significance connected with it. It will be observed that the then public road which led from the Walton Road down into the head of Rock Spring Valley, by Pleasant Grove Church, was known as the "Old Lancaster Road." It was one of the oldest public roads in the Western section of the County, but several years ago the point where it left the Walton Road and started down into the head of Rock Spring Valley was changed to the point known as the "Low Gap" about a mile West of the original point of intersection.

Several years ago, the Pleasant Grove congregation decided to move its church building out of the valley to a site on the Nashville highway, on the ridge, only a short distance from the original Pleasant Grove church site, which was done. In a few years thereafter, the large frame Church building was replaced by a modern brick church building. One of the best rural church buildings in Putnam County.

Pleasant Grove Church, at its original location in the head of Rock Spring Valley, in a beautiful beech grove, was, for about a hundred years, the community center of the surrounding country and its memory is cherished by a host of Putnam Countians. There should be a suitably inscribed stone marker placed on the site of that historic old original church building.

From early pioneer days until the Civil War, the annual camp meetings at the old Pleasant Grove Church camp grounds were attended by thousands of people. Many families from a distance camped on the camp grounds the entire two weeks of the annual camp meetings, bringing provisions and stock feed with them.

From pioneer days until several years after the Civil War, school was taught regularly at the old Pleasant Grove Church. For several years and until the outbreak of the Civil War, John Boyd Vance, a college graduate and a young man of splendid ability, taught school and volunteered as a soldier in the first Confederate Company of Putnam County to enter service, and upon the promotion of Capt. H. H. Dillard, the first Captain of the company and served with marked gallantry until he met an heroic death in the bloody battle of Perryville. He was a grandson of John Boyd, who, with one of his sons, gave the land for the Pleasant Grove church, school and campground.

John Boyd, the leading spirit in the founding of the old Pleasant Grove church, school and campground, was a son of William Boyd, a North Carolina soldier of the Revolutionary War, who was detailed, with others, to convey the British soldiers captured in the Battle of Kings Mountain to Savannah, GA, after the Revolutionary War he emigrated first to Anderson County, Tennessee near Kingston, where he died. His son, John Boyd, born in North Carolina December 9, 1777, emigrated with his parents to Anderson County, Tennessee in his childhood. On December 16, 1801, in Anderson County, Tennessee he married Elizabeth Leath, who was born August 29, 1785 in Shenandoah County, Virginia. Her parents had emigrated to Anderson County, Tennessee, in a few years after their marriage they emigrated from Anderson County to what is now Putnam County, it was then in Jackson County. Moving westward they stopped at the point now known as the Low Gap to feed and rest their teams and John Boyd went down into the valley squirrel hunting and discovered a very fine spring, which so appealed to him that he decided to locate near it. He had brought with him two negro men slaves, given to him by his father. He entered a large tract of rich land in Rock Spring Valley, now in the 11<sup>th</sup> Civil District of Putnam County, and with the help of his slaves immediately commenced the erection of a large two-story log dwelling house, weather boarded and ceiled throughout with hand-made lumber and exceptionally good farm residence for its day. In this house, John and Elizabeth Boyd reared their large family of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, thirteen of whom lived to marry and rear families of their own. They also reared an orphan nephew.

**MORE INFORMATION ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NASHVILLE AND KNOXVILLE  
RAILROAD AND BACKGROUND OF COUNTY AND CITY CENTENNIAL:**

By Ernest Houston Boyd

Putnam County Herald, Cookeville, TN: 22 October 1953

In my preceding article, I stated that, aside from the original establishment and subsequent re-establishment of Putnam County and the location of its permanent County seat, the two most important and outstanding events in the county's history are the construction of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad through Putnam County and the establishment of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute in Cookeville, that while there are many other notable historical events in the history of Putnam County, these two are of transcendent importance. History teachers in the public schools of Putnam County should permit no pupil under their tuition to fail to be fully instructed concerning these two important events in the country's history. No one can compute or conceive of the inestimable benefits and advantages which have accrued and will continue to accrue, to the people of Putnam County from the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad and the establishment of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute.

To all who labored through many years to secure the building of a railroad through Putnam County; to A. L. Crawford and Jere Baxter; to Putnam County's land owners who gladly donated the railroad's rights of way through the county; to all of the then lawyers of the Cookeville Bar, and other progressive and public spirited citizens of the county, who gratuitously gave their time and services in obtaining the formal written execution of the railroad rights of way through the county, to the splendid leading citizens of Cookeville who labored unceasingly and untiringly, from the founding of Cookeville in 1854 until the establishment of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute in 1915, to secure the establishment of an accredited college in Cookeville, all living Putnam Countians owe a debt of appreciation and gratitude which can never be adequately expressed in words. Most of those fine citizens have now passed to their final rewards and we cannot now attempt to express to them in words our appreciation of the great services which they rendered to Putnam County, but every son and daughter of Putnam County should know about the great contributions which those men made to the up building and development of our county and with gratitude should never cease to cherish and honor their memory.

It would be difficult for the young people of this county to conceive of Putnam County and Cookeville as they were before the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad through the county. Prior to the building of the railroad the towns of Monterey, Algood, Double Springs, Baxter, Silver Point, Buffalo Valley, Boma and Brotherton had not come into existence, and the town of Cookeville and village of Bloomington (now Bloomington Springs) were the only town and village in Putnam County. The other towns of this county mentioned had their beginning with the establishment of rail and stations at the points of their locations.

In 1890, prior to the building of the railroad to Cookeville, the population of Cookeville was only 475. There were only fifteen dwelling houses West of the Town Spring branch and there were no business houses of any kind West of that branch, except the old tannery near the Glade Spring.

One morning in May 1890, the teachers of the Cookeville school made a very interesting announcement to the pupils. The announcement was that the teachers had been informed that on the afternoon of that day the work train would be run as far East as the Roberts Crossing, about two miles West of Cookeville, that point then being generally known as the Roberts Crock Kiln, and that at the regular time for the afternoon school recess all of the pupils and their teachers would walk to that point to see a railroad locomotive and work train. The announcement was joyously received by the pupils who gave vent to their enthusiastic approval of the wonderful privilege so accorded them by generous applause. At about 2:15 o'clock that afternoon, everyone of the pupils, with their teachers, a procession of more than 200, started on foot from the Washington Academy grounds to the Roberts Crock Kiln crossing very few, if any, of the school children had ever seen a railroad locomotive or a train. When they reached the field, through which the railroad track had been laid, and to which point the work train would run that afternoon, they found a large crowd there to see the train, men, women and children, all sizes and ages. Almost the entire population of Cookeville, and the nearby surrounding country, were there. Very few of the young people, and not many of the women, in that large crowd had ever seen a train. After waiting awhile for the work train, it came in sight. The great noise and volume of smoke was something "new under the sun" to the young people and many of the adults, and those standing near the railroad track involuntarily retreated in haste, and some of them even climbed over the field fence.

Immediately after the railroad company made an announcement as to the location of the site for the Cookeville depot, there was started the greatest building boom in Cookeville, and particularly in West-Cookeville, ever known in the history of Cookeville. Numerous lot sub-divisions were surveyed, platted and put on the market, in West-Cookeville. Many carpenters and brick masons from the surrounding counties and from other places, with our own carpenters and brick masons were busily engaged for several years in building dwelling houses and business houses in Cookeville, the greater part of the building having been done in West-Cookeville. A number of business houses in West-Cookeville were constructed and ready for business when train service started from Cookeville, among the number being the former Oak Street location of the Cookeville Marble and Granite Works, the three produce houses of R. P. Morgan, F. S. Windie and Hunt and Judd, respectively, and the store building which occupied the present site of the T.P.I. Café. Shortly thereafter the produce store of Carlen & Jared, the Duke Hotel (now the Hotel Shanks), the Jared and Eureka Hotels, the P. M. Smith store building, and other business houses in West-Cookeville were ready for business.

It would be interesting to many to rehearse the building of new businesses houses on the Cookeville Public Square following the building of the railroad to Cookeville, but to do so would make this article too lengthy. Of course, the location of the site of the Cookeville depot was responsible for the growth and development of West-Cookeville.

Before the advent of the automobile, the livery stable was an important adjunct of all cities and towns, and of many villages. In those days there were always two livery stables, and a portion of the time three or four, in East-Cookeville livery stables met all of the passenger trains at the depot, to convey people who wanted to go to the East-Cookeville hotels, or to other points, and there was lively competition among the bus drivers to obtain passengers. One thing that the automobile is solely responsible for was the passing out of the livery stable business.

#### A CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION:

There is now considerable talk and planning in regard to a centennial celebration in Cookeville in 1954. Cookeville's civic and business clubs, county and city officers, and public spirited citizens generally, are manifesting considerable interest in a creditable centennial celebration in Cookeville next year. In this connection, some of the historic dates in the history of Putnam County and Cookeville should be borne in mind.

February 2, 1842 is the birthday of Putnam County, but strange to say, it may be insisted, with reason, that Putnam County has two birthdays, it's other birthday being February 11, 1854. Putnam County is the only county in Tennessee that can be said to have two birthdays, the reasons for its two birthdays are as follows: the first Act of the General Assembly of Tennessee creating Putnam County, was passed February 2, 1842. It is entitled "An Act to establish the County of Putnam to perpetuate the name and public services of General Israel Putnam, of the Revolutionary War." The territory of the new county of Putnam was taken from the older counties of White, Jackson, Overton and Fentress. The Act creating the county named nine Commissioners. "to designate the place for the seat of justice, and report the same to the County Court of said country." And the Act further provided that "so soon as the said commissioners shall report, it shall be the duty of the County Court of said county to appoint five commissioners, who shall proceed to lay off a town at the place designated, to be known by the name of Monticello, with as many streets, and of such width as they may deem necessary, reserving at least three acres for a Public Square, a lot for a Public Jail, and lots for a male and female Academies, and for the erection of a Church for Public Worship.' The Act further provided "That, for the due administration of Justice in said County of Putnam, the several different courts, to be holden in said County, shall be held at White Plains, in said county, until the seat of Justice for said county shall be located, and a suitable house erected for that purpose."

The new County of Putnam was completely organized in 1842 by the election of all the proper officers, both civil and military, and by the holding of all of the Courts of record at White Plains, where the various county officers had their offices pending the location of a permanent County seat, which was delayed on account of a warm contest between the supporters of different proposed sites.

The business of the new County of Putnam proceeded in orderly manner until the Spring of 1844, a period of over two years, but in the Spring 1844 an Injunction bill was filed in the Chancery of Overton' County against the duly elected and acting county officers of Putnam County, enjoining them from further acting in their official capacities and attacking the constitutionality of the Act of 1842 creating the new County of Putnam, upon the ground that at certain points the county line of the new county encroached within the prohibited distance of the county site of Overton County. And, strange to say, Putnam County and its County officers filed no answer, demurrer or other defense to the bill, with the result that, for want of any defensive pleading the bill was taken for confessed and the said injunction was rendered perpetual, and Putnam County was declared by Overton county Chancery Court decree not to have been legally and constitutionally established and Putnam County and its County Officers then ceased to function for a period of almost ten years.

The Supreme Court of this State decided in a case involving the constitutionality of the creation of Hancock County, in which case the same questions were involved (9<sup>th</sup> Humphreys, Page 152) as in the Putnam County case, that after the organization of a county is complete, and the original Commissioners have executed their duty, that it is not the province or within the jurisdiction of the courts of justice to enjoin the civil officers of a country from proceeding in the discharge of their official duties; and, of course, under that decision of the Supreme Court, the decree of the Chancery Court of Overton County, rendered in 1844, was not binding, except as to the parties on record. Immediately after the Supreme Court rendered this decision in September 1848, the people of this county commenced demanding that Putnam County be re-established, with its original boundaries, and petitions to that effect were presented to the General Assemblies, and by these petitions and briefs and arguments it was clearly shown that, under the holding of the Supreme Court, in the Hancock County case, the decree of the Chancery Court of Overton County was unwarranted and void, except as to the parties on record, but their efforts were not immediately successful, on account of opposition from the older counties from which the territory had been detached to form Putnam County but in the General Assembly of 1854, under the leadership of Major Richard F. Cooke, a prominent pioneer resident of Putnam County, who was a member of the State Senate, an Act reestablishing Putnam County was passed on February 11, 1854. It is entitled "an Act to re-establish Putnam County." The First Section of said Act recites in detail the original establishment of Putnam County, by the Act passed on February 2, 1842, and the complete organization of the county by the election of all proper county officers, both Civil and Military, and by the holding of all Courts of record, and the regular functioning of the county until the until the Spring of 1844 when the Injunction bill was filed in the Chancery Court of Overton County against the county officers of Putnam County, and the decree of that court rendering the injunction perpetual and adjudging that Putnam County had not been legally and constitutionally established, and said Section of the Act then refers to the decision of the Supreme Court, in September 1854, holding that a Court of Chancery had no power to abolish a new county, after it had been organized and put into operation, upon the ground that the Act of the Legislature creating the new county was violative of the State Constitution. Also that the boundaries of said County of Putnam should be as originally surveyed, except that certain lands of Smith and DeKalb Counties, the owners of which had so petitioned, should be included in Putnam County, Section 4 of said Act provided "That all officers Civil or Military, in said County of Putnam, shall continue to hold their offices and exercise all of the powers and functions thereof, until others are elected and qualified under the Constitution and Laws made in pursuance thereof." Said Act of the General Assembly, passed February 11, 1854, Section 13 thereof, referring to the Commissioners appointed by said Act to locate the permanent county seat, provided that as soon as the said Commissioners filed their report locating the permanent county seat, it should be the duty of the County Court to appoint five Commissioners who should proceed: "to lay off a town at the place designated, to be named Cookeville, in honor of Major Richard F. Cooke, with as many streets and of such width as they may deem proper, or necessary, reserving at least two acres and a half for a Public Square, a lot for a Public Jail, and for a male and female Academy, and for the erection of a church for public worship."

The first auction sale of town lots in Cookeville was had on July 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>, 1854. The construction, in the center of the Public Square, of the first Courthouse was begun by J. E. Copeland, the contractor, in August 1854.

There is therefore no question about 1954 being Cookeville's Centennial Year, but 1842 was creating Putnam County was passed February 2, 1842. However, as stated, the of the General Assembly re-establishing Putnam County was passed February 11, 1854, hence 1954 will be the Centennial Year not of the original establishment of Putnam County, but of the re-establishment of Putnam County, hence it will be proper during 1954 to observe the Centennial year of both the founding Cookeville as the County seat and the re-establishment of Putnam County, but of the Centennial year of the original establishment of Putnam County, should have been celebrated on February 2, 1942, or on some other day of that year.

There is another historic date which should not be overlooked in 1956. Cookeville was first incorporated by an Act of the General Assembly passed February 14, 1856, for over twenty-five years, but after the enactment by the General Assembly of the famous "Four Mile Law" the citizens of Cookeville procured the repeal of the Act of incorporating Cookeville, they did so for the sole purpose of ridding the town of saloons. In 1903, after the enactment of the Adams Law, making it possible to have an incorporated town without saloons, Cookeville was re-incorporated.

It will be observed that the month of February plays a prominent part in the history of Putnam County.

The Act creating Putnam County was passed February 2, 1842.

The Act re-establishing Putnam County was passed February 11, 1854.

The Act naming Cookeville and making it the county seat of Putnam County was passed February 11, 1854.

The first Act incorporating the town of Cookeville was passed February 14, 1856.

#### **EARLY COUNTY TOWNS WERE LOCATED AT RAILROAD STATIONS:**

By Ernest Houston Boyd

Putnam County Herald, Cookeville, TN: 22 October 1953

Previous articles have related the history of the founding of Cookeville and Bloomington Springs. All of the other towns and villages of Putnam County had their beginning with the location of railroad stations on the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad. The towns of Baxter, Double Springs, Boma, Silver Point and Buffalo Valley all had their beginning in 1890. The towns of Monterey, Algood and Brotherton had their beginning in 1893. After the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad was built Eastwardly to Cookeville in 1890, further construction of the railroad did not take place for three years, but in 1893 construction of the railroad was resumed and it was built to Monterey, hence the Putnam County railroad towns and villages West of Cookeville are three years older than are Monterey, Algood and Brotherton, located East of Cookeville.

As soon as the sites of the railroad stations were announced by the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad Company, the building of a town at each railroad station was commenced. Of course, the town of Cookeville and the village of Bloomington Springs were founded many years before the construction of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad, and they were the only two towns in Putnam County prior to the construction of the railroad through Putnam County.

#### **MONTEREY:**

Monterey, which now has a population of about 2,500, is the second largest town in Putnam County. Fortunately for Monterey before the town was built, or hardly stated, its streets, avenues and building lots were surveyed and laid out and platted by a highly competent civil engineer. Few towns are laid off in such an excellent manner as in Monterey. Its straight broad streets and avenues and well planned residence and building lots make a most favorable impression upon all who see Monterey for the first time. Monterey, with an elevation of 2,003 feet, situated on the brink of the Cumberland Plateau, is the only Putnam County town located on the Cumberland Plateau.

J. Edd Jones, a prominent citizen of Springfield, MO, a former Speaker of the House of Representatives of Missouri, and J. H. Onstott, a business man of Guthrie, Okla., were attracted to this section on account of its coal and timber. Associating themselves with J. H. Ray, W. B. Ray and John W. Welch, those five capable business men organized the Cumberland Mountain Coal Company, and they may well be referred to as the founders of Monterey. They had its streets and avenues and lots surveyed and located before the building of the town was commenced.

Monterey has had a continuous growth and development and it is one of the best towns in this section of the State. It is the headquarters for large timber, lumber and mining interests. It has a splendid County High School and Grammar school. It is noted for its beautiful church buildings, splendid business houses, modern homes, good streets, good stores, excellent hospital.

The Bank of Monterey, which commenced business fifty-two years ago, is the oldest bank now functioning in Putnam County.

J. Edd Jones, one of the founders of Monterey, proposed the name of the town, the English meaning of the name being "mineral mountain."

#### ALGOOD:

The town of Algood was located on the Joel Algood farm. Its former owner was a prominent pioneer citizen of Putnam County, and the name given to the town perpetuates the memory of his splendid family. Throughout its history, Algood has been noted for its splendid citizenship and excellent community leadership. It now has a population of about 800. Throughout its history, Algood has had splendid stores and has been an important trading center. For many years, the large plant of the Pennock-Walter manufacturing Company, located in Algood now has several industrial plants. Algood has an excellent County High School. The people of Algood are justly proud of their churches and schools and of the high moral tone of the town's population. For excellent neighbors and splendid environment, good schools and churches and fine location, it would be difficult to find a better place to live than in Algood.

#### BAXTER;

Baxter, named in honor of the late Jere Baxter, who next to A. L. Crawford, is entitled to be gratefully remembered as a outstanding industrial public benefactor of Putnam County and this section of the State, is the "metropolis" of the Western portion of Putnam County. All Putnam Countians are, and should be, proud of the town of Baxter. Few other towns of this section of the State in recent years have made the strides in business, educational and industrial development and general progress that the town of Baxter has made. Few towns in this section of the State have had as many important manufacturing plants as Baxter has had.

Baxter has an almost national reputation because of the fact that it is the home of "Baxter Seminary," widely known throughout Tennessee and in numerous other States as a most deserving, worthy and creditable institution of learning. The benefits which have accrued, to thousand of students of this and many other counties of this State, as well as to students from other States and from several foreign countries, can never be computed. For thirty years, Dr. Henry L. Upperman has been President of Baxter Seminary. It is were left to a vote of the people Putnam County, Dr. Upperman would be instantly and unanimously reelected for life as President of Baxter Seminary, and with a prayer that he might live to be the oldest Methodist school executive in history of his denomination. Few educators or ministers have ever so completely won the hearts of the people of Putnam County as had Dr. Harry L. Upperman. In his thirty years of services as President of Baxter Seminary, he has had the wholehearted co-operation and support of the people of Baxter and the good will and sympathetic interest and assistance of all the people of Putnam County.

Baxter Seminary is under the supervision of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church. In recent years, church and private colleges and other high grade schools, in competition with liberally supported State and County Schools, have had much heavier financial difficulties to overcome than they had in former years, and in this situation, confronting all church and private institutions of learning, Dr. Upperman



has rendered a thirty years of untiring and effective service in obtaining for Baxter Seminary financial aid and assistance from philanthropists, the magnitude of which is known to few people, other than the governing authorities of the institution.

A praise worthy feature of Baxter Seminary is that, through the years, young men and women who would not otherwise attend such a school, have been received as students and permitted to pay their way by working at the school. Many of these have attained marked success in life.

To J. D. Harris, a retired Methodist minister and resident of Cookeville, much credit is due for the founding of Baxter Seminary. While a resident of Baxter and presiding Elder of the Baxter District of the Methodist Church, he was the leading spirit in the movement to induce the Board of Education of the Methodist Church to found Baxter Seminary. In this undertaking he rendered a great public service to Baxter and to Putnam County.

Baxter is justly proud of its High School and Grammar School, and of its churches.

Baxter has modern stores of all kinds, including the wholesale grocery store of W. T. Sewell & Company, which does a large business throughout this section of the State.

The large nursery of W. L. Johnson, Sr., located near Baxter, is one of the leading nurseries of this section of the State.

The present population of Baxter is about 800.

#### DOUBLE SPRINGS:

The town of Double Springs takes its name from the noted double springs near by on the Nashville highway. Long before there was any town of Double Springs, there was a post-office by that name, kept by different merchants near the two bold springs located, near each other on the Walton Road. I do not know the date of the establishment of the Double Springs post office, but I have seen letters written by Major Richard F. Cooke in the early '40s when Double Springs was his post office, hence we know that the Double Springs post office was established well over a hundred years ago. The town of Double Springs had its beginning with the location of the railroad station of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad at that point in 1890.

In the early history of Double Springs, there were two distilleries located at the point and many people then thought of that community largely as the location of those whiskey distilleries, but that situation has long since ceased to exist. Two generations have grown up in that community since the manufacture and sale of whiskey was carried on at Double Springs. There is now no more moral and law-abiding community in Putnam County than the town of Double Springs. There are two good churches in Double Springs and its Sunday Schools are among the best in the county. Each of its churches has an active and devoted membership, characterized by their liberal support of their churches.

Throughout its history, Double Springs, has been an important railroad shipping point, for live stock, lumber, railroad cross ties and poultry. Before the days of large shipping trucks, much of the merchandise for a large area was shipped to Double Springs.

Because of its strategic location, Double Springs has always been an important trade center. Its merchants and other business concerns are well patronized.

Double Springs has a splendid school building and a great public school.

#### BUFFALO VALLEY:

Dr. Andrew B. Moore, a native of Smith County and for half a century an instructor in the Law Department of Cumberland University, said that in his youth, because of the remarkable fertility and productivity of the

soil in Buffalo Valley, that section was referred to in his section as “Egypt,” and that in years of lean crops in his home area, people would talk of going to Buffalo Valley, to buy corn and wheat. No other town or village in Putnam County is located in such a fertile limestone section as is the village of Buffalo Valley, located at the mouth of Buffalo Valley, on the Caney Fork river.

Prior to the building of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad to Buffalo Valley, small steam boats made regular runs on the Caney Fork river, transporting to market from the Western section of Putnam County all kinds of live stock and grain. The first railroad bridge across the Caney Fork river at Buffalo Valley was constructed with a turning section to permit the passage of the small steamboats which for many years had made regular runs on the river, but by the time of the disastrous flood of 1902 which washed down that railroad bridge, ...to be continued.

**Putnam County Herald, Cookeville, TN:**

26 December 1955

**COOKEVILLE WAS WITHOUT AMBULANCE SERVICE, FUNERAL DIRECTOR 30 YEARS AGO:**

It's hard to believe that Cookeville was without ambulance or undertaker service just 30 years ago. Sale of the Carver Funeral Home recently recalls that Jack Carver was the first funeral director in this area.

When the Carvers came here July 1, 1920 to work for Whitson Funeral Home what little embalming work there was usually was done in the home and members of the families, neighbors and friends usually laid their loved ones to rest.

The Carvers said that Bill Sewell at Baxter and Mrs. Jesse Barnes, Cookeville were the only licensed embalmers in this area. Sewell turned his work over to Carver about 1930 and Mrs. Barnes had quite prior to that time.

In the twenties and early thirties, caskets and other funeral supplies were kept in a shed built on the side of the old Whitson Hardware building on the Square.

People came in wagons, picked up their casket and took them home or bought material and built their own caskets.

The only vehicle the funeral home had was a gray hearse. The first combination ambulance and hearse was purchased during the summer of 1928. Roads were so bad, Carver said, that they were almost impassable in the winter time.

Caskets were made of wood almost exclusively and vaults were practically unheard of. Jimmy Joe Scott and other brick layers would build brick vaults for people who wanted them.

As mentioned the embalmers performed their service in the home and a great mystery to many people in those days was what the embalmers took out into the fields and buried when they embalmed a body. This was the only way then had of disposing of the blood which was pumped out and replaced with embalming fluid.

The Carvers came here after working some three or five years to Wiles Brothers in Nashville. They were connected with Whitson Funeral Home for 13 years and started their own business sixteen years ago.

At the time they opened their business they occupied only one room of the present Jefferson Ave Home and their only furniture was a card table and nail keg, Mrs. Carver recalled. The house has been remodeled three times during the 15 year period.

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