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# RUTHERFORD COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PUBLICATION NO. 13




Sketch By Jimmy Mathen

TENNESSEE COLLEGE: 1907 - 1946



SPRING 1979

MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE 37130



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RUTHERFORD COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
PUBLICATION NO. 13  
July, 1979

The Cover- Tennessee College was built in 1907 and closed in 1946. Many young women became teachers at this campus on East Main Street in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The site is now used by Central Middle School. James Matheny of Murfreesboro did the cover using some old photographs of the college.

Published by  
Rutherford County Historical Society  
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

THANKS - To Rutherford County Executive Ben Hall McFarlin, Susan Jones and Mrs. Ladelle E. Craddock for their assistance in preparing Publication No. 13 for printing.



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RUTHERFORD COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PUBLICATION NO. 13

Published by the

RUTHERFORD COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Publication No. 13 (Limited Edition-350 copies) is distributed to members of the Society. The annual membership dues is \$5.00 (Family-\$7.00) which includes the regular publications and the monthly NEWSLETTER to all members. Additional copies of Publication No. 13 may be obtained at \$3.50 per copy.

All correspondence concerning additional copies, contributions to future issues, and membership should be addressed to:

Rutherford County Historical Society  
Box 906  
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130





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A NEW SPECIAL PUBLICATION  
BY THE  
RUTHERFORD COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AN INDEX TO  
PUBLICATIONS 1-5

by  
Dotty Matheny Patty

The first five publications issued by the Rutherford County Historical Society were not indexed. Mrs. Patty compiled this index for the Society and 100 copies were printed. This index is for sale at \$5.00 per copy plus \$1.00 for postage.



## FORWARD

### TENNESSEE HISTORY IN JEOPARDY

In recent months leaders of a National Association have made the following statement "A page of Tennessee's history should be torn out and thrown away". They were referring to the Confederate States of America and the part Tennessee and her people played in the War Between the States.

These same people, since President Kennedy, have had the best given them, all at the taxpayers expense. They are now trying to dictate what history should be.

With some of our weaker politicians and do-gooders they might succeed in destroying all the artifacts, paintings, and sculpture that honor our great leaders of Tennessee.

It is up to Tennesseans, like ourselves, to see that this does not happen. That history shall remain true and a building block for the future. That no group of malcontents, large or small, shall have the right to destroy any part of Tennessee's great history.

ROBERT A. RAGLAND



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## HALLOWED TRADITIONS MARKED TENNESSEE COLLEGE

by  
Eugene H. Sloan

The third school to be established by the Baptists of Tennessee was Tennessee College, later known as Tennessee College for Women in Murfreesboro. It was authorized by the Southern Baptist Convention in 1905 and opened in 1907 as a response to what was felt to be a need for a school for women, under Christian control, of high grade and with honest standards. The ideal of its founders was to offer the very best educational advantages under positive Christian influences. The site selected was property of Union University on East Main Street supplemented by large monetary donations made by the citizens of Murfreesboro and Rutherford County.

The property on which Tennessee College was placed had been purchased from M. B. Murfree by the Board of Trustees of Union University in 1845. At the removal of Union University the property had, after some uncertainty, remained in the hands of the Union University trustees in Murfreesboro.

By-laws were adopted for twenty-seven directors to be known as trustees. The officers of the board were C. R. Byrn, president; C. S. Smith, Vice-president; Leland Jordan, secretary; and R. W. Hale, treasurer. All trustees selected were to be members of Missionary Baptist Churches. An executive committee was to attend to immediate business during the year. Between the time of the selection of this first board and the laying of the corner stone on September 6, 1906, titles to property were cleared and a charter was drawn.

In the fall of 1906, George J. Burnett and J. Henry Burnett signed a contract as president and business manager, respectively



of Tennessee College. These two men came from Liberty College in Kentucky where they had been held in esteem. The incorporators filed for a charter on December 18, 1905. Listed as incorporators were C. H. Byrn, R. Walter Hale, William T. Hale, Jr., Leland Jordan, Edward S. Reeves, E. T. Rion, Gentry S. Smith, and John Williams. When the Board of Trustees was organized December 19, 1905. Byrn was elected president, C. H. Smith, vice-president; R. W. Hale, treasurer; and Leland Jordan, secretary.

Byrn was a native of Milton, but had long been identified with the hardware business in Murfreesboro and was a deacon in First Baptist Church. He was described as an "indefatigable worker" for Tennessee College until his death in 1929. A tradition of Tennessee College was established by the Byrn family. At the time of graduation each senior was presented a Bible so "a graduate may leave the stage with a Bible in one hand and a diploma in the other."

Gentry S. Smith was a Murfreesboro business man, for fifty years a deacon in a Baptist Church, a trustee of the Baptist Orphanage and a Colonel on the staff of Republican Governor Hooper.

Leland was a Murfreesboro lawyer who had handled much of the laborious work of clearing the land title. He also procured from the Federal government compensation for use of the Union College property by Union troops in the Civil War.

R. W. Hale of Nashville was a trustee and treasurer of the board from 1907 until 1927 and vice-president from 1929 until 1938. He was a member of the committee which located Tennessee College in Murfreesboro. A native of Statesville he and the



brother, W. T. Hale, Jr., made the first donation to the college. R. W. Hale was a graduate of Union University and W. T. Hale of Vanderbilt. Both were prominent members of Immanuel Baptist Church in Nashville and active in a variety of activities including serving on the Board of the Tennessee Central Railway.

Other members of the first Board of Trustees were all prominent religious leaders, many of whom had achieved distinction in the business and professional areas.

The Board membership in addition to the officers included: R. R. Acree, Lansing Burrows, E. L. Davis, E. E. Polk, P.T. Hale, W. T. Hale, Jr., A. J. Holt, R. E. Jarman, M. D. Jeffreys, Howard L. Jones, F. N. Moore, I. N. Penick, T. S. Potts, Edward S. Reaves, E. T. Rion, W. H. Ryalls, F. N. Smith, John W. Thomas, A. L. Todd, I. J. VanNess, C. B. Waller, John Williams, and J. S. Williams. Of these, seven were Rutherford County residents. Two brothers, George Jackson Burnett and J. Henry Burnett were members of the college staff.

George Jackson Burnett served the institution as president from June 5, 1907 until June 30, 1923. A native of Auburn, Kentucky, he had served as president of Liberty College in Glasgow, Kentucky for many years and was president of the Tennessee Baptist Convention and vice-president of the Southern Baptist Convention.

J. Henry Burnett, general manager, was also a native of Auburn, Kentucky. After fifteen years work with the Western Recorder of Louisville, he served as business manager of Liberty College, Richmond Virginia College, and four years as business manager for Mercer University. After leaving the Tennessee College Board in 1916, he was associated with the Calumet Tea



and Coffee Company, of which he became a vice-president in 1922. Long active as a Sunday School superintendent, clerk, and deacon of Baptist churches he served 22 years as secretary of the Tennessee Baptist Convention.

Among the trustees from Rutherford County represented a wide range of interest. They included R. E. Jarman, the Rev. Edward S. Reaves, E. T. Rion, John W. Thomas, Andrew L. Todd, John Williams, and James C. Williams.

R. W. Jarman of Lascassas served as a member of the Board of Trustees for the organization until his death in 1936. Mr. Jarman was a successful farmer and business man, operating automobile and hardware firms in Georgia.

Edward S. Reaves was pastor of First Baptist Church in Murfreesboro and the spokesman before the Baptist Education Commission for the establishment of the College in Murfreesboro. He served as a Board member until he left Murfreesboro in 1906.

E. T. Rion, a Murfreesboro insurance man who served First Baptist Church as Sunday School Superintendent and deacon, was an incorporator of the College and served on its executive committee for ten years.

John W. Thomas was a native of Murfreesboro and a graduate of Vanderbilt University. He began working with the N. C. and St. L. Railroad as an engineer in 1878 and ultimately advanced to the presidency and general manager of the company in 1906.

Andrew L. Todd became a member of the Board when it was organized and served as chairman from 1929 until 1937. Educated at Union University, the University of the South, and Cumberland University, he served in the House of Representatives, the State Senate and as a member of the State Board of Education





through four administrations. He was chairman of the Board of Deacons of the Murfreesboro First Baptist Church. While in the Tennessee General Assembly he served as Speaker of both the Senate (1919) and the House (1921).

John Williams served as secretary of the Board from 1910 until 1924. He was a Murfreesboro lumber dealer and later established a building materials business in Tampa, Florida and Nashville, Tennessee.

The charter for Tennessee College was granted by the State of Tennessee on December 18, 1905. The trustees were immediately faced with difficulties. They found the old Union University buildings were in such deterioration they could not be used. There was a lien of \$3,000 on the property that was discharged from funds subscribed by the citizens of Murfreesboro. There remained \$23,159 of the subscription which was increased by an issue of \$40,000, 6 per cent interest bonds, to be liquidated over a 10-year period. According to the Minutes of the Tennessee Baptist Convention of 1906, the trustees requested permission to raise \$65,000 in funds for a new building and furnishings.

On September 11, 1907, the new Tennessee College Building was dedicated. E. Y. Mullins, president of the Southern Baptist Seminary in Louisville, delivered the address. In his remarks Dr. Mullins stated: "The newest and most approved and noblest ideas of educational philosophy now accepted are nothing less, and nothing more than what Baptists, as a denomination, are pledged to endorse and to put into practice by the fundamental principles of their faith."



In 1908 an \$8,500 addition to the original structure was completed. This included a 32 by 50 gymnasium and six classrooms for elementary pupils.

The first faculty, as were subsequent additions, was chosen with great emphasis on Christian character, culture, and education. In the early years the faculty included graduates of Radcliffe, Mount Holyoke, Wellesley, the University of Chicago, Vassar, Columbia University, Oberlin College, the University of Wisconsin, Vanderbilt, and the University of Texas.

In addition to the Burnett brothers. the first faculty and administrative staff included Miss M. E. Lindsay as "lady principal;" W. E. Everett, secretary; A. C. Davidson, Miss Rena M. Hall, Miss Winfred T. Moore, Miss Willie Tabb Moore, Mrs. Nellie B. Lowe, Harry Brown, Miss Lelia G. Russell, Mrs. Walter Drake, Mrs. J. K. Marshall, Miss Annie Strader, Henry H. Nast, Mrs. George J. Burnett, Mrs. Nettie Davidson Jones, Miss Corrine Sedberry and Miss Anne S. Davis. The impressive curriculum included philosophy, psychology, political science, natural science, classical languages, music and art.

The first year 199 students were enrolled. Of these, 131 were boarding students. At that time, the school had an elementary department, a four-year "Preparatory School," the College and the Conservatory.

Admittance to the college for the first year was on the basis of completion of two years in a high school or academy. Examination on entrance or a certificate from the principal of the school was required.



The first five years saw, not only a maintenance of standards, but an increase in enrollment, facilities, and courses in instruction.

In March 1909, the Board of Trustees passed a resolution that "the object or ideal of Tennessee College is the establishment and development of a college for higher education of women." A campaign for \$150,000 was launched to raise an endowment.

At the close of the year 1909-10, a definite change in the work offered by the college was recommended to the Board of Trustees. There was discussion of dropping the elementary department. More important, however, was the decision to offer an additional year of college work and thereby complete the A. B. course. President Burnett felt this step to be urgent since high school principals preferred recommending a four year, accredited college to their graduates. As a result of this revised curriculum, the Bulletin of 1910-11 carried the announcement that "Tennessee College will confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon any student who satisfactorily completes the course of study outlined below."

#### School Publications - Traditions

One of the earliest extant publications of the school is a copy of the fourth edition of Volume II of the Tennessee College Magazine dated June 1909. This 6 x 9 literary effort bound in grey, contained 58 pages. It included: an original article on the Barbizon Artists, by Willie Bumpas: "A Girl of the Middle West," by Jural Couey, a post Victorian love vignette. Interspersed throughout the magazine were quotations from numerous Wordsworth's "Rustic Life in Wordsworth's Poetry."



In this issue of the magazine, an editorial reported that there were 19 college students and 116 preparatory students the first year the college operated. In the second year there were 48 college, 139 preparatory, 50 elementary, and 13 special students.

Students who received the Associate Arts degree during this second year of operation were: Winnie Bumpass, Brownsville; Grace Dean, Wartrace; Georgia Cunningham, Lewisburg; Mary Forgy, Springfield. Anne Eades of Paducah, Ky., and Sarah Byrn, of Murfreesboro, received the "Junior College diploma." Gladys Young of Watertown and Evalie George Martin of Birmingham, Ky., received "diplomas in music." Lemma Drake of Lewisburg was granted a "certificate in music."

Each of the Associate of Arts degree winners "read an essay in regular morning exercises" as a partial fulfillment of the degree requirements. Misses Young and Martin appeared in graduate recital. After the recital, they "received their friends in parlors and were the recipients of many gift bouquets."

It was this year of 1908-09 that May 7 was established for the May Day fete. A description of this initial May Day indicated that characters from Robin Hood dominated the pageantry that named Gladys Young as Queen.

There were four major publications at Tennessee College -- THE TENNESSEANN, THE DRYAD, The TENNESSEE COLLEGE MAGAZINE and the annual College Bulletin.

Perhaps the one of more important publications of literary and lasting value was the quarterly college magazine. The major division of each of these editions included an editorial, "News Notes," and exchange critique of other college publications and a collection of essays, short stories and poetry.





These quarterlies are the best source of information about the routine activities of the College, the subtle modification of life style, interests, and ambitions of students. The TENNESSEANN carried factual stories. The Dryad recorded the usual memorabilia that characterizes all such yearbook publications.

In 1909 the reportorial emphasis was on musical concerts, soirees, a minstrel performance, a visit of the Fisk Jubilee Singers, May Day and art exhibitions.

In the 1920's there were more teas, buffet luncheons, movie parties and a visit by the Mercer University Mandolin Club. The report of simultaneous debates between Union University and Tennessee College on the United States entry into the League of Nations was reported. Tennessee College women (Ethel Childers and Mildred Dodson-negative); (Elizabeth Leigh and Rose Goodman, affirmative) were successful on both sides of the issue.

By the late 1920's and early '30's more emphasis was being placed on sports. Thanksgiving Day attendance at Vanderbilt or "local college" football games, more sophisticated musical concerts and variety of reports on meeting the exigencies of the depression were featured.

There appeared stories of the routine observance of traditions of the College. The annual Christmas pageant at First Baptist Church, the rising at two o'clock in the morning by members of the sophomore class to scavenge the fields for daisies to make a "daisy chain" to honor the seniors. The Valentine "key-to-the-heart banquet," the song contests, mission activities, and elaborate May Day festivities were among these treasured traditions.



The College seal was developed from a motto adopted in 1912 by the Board of Trustees. It was designed by Frances Williams, instructor in art. On a conventional shield was a background of a valley over which the sun was rising, surmounted by a cross, a torch, and the words of the motto from the 18th Psalms appears--"Where there is no vision the people perish." This seal replaced a former design of a simple shield on which a T appeared surrounded by the words, "Tennessee College."

The period 1912-1917 was one of steady progress. The enrollment increased to an average of around 240. In 1914 the elementary school was discontinued and the preparatory department was established as a separate unit.

A typical year may have been 1912. The close of the school year was described by a young lady in a letter as "a struggle between a gaggle of geese and a charm of linnets bent on a mad dash of lemmings, accompanied by an overindulgence in music and tears."

This annual commencement period produced fetes of various kinds--class days, lectures, addresses, recitals, receptions, and the grand finale when proud graduates left the stage with a Bible in one hand and a diploma in the other.

The 1912 commencement marked the first conferring of the Bachelor of Arts degree. Julia Elizabeth Brown, Tullahoma; Alice Eaton Burnett, Murfreesboro; Louise Hunter Hibbs, Murfreesboro; and Ophelia Aterbum Selph, LaGrange, Ky., were the recipients. Miss Burnett went on to Radcliffe for her graduate



study and returned in 1915 to join the Tennessee College faculty. That same year, Nannie Reeves Patrick of Winchester, qualified for the Associate of Arts degree. Diplomas in piano were won by Katherine Holladay and August Kause. The scope of the breadth of music offering and geographic coverage of the College is further illustrated in the recipients of certificates in piano awarded Janice Arnold, Wartrace; Ione Jordan Butler, McKenzie; Helen Maurine Hillsman, Tresevant; Jessie Josephine Prince, Sewanee; Louise B. Sasser, Middleton; and Sara Louise Wilson, Niota.

That year the Preparatory Department graduated eight girls. Included in these graduates were Mac Allen Batey, Sarah Ruth Batey, Eula Josephine Maxwell, and Annie Vera Maxwell, of Murfreesboro.

The frenzy of graduation that year began on May 20 with an evening musical festival climaxed with a march played by four girls on two pianos. There was a brief rallentando in this period before building to the crescendo that began May 27 with a post-graduate concert by Janie Hurt, assisted by Helen Winn, soprano. On May 30, a recital by Katherine Holladay and Susie Lickette was offered. In rapid succession came: an "Expression Recital" on May 31; the annual address by the Lanier and Ruskin Literary Societies on June 1; an Art Reception on June 2; a Preparatory School Graduation; the Glee Club concert and the June 4 commencement.

By 1918, the faculty numbered 31 (including docents, those in the "Conservatory" headed by Henry H. Nast). Nast held a medical doctoral degree and seemed to have been an unofficial



school physician. Frances Bohannon, for whom the present Murfreesboro music club was named, was an instructor. William Blake Carlton was director of the chorus, assisted by Mary Belle Judson. Rubye Augusta Taylor (Mrs. Aultman Sanders) was instructor of violin.

There was considerable institutional "inbreeding" of faculty. In 1918 Violet Gross, A. B. 1916, music; Fay Poole, A. B. 1916, expression; Lucile Inlow, A. B. 1917, English; Rhoda Smith A. B. 1914, elementary teacher; and Ina Smith, A. B. 1915, bursar; were members of the staff. Such retention of graduates was one of the reasons the traditions of Tennessee College have been so well preserved.

In 1918 the sophomore class "adopted" a French orphan of World War I - Guillanne Le Bihou. Armistice Day, November 11, brought the school an unexpected holiday. A Red Cross auxiliary on campus during the war numbered 66 members.

That year the student body was divided into two groups, "Army" and "Navy", as the patriotic theme ran throughout the Dryad. The year following, this Army-Navy motif, was used by alumnae in launching a drive for \$25,000 to "erect a memorial library to honor Alice Burnett Stevens, A. B., 1912, who died of pneumonia October 21, 1918." The two student groups raised \$2,583.

Another drive, in 1915, was started by the girls to raise \$1,000 in a two month period beginning on December 14, 1914 - a total of \$1,606 was raised to aid in furnishing the school library.





The student handbook of 1917-18 concluded with a statement that seems to have been a part of the warp and woof of each Tennessee College student--"Have an unquenchable enthusiasm for college life and let nothing daunt it."

This "unquenchable enthusiasm" was reflected in so many ways.

Pagentry played a prominent role in the traditions of the school. Fortissimo, if it could be so applied, would be an apt adjective for the function of music in the curriculum.

Drama and music became such an integral part of Tennessee College that one year the students produced such versatile presentations as "She Stoops to Conquer", "Little Town of Bethlehem," "A Dream of the Past," "Tom Sawyer" "Alice in Wonderland," and the annual May Day Festival. Much of the elaborate sets, costuming, and musical interludes were products of student effort.

The name of the College yearbook. The Dryad, and the Maypole dances might have seemed a bit incongruous in an institution devoted to the virtues of Baptist teaching. Yet the program that marked the college decennial was typical of the blending of fact and fantasy that was the catalyzer of the enduring and unique spirit of Tennessee College.

The massive oaks that dotted the 15 acre campus - particularly the stark, splintered trunk of a lightning blasted tree - was a fit setting for the "Dryad Dream" in which fair denizens work an adroit thaumaturgy on the conscious life, the intellect and the emotions of these gentle and dedicated Thespians.



Occasionally, the pagentry reflected the modernity of a period. In the February 1926 Tennessee College Magazine there was an account of the Lanier Literary Society presentation in which a French cabaret "The Black Cat" was featured. The guests were permitted to enter through the mouth of a huge replica of a cat's head. Attractive decorations suggested a French motif; however, the liquid refreshments were limited to lemonade!

Following a "delightful hour in chapel," the midway was opened. Amid the attractions was: The Wild Man, the Fortune Tellers, the Moving Picture Show, the Animal Show, and the Merry-go-round. Barkers made enthusiastic spiels and refreshment booths served sandwiches, ice cream cones, candy, punch, and "other delicacies." Waitresses danced and sang and then took orders for French wines (red, green, and yellow lemonade). Other features included a roulette wheel by means of which noisy favors were distributed.

This all woman's college had scores of stirring and beautiful songs, many of which are still sung at the annual alumnae meeting. Among the first of these was "O Tennessee, Fair Tennessee." The lyrics were written by Frances Allen Hobgood with Elizabeth Braswell Stephens composing the music.

"The Green and White" was composed by Mary Bell Judson with the music by Henry Nast.

Ina Smith wrote the "College Hymn" and one of the more popular of several May Day songs. The arrangements for each was by Violet Gross. Other favorites was the Freshman song, "We were Green as the Summer Grass" and "Tell Me Why."



Eva Lewis Smith poetized "Our Alma Mater" that carried the refrain:

T. C., T. C., prospered may she be;  
 T. C., T. C., the only one for me.  
 She's the queen, East or West,  
 She's the one I love best.

Health and physical education were important roles in TCW. The TENNESSEE-ANN, the yearbook and promotional material of the college, listed a variety of athletic activities from tennis to field hockey.

A 1937 Field Day record of the Tennessee College Athletic Association shows some remarkable track and field accomplishments. A Miss Williams ran the 100-yard dash in 13 seconds. Miss Noland took the 60-yard low hurdles in 9 4/5 seconds. Miss Pugh and Miss Boyd tied at 47 inches in the high jump. Miss Williams jumped 13 feet in the running broad jump and 7 feet 2 inches in the standing broad jump. Miss Muller won the baseball throw with 141 feet. Miss Judd tossed the basketball 17.8 feet. Miss Wade placed first in both the soccer kick (88 feet) and the field hockey drive (156 feet). Miss Haas was credited with a winning toss of 29 feet, 3 inches in the nine pound shot put, and she heaved the javelin 84 feet.

There were many hallowed traditions at Tennessee College.

The most famous of these was the May Day ceremonies which, for many years, began with the Y.W.C.A. hanging a little cornucopia filled with spring flowers on the door of each room during the night of April 30. The May Day celebration attracted a large crowd each year. Two heralds led the parade with the May Queen and her court arriving in a coach as a highlight of the pageantry.



The Athletic Association usually welcomed new students in early September with a hike and in mid-October they were hostesses to a "children's party." There were excursions to Lookout Mountain or Mammoth Cave. On one occasion the entire faculty and student body spent a day touring Vanderbilt, climaxed by singing at the dedication of the Masonic Temple.

Watermelon cuttings the first week of school, the fall outing at the Stones River Battlefield, memory books, the annual song contest, the "fire squad," the Christmas Pageant at First Baptist Church were among the continuing traditions established at Tennessee College.

The period 1917 to 1923 was impeded by World War I. The enrollment during this period was approximately 125, the primary department having been discontinued. Enthusiasm ran high in 1919 because of the "75 million campaign." Tennessee College under the plan of expenditure was to receive \$400,000 and the Tennessee College Magazine for December, 1919, spoke enthusiastically of "No debts, a new heating plant, a new library, and a new dormitory."

In 1920 property known as the "Thomas Property" was purchased. In 1921 the Board took action to strengthen the college department by stating that "it be the sense of this Board that our President project the work of the college on a basis looking to the making of Tennessee College a standard college."

In 1922 President Burnett offered his resignation. It was accepted, effective June 1, 1923, and Dr. Harry Clark had this to say in the Baptist and Reflector:





"This is another case where the denomination loses the services of one of its strong men because burdens grew too heavy for him to bear . . . For years there have been positions for President Burnett to go into business at twice the salary he is now receiving, but he has held on out of loyalty to the Baptist cause. It is therefore fitting that we should express our appreciation for his heroic efforts."

Dr. E. L. Atwood, then vice-president of the school, was made acting president and on March 4, 1924 he was named president of the school.

Dr. Edward Leland Atwood was born in Clinton, Kentucky, October 30, 1872. He received the A. B. degree from Georgetown in 1901. He attended the Groyer Theological seminary and received the B. D. degree in 1909. In 1916 he was awarded the D. D. degree from Union University. He came to Tennessee College as professor of Bible and Religious Education in 1921.

Dr. Atwood laid great stress on standardization, but he met the same economic problems which had been met previously. In his annual report for 1927, he openly faced the issue with the Board.

In 1928 Dr. W. M. Woods was selected as field representative in an endeavor to raise \$350,000 for endowment. In 1929 the school was admitted to the Association of Colleges of Tennessee. In 1930 the school was conferring the Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Science degrees and the work was approved by the Southern Association of Colleges.

Dr. James A. Kirtley was dean of the college for many years and was acting president for one year.

During the depression of the early thirties, the college underwent severe financial difficulties. Members of the faculty and



administration received only a small per cent of their stipulated salary. The Board of Trustees issued \$100,000 in bonds on February 8, 1933.

Due to high-powered student solicitation, the enrollment for 1935-37 was one hundred seventy, one of the largest in the school's history. In 1938-39 the enrollment had dropped to only seventy-eight and was low during the last years of operation of the college.

In July, 1940, Dr. Atwood was retired by the Board of Trustees and Reverend Merrill D. Moore, pastor of the Baptist Church, Newport, Tennessee, named as his successor. Mr. Moore resigned the presidency in March 1942, and relinquished his work with the commencement exercises June 9, 1942. The enrollment for the last year of administration was ninety-four. The bonded debt was reduced by some eight or nine thousand dollars during the two years tenure of Mr. Moore.

Dr. John B. Clark, former dean of Mercer University, became president and head of the social science department on June 9, 1942. He served in this capacity for four years, until the college closed on July 1, 1946.

John Bunyan Clark was born in Hamilton, Alabama, and in 1907 received the B. S. Degree from Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He was awarded the A. M. degree by Vanderbilt University in 1910. He attended Harvard in 1911 and received the Ph.D. degree from New York University in 1926. He was principal of high schools in Alabama for a number of years. From 1917-1920, he was a member of the State Department of Education of Alabama. He was



Professor of history and enonomics at Alabama Polytechnic Institute from 1920 - 1927, going from there to Judson College where he served as Dean. In 1929, he went to Mercer as professor of history and Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

There was an indebtedness of \$24,000 on the college when Dr. Clark took charge. Through the efforts of Dr. Clark, the Women's Missionary Union, and the Baptist Cooperative Program, by November 1945, the college was not only free from debt, but had on hand a cash balance of approximately \$135,000.

During the last years of Tennessee College, a great many improvements were made in the physical plant; additions were made to the library and equipment; the curriculum was revised; plans were approved for new buildings. But the action of the Baptist Executive Board and the Board of Trustees brought to an end Tennessee College for Women in Murfreesboro after an existence of over forty years.

A Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Arts degree program designed to be completed in three calendar years was developed. One-year and two-year secretarial courses were offered, including an oxymorous liberal arts-secretarial "church secretarial certificate" for those who wished to combine somewhat contradictory disciplines. A two-year course in music and a similar offering in "Expression" leading to a Certificate was offered. Provisions were made for the first two years work in pre-medical, pre-nursing, and home economics.

Dr. Clark offered his resignation on October 19, 1945. It was accepted by the Board of Trustees November 6, 1945.



On November 14, 1945, at the Baptist Convention in Nashville, a committee was appointed to investigate and report back to the 1946 convention on the advisability of making Tennessee College co-educational. On December 11, 1945, the state executive board voted to merge Tennessee College and all its assets with Cumberland University at Lebanon. On January 10, 1946, this merger was approved by a majority of the Board of Trustees.

Following this action, the minority group of trustees filed suit to enjoin the Baptist Executive Board and the majority of trustees from transferring the property. The injunction was dissolved and the city of Murfreesboro and Rutherford County purchased the property for a high school.

On June 20, 1946, by order of attorneys of both factions, Dr. Clark turned over to representatives of Cumberland University approximately \$115,000 in cash and U. S. Bonds, and \$8,000 of student notes receivable.

At the Convention meeting in 1945, in the First Baptist Church in Nashville, Lynn Claybrook, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Lewisburg, brought the report on Christian Education. According to a History of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1974, by W. Fred Kendall, this report was a strong plea for a college in Middle Tennessee for the training of ministers to be established. The Rev. W. M. Wood of Murfreesboro introduced a recommendation that Tennessee College be made a co-educational institution.

The matter was tabled until after the college presidents had spoken. Warren F. Jones, Union University; James T. Warren,





Carson-Newman; John B. Clark, Tennessee College for Women; and Roy Anderson, Harrison-Chilhowee Academy all spoke, discussing the schools they served as presidents.

The matter of making Tennessee College for Women a co-educational institution was considered and a committee appointed to report to the Convention at its 1946 session.

The media accounts of the Convention action attracted the attention of the trustees of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee. They approached Tennessee Baptists with a proposition to turn over the school and deed the property, located at Lebanon, Tennessee, to Tennessee Baptists on the condition that: (1) the school be maintained as a four-year co-educational college with university rating; (2) the name, Cumberland University, be retained; and (3) within a reasonable time the endowment of the institution be increased to not less than \$5,000,000, to enable the institution to qualify for membership in the Southern Association of Colleges. This proposition was presented to the Executive Board in their annual session in December 1945. The Board did not think it wise for Tennessee Baptists to try to maintain two senior colleges in Middle Tennessee. They recommended that Tennessee College for Women, with an enrollment of only 75 students, be disbanded, its property sold and used for endowment for Cumberland University, and that 5 per cent which it received from Cumberland Program receipts be transferred to Cumberland University.

Dr. Homer Pittard in his "Pillar and Ground", the history of the Baptist Church in Murfreesboro, records the reaction of this city to the consolidation with Cumberland.



"The year 1944 ended on a particularly dreary note since it was learned that on December 11, the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention had voted to merge the assets of Tennessee College for Women with Cumberland University of Lebanon, Tennessee; and WHEREAS, Tennessee College for Women has operated successfully for the past forty years and whose graduates are now prominently identified in the business world, in home making and in missions, and WHEREAS, Murfreesboro and Rutherford County have contributed both moral and financial support to this institution over the years, BE IT RESOLVED by the deacons of the First Baptist Church, that we regret the committee's action in setting forth this merger which will deprive our church and community of a great asset.

Committee on Resolutions: H. F. Cantrell, Chairman; Lawrence Freeman, and W. W. McMasters.

This was followed in April by the announcement that the church would become a party to the pending suit in Chancery Court between the trustees of Tennessee College and the trustees of Cumberland University. The minority group, nine in number, were all Rutherford County residents. There were eighteen others divided equally between East and West Tennessee. The participation of the



Baptist Church in the litigation proved to be a futile gesture, however; it did serve to register the indignation of the Murfreesboro community."

After a full discussion and the presentation of the legal aspects of such a transfer by Andrew Tanner, attorney for the Executive Board, the Executive Board voted to take over Cumberland University and set forth the conditions of the agreement. It was agreed that a four-year co-educational school of university rating be maintained, that the Cumberland Law School be maintained as a part of the school, that within a reasonable time the endowment be increased to permit membership in the Southern Association of Accredited Colleges, and that Cumberland University would be retained as the name of the institution. Such charter changes were to be made as to give the institution the same relationship to the Convention in the matter of ownership, supervision, election of trustees and financial support as that which existed between the Convention and Carson-Newman College and Union University, with the specific understanding that it was the purpose of the Convention to maintain for an indefinite time a standard four-year senior co-educational institution.

The Executive Board recommended that Tennessee College for Women be merged with Cumberland University. Its records, including alumnae records, were to be preserved as part of the new institution. Traditional organizations and scholarship funds as far as practicable, were to be preserved. A new women's dormitory at Cumberland was to be named Tennessee College Hall to indicate the relationship of Tennessee College to Cumber-



land. All of the equipment and other properties which could be legally transferred to the new institution were to be included in the merger.

In January 1946, the majority of the trustees of Tennessee College for Women voted favorably upon the merger with Cumberland University. On the following day the Cumberland University Board of Directors transferred both the property of the university and their position as directors to a Baptist Board of Directors, elected by the Executive Board. Edwin Preston, from Arkansas, was elected president of the new college.

In the report on Christian Education to the Convention in 1946, an appraisal of this transaction was made:

By this provision Tennessee Baptists have acquired without additional expense in cost or operating expenses to the Convention, a senior college, for the training of its ministry, a large body of law students, and both men and women in the school of Arts and Sciences . . . It will also be noted that by this action the student body of the Baptist school in Middle Tennessee has been increased from approximately 75 students to 517 students, and its equipment has been increased from approximately \$10,000 to \$371,000.

Cumberland University had been operated under the auspices of the U. S. A. Presbyterian Church which had ceased to give support, and the school operated independently for a short time before Baptists took it over.

The Law school, offering a one-year course, had graduated many successful lawyers and had enjoyed an international reputation for many years.

In November 1948 every effort was made to help the consolidation with Cumberland to succeed.





The "Second Century" program was launched. There was a campaign to raise \$630,000 to be used for development. Endowment was to be increased by \$150,000 and \$187,000 was to be used to build additions to "Tennessee College Hall" the residence center for women, and a president's home.

But after years of struggle, Cumberland lost its famous Law School to Sanford University in Birmingham, Alabama, and the senior college at Cumberland was consolidated with Belmont College of Nashville in 1951.

The final years of each of these great Tennessee educational institutions illustrates a thought of Thucydides, "Each presses its own ends .....which generally results in actions where The Common Cause decays." Fortunately the "common cause" that decayed in Murfreesboro and Lebanon has found growth at Sanford University and Belmont College. Both are Baptist institutions that reflect the principles of the founders of each institution-- quality education.

Thus those who labored so valiantly for each school may reflect that they were sustaining the old classical admonition-- "Fortiter in re suaviter in modis." Each was indeed very gracious under pressure.

Tommy Lowe Curtis' history of Tennessee College closes with a significant statement:

"So the history, the heritage, the high ideals of Tennessee College for Women were given to a new school and to new students to be perpetuated forever. The four goals that are inscribed in the Seal of Belmont College are not new: Truth, Courage, Integrity and Service are ideals that have been in existence since Tennessee College for Women came into existence; we who carry these lamps with which to light the darkness are deeply indebted to those who lit and guarded them through the years."



A catalog published in 1940 gave the only comprehensive record of the physical plant as it appeared in the last decade of its operation.

Tennessee College was housed in a pressed brick, trimmed with stone, situated in the center of an oak dotted 20 acre campus on the north side of East Main Street, six blocks from Court Square. The main building was 250 feet long, 125 feet deep, rising three floors above the basement. There were three entrances off East Main Street, each with a classic colonial porch. The east wing contained the dining hall, kitchen, and storage rooms. In the central portion of the main building, the offices, four parlors, the faculty room, the student recreation hall, the assembly hall, and the library were located.

On the second floor of this section, rooms used by the Ruskin and Lanier Literary Societies, the Senior Hall, and the piano studio were situated. Science laboratories were contained in the basement. Four rooms on the third floor of the east wing were equipped as an infirmary. A nurse was on duty day and night.

The "North Building" was originally constructed as a gymnasium in December, 1908.

Additions and modernization provided for home economics laboratories, music, and lecture rooms. The 12,000 volume, W. E. Everett Library with accomodations for 60 persons, was also located in this area.

Immediately to the rear of the west wing of the building was a 40 x 70 outdoor swimming pool. The area included a large



recreation space, tennis courts, a formal garden, and a hockey field. The college building was centrally heated by steam. There were 25 bathrooms on the second and third floors where domiciliary units were located. These double rooms were supplied with steel beds, equipped with steel springs, felt mattresses and feather pillows, dressers, wardrobes, study tables, straight chairs, and rocking chairs.

The final bulletin in 1945 issued by the College, listed an accelerated program based on four quarters work provided for completing the requirements for admission and the cost of attending the college.

Expenses for the nine months term as listed in the 1945 catalog provided for tuition \$270, Registration \$2, Activity fee \$7.50, Infirmary \$6, and Library \$6. The activity fee included subscriptions to the annual and the student newspaper. There were various additional fees for music instruction, the use of laundry room, electrical appliances, and "for all light bulbs in excess of one 75 watt bulb for each room." Textbooks could be rented. Each freshman student was required to keep a detailed record of expenditures and to submit the record to the head of the commercial department for inspection and counsel. The College also provided a bank for a depository of small amounts of spending money.

Single meals were provided at 25 cents for breakfast, 35 cents for lunch, 40 cents for dinner, and 50 cents for the Sunday special dinner.

Sunday, May 19, and Tuesday, May 21 marked the thirty-ninth



and final programs at Tennessee College for Women. At 11 A.M. Sunday morning the members of this last class filed down to the appointed area at First Baptist Church to hear the Rev. T. B. Milligan offer the invocation and Dr. Andrew M. Smith deliver the baccalaureate sermon. A classmate, Aletha Baker, sang "Some Sweet Day" and the Glee Club rendition was Thayer's "March On, Ye Soldiers True."

A play was presented by members of the senior class on Monday evening following class day activities in the afternoon.

The change in curriculum in the later years is well illustrated in that only two musical diplomas--Aletha Waline Baker in voice and Peggy Schneider Havens in music were awarded. Yet in secretarial science, there were certificates to Dorothy Perdue, Evelyn Perdue Sinclair, and Dorothy Mai Evans. Certificates in church secretarial science went to Alta Lee Grimes, Mary Bedford Rogers, Vaughtie B. Rowland, Effie Lee Smith Miller, and Lillie Dale Willard.

Bachelor of Science degrees were awarded Rita Marie Bentley, Margaret Lanier Dunaway, Mary Elizabeth Smith, and Elizabeth Wright. The more classical Bachelor of Arts were received by Aletha Waline Baker, Lucy Carmine Boyd, Alta Lee Grimes, Peggy Schneider Havens, Dorothy Clark Hendrix, Margaret Jackson, Dorothy Perdue, Evelyn Perdue Sinclair, Mary Faye Pierce, Carol Porter, Mary Bedford Rogers, Effie Lee Smith Miller and Emma Anderson Towne.

Dr. W. C. Jones delivered the commencement sermon at ten o'clock Tuesday morning. The Glee Club sang, Faye Pierce gave an organ solo, President Clark conferred the degrees and certificates, the seniors sang The Alma Mater, O Tennessee Fair Tennessee and all was over.







POISED FOR THE TRIP TO THE RAILWAY STATION  
VIA UNION TAXI COMPANY



Posed but going nowhere: Martha Trevathan (Mrs. Dallas Ison) identified in this picture the members (by their college names) of the Tennessee College Glee Club and made this comment: "This print is a copy of the picture used for publicity purposes by the Tennessee College Glee Club for its concert tours and the college annual, *The Dryad*, for 1935-36. It was posed at the then rather new Sky Harbor, and the group's destination was as viewed. The economic situation at the time made funds for even bus fares rather difficult for our group." Those shown (left to right) are as follows: Director William Blake Carlton, Business Manager Frances George, Unidentified, Rebekah Fisher, Katherine Bass, Pres., Martha Trevathan, Lenora Edwards, Mary Elizabeth Duckworth, Ruth Shellenburger, Christine Johnson, Jeanne Roberts, Katie Bell Smith, Marjorie Cambron, Maribeth Keeling, Florence Cox, Lucinda Stone, Nelle Dodson, Virginia Anderson, Elizabeth Fowler, Rebecca Lax, Elizabeth Curtis, Edna Lynn Wayne, Helen Cambron, Dorothy Noland, Freda Atwood, Marion Brasel, Nona Boitnot, Vera Pearson, Edith Cron, Doris Caton Lovelace, Jean Kirtley, Jo Mitchell, Mildred Robertson, VicePres. Individuals on steps from top: Virginia Stone, Marilyn Neatherly, Sec.-Treas., Lurleen Bugg.



**Heralds Leading The Procession  
At Traditional May Day Pageant - 1914**



**Moon Over T.C. - Almost**



**"Action" On The Courts To The  
Rear Of The Building - 1909**





## TENNESSEE COLLEGE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

The Alumnae Association of Tennessee College was organized on Tuesday, May 31, 1910, with 39 charter members. Officers elected were Grace Dean, president; Katie Lowman, vice-president; Alice Eaton Burnett, Secretary and Lucy Alexander, treasurer.

The second meeting of the Association was held in the College Chapel May 30, 1911. The following officers were elected: Mary Belle Judson, president; Julia Brown, vice-president; Alice Eaton Burnett, secretary; Lucy Alexander, treasurer.

After much enthusiastic discussion at this second meeting it was decided that the Association should start an endowment fund to be known as the Alumnae Scholarship Fund. The fund was to be used for educating worthy girls, who may use the funds interest free while in college.

The purpose of the Association according to one of several resolutions that were passed was set forth as follows:

"The purpose of this Association is to promote fellowship among the Alumnae and to advance the interests and welfare of Tennessee College by all means within it's power; and to stand for high ideals and standards, remembering that the College is what the Alumnae are."

Mary Adelia Strain delivered a homecoming address entitled "The Warm Heart" at the May 4, 1946 meeting of the Alumnae during the trauma of transferring of the school to Cumberland University.

Miss Strain reported that, based on incomplete research, 67.14 percent of TWC graduates had married. Almost 10 per cent of the 506 degree graduates of the College had earned graduate degrees. This number has been greatly increased in recent years.



A large number of TWC graduates became teachers. Among those who returned to their Alma Mater to be faculty members were Rubye Taylor Sanders, Violet Gross Erwin, Elizabeth Braswell Stephens, Eva Inlow, Mabel Cosby, Freda Alexander Woodfin, Lillian Paul, Ruth Wood, Eva May Atwood and Sarah Frances Kerr.

Social work, dietetics, medical technology, and varied careers in music attracted many graduates. Several served in the women's auxiliary forces including the Signal Corp, the Red Cross and the Nurse Corps in World War II.

Journalism claimed the attention of several graduates. Lucretia Penny had short stories published by the Saturday Evening Post. Lucy Mai Robinson became a cartoonist. Ina Smith published four works on methods of teaching religion for young people. She also served as Junior-Intermediate editor of the Southern Sunday School Board.

Miss Strain stated, "we are proud of the preachers' wives and full time church workers. She listed TWC Alumnae who were in church work in Cuba, China, Palestine, Chile, Nigeria and Lebanon in 1946.

Miss Strain concluded her address with these words:

Tennessee College has as her motto, "Where there is no vision the people perish," and seeks to impress on every young woman the ideal life. A college education which does not serve to create a wider interest in mankind and a deeper sympathy for all humanity is not worthy of the name. We can only say, with Nicholas Murray Butler, "God spare us the day when sordid materialism shall leave no room for the inspiration of things of the Spirit."

The Tennessee College for Women continues to hold annual meetings the third week in September of each year. Through diligent efforts this list of former TWC graduates have been compiled.





Members of the charter class that graduated June 4, 1912 with Bachelor of Arts degrees were Julia Elizabeth Brown (Mrs. Grover Russell, Alice Eaton Burnett (Mrs. E. C. Stevens), Louise Hunter (Mrs. Roscoe Meadow), and Ophelia Aterburn Selph (Mrs. Bright Taylor). Miss Burnett was the first to receive a graduate degree, the M. A. from Radcliffe.

There were only two degrees conferred at the June 3, 1913 commencement. They were Lillian Selph and Martha Clarice (Mrs. W. D. Hoover).

In 1914 degrees were awarded Ada Graves (Mrs. Reginald Doggett), Effie Haynes (Mrs. Will Adrendale), Cora Dean Hibbs (Mrs. H. G. Grant), Eula Holt (Mrs. J. D. Knodell), Gladys House (Mrs. Horace N. Moore), Rhoda Early Smith (Mrs. Charles Holland), Virginia Clayton Ware (Mrs. W. B. Abney), Myrtle Marguerite Ware (Mrs. W. L. Wharton) and Nera Varelle White (Mrs. A. C. Shacklett).

Graduating seniors in 1915 were Sarah Ruth Baty (Mrs. Charles Battin), Jennie Bridges (Mrs. J. S. McClanahan), Verna Fumbanks (Mrs. James Lassiter), Frank Byrne Hoskins (Mrs. Leroy Guidry), Bessie May Jones (Mrs. Newton H. Culbertson), Elizabeth Elliott Lytle (Mrs. Hardin Ragland), Irene Patterson (Mrs. W. M. Haulsee), Ina M. Smith (Mrs. O. N. Magruder), Lucia Norwood Watson (Mrs. Norman Mandes), and Corinne Williams.

Graduating seniors in 1916 were Ruth Virginia Alexander (Mrs. J. O. Key), Florie Nell Broach (Mrs. Karl Adolf Wampl), Laura Violet Gross (Mrs. R. H. Erwin), Fay Poole (Mrs. Gardner Backett), and Permelia Ethyl Richardson (Mrs. Frank Dawson).



On May 31, 1917 degrees were conferred on Maude Alexander, Ozzie Kate Cannon (Mrs. T. H. Briggs), Esta Davis (Mrs. R. B. Holt), Lucile Frances Inlow (Mrs. Felix Davis), Lois Bell Jagers (Mrs. C. T. Barnhill), Mabel Frances Jagers (Mrs. Sidney Vincent), Lois Monie Jarrell (Mrs. Fred Jacobs), Ima Rebecca Lewis, Belle McCandless (Mrs. William Houston Fulton), and Mary Agnes Ray (Mrs. Jameson Calvin Jones).

In 1918, the graduating seniors were Frances Elizabeth Durham (Mrs. C. R. Byrn), Alna Barry Early (Mrs. Albert Abington), Annie Lee Hall (Mrs. H. D. Hill), Frieda Bethmann Hays (Mrs. Graves Pate), Ruth Holt (Mrs. William S. Meyer), Sara Allene Johnson (Mrs. A. R. Lester), Emily Blanche McConnell (Mrs. Roswell Britton), Lucile McSween, Edna Estelle Moore (Mrs. E. E. Tartar), Ruth Parsons, Ina Pickens, Frances Stockard Sanders (Mrs. Foster Spain, Jr.), Hattie Margaret Sory (Mrs. Lemuel Waggoner), Vetries Elizabeth Tucker (Mrs. S. F. Harwood), and Nelle Williams (Mrs. Frank Q. Crockett).

Graduating seniors in 1919 were Lucy Alexander (Mrs. Walton Smith), Georgia Bell Gorman (Mrs. W. D. Howser), Mary Hamilton (Mrs. H. P. Kicklighter), Ruth Hendricks Hunt, Jennie Jackson (Mrs. Sam Felts), Pauline McPherson (Mrs. Wheeler Woolfold), Margaret Anne Nolen, Annie Belle Rion, and Mary Louise Whitlock (Mrs. W. H. Richeson).

In 1920, the graduating seniors were Lena Bonner, Annie Byrn (Mrs. Earl Roberts), Bess Crutcher (Mrs. Herman Clayton), Mildred Dodson (Mrs. William McMurry), Bess Flowers (Mrs. W. P. Rhoads),



Elwe Griffith, Lavinia Maney (Mrs. Leslie O. Merrell), Margaret Johnston, Jessie Sutherland (Mrs. W. N. Johnson), Alice Timberlake (Mrs. Walter J. Hills, Jr.), Hilda Tubb (Mrs. S. E. Mahon), and Mattie Williams.

Graduating seniors in 1921 were Oneida Bass, Margaret Brevard, Ethel Childress (Mrs. John Clark), Frances Clark (Mrs. W. R. Romine), Agnes Ezell (Mrs. J. Wilkes Leitzell), Eva Inlow, Elizabeth Leigh (Mrs. S. Carroll White), Lena Martin, Loulie Pugh, Katherine Rambo (Mrs. C. P. Cox), Annie Mae Vandiver (Mrs. J. W. Summers), and Tennessee Woodson.

Graduating seniors in 1922 were Irene Bartlett (Mrs. J. A. Morley), Otye Brown (Mrs. R. S. Bly), Catherine Clark, Pauline Crump (Mrs. J. Rivers Wiggins), Gene Gardner (Mrs. J. A. Rhodes), Mary Weber Glass (Mrs. W. D. Brown), Mary Cathern Hagan (Mrs. Ivan Pedigo), Marcella Hall (Mrs. James I. Laten), Nola Hodges, Era House (Mrs. R. S. Brummitt), Marjorie Jennings (Mrs. W. C. McPherson), Lorena Mai Martin, Ona Mullins, Annette Pierce (Mrs. Robert Hutton), Blanche Sandlin, and Tossie Mae Thorpe.

In 1923, the graduating seniors were Mabel Adams (Mrs. R. L. Searcy, Jr.), Lelya Dority (Mrs. Lester Powres), Frances Dyer (Mrs. Leslie Fairfield), Lillie Mae Ford (Mrs. K. T. Edens), Rose Allan Goodman (Mrs. John Parker), Ruth Gwaltney, Grady Hargis (Mrs. Herman Thacker), Nannie Bell Helm, Elizabeth Jamison (Mrs. Leighton Ewell), Josephine Rebecca Merritt (Mrs. Neil Hofstetter), Bess Mofield, Ruth Officer (Mrs. C. H. Dowell), Carrie Nicholls Pugh (Mrs. J. W. Ingram), Katherine Rennolds,





Ruth C. Ringo, Elia Mai Scott, and Weaver Jane Smith (Mrs. B. T. Barrons).

In 1924, the graduating seniors were Virginia Bagwell (Mrs. Rollo Every), Josephine Byrom (Mrs. Allen Person), Marion Conoway (Mrs. J. S. McMahan), Eugenia Cook, Julia Doyel (Mrs. Gaither C. Webb), Katherine Haley, Margaret Hampton (Mrs. John Worley), Lera Jagers (Mrs. Joe Embry), Elizabeth Lowry (Mrs. Bill Rowan), Madge Jackson Manson (Mrs. Will Manson), Loren McGehee (Mrs. W. H. Couch), Avonia Morton (Mrs. J. B. Martin), Jessie Overall (Mrs. Emery Nelson), and Eva F. Woodfin (Mrs. B. W. Hawks).

There was only one graduating senior in 1924 who received a Bachelor of Science degree. She was Doris Jones (Mrs. Oliver Bratton).

On June 2, 1925, the seniors receiving Bachelor of Arts degrees were Louise Alexander (Mrs. Carlisle Butler), Eleanor Avent (Mrs. J. C. Bradford), Ellen Burnett (Mrs. Sheridan C. Cavitt), Rebecca Clark, Ruth Hutchinson (Mrs. Martin Manion), Flora Douglas McMahan, Nelle Pearcy (Mrs. Everette Lannhom), and Mary Hannah Tucker.

On June 2, 1925, the seniors receiving Bachelor of Science degrees were Ruth Dougherty (Mrs. G. Hughes), Minnie Fairfield (Mrs. Dyer), Mary Lou Gordon (Mrs. J. L. Davidson), Mary Lou Gossum (Mrs. Stanley Phillips), Lollie Ruth Kimbrell, and Elizabeth Walton.

In 1926, the graduating seniors receiving Bachelor of Arts degrees were Camille Atherton (Mrs. C. W. Thomason), Susan





Beesley (Mrs. Richard Lyle), Ruth Boone (Mrs. Joseph Crum), Annabel Bratton (Mrs. T. J. Walker), Mary Lou Derryberry, Mabel Hamilton (Mrs. Wallace Roberts), Sara Elizabeth King, Mildred Maclin (Mrs. W. D. Edwards), Jessie Officer (Mrs. J. W. Crowley), Clara Rennolds, Edwina Rowden (Mrs. D. W. Bruce), Grace Weaver (Mrs. Charles H. Stevens), Martha Williford (Mrs. R. C. Tillinghast), Ruth Wood (Mrs. Fred Boehne).

There were only three Bachelor of Science degrees conferred on June 2, 1926. They were Mary E. House (Mrs. John B. Maxwell), Jennie Mai Paris (Mrs. Ray Taylor), and Caroline Wingo.

On June 1, 1927, the graduating seniors receiving Bachelor of Arts degrees were Frances Caldwell, Esther Carlton (Mrs. William W. Travis), Frances Cook (Mrs. C. M. Murdock), Sara Crockett (Mrs. N. D. Ellis, Jr.), Rose Hillsman (Mrs. Graham Funderburke), Adeline King, Aline Lowry, Maycon Martin (Mrs. J. Irwin Bell), Marjorie McMahan, Mary Parker (Mrs. E. C. Owen Jr.), Lillian Paul, Mary Pulliam, Astra Belle Stark (Mrs. Walter Lee Cathcart), and Ida Love Taylor (Mrs. R. H. Jones, Jr.).

Only three graduating seniors received a Bachelor of Science degree on June 1, 1927. They were Opal Cole (Mrs. Herbert Scheidt), Zenobia Qualls (Mrs. Leslie Grizzard), and Cecile Rhodes (Mrs. Gordon Arnold).

Graduating seniors in 1928 receiving Bachelor of Arts degrees were Frances Allen (Mrs. Baxter E. Hobgood), Ida Lee Byrn (Mrs. E. J. Evans), Elizabeth Clark (Mrs. Hubert Coleman), Malinda Cooper, Jane Howard, Louise Jackson (Mrs. John C. Catlett),



Nellie Jagers (Mrs. Clifford N. Wade), Frances King (Mrs. Frank Johns), Dorothy Lee (Mrs. Paul Dodd), Anne Raby, Luzelle Sisk (Mrs. Hap Babbs), Elizabeth A. Stephens (Mrs. John J. Steitz), Elizabeth B. Stephens (Mrs. Sam Stephens), Mary Stephens (Mrs. P. A. Danielson), and Maurine Todd (Mrs. Ed. H. Cherry).

Graduating seniors in 1928 receiving Bachelor of Science degrees were Martha Evans (Mrs. Cecil Neville), Rebecca Hancock (Mrs. R. N. Corley), Elizabeth Harwood, Rachel Lewis (Mrs.), Mary Buford Martin (Mrs. Robert Huddleston), Lucile McCarley (Mrs. A. Yakimovich), Hortense McClellan (Mrs. Paul M. Glenn), Mary Beth Morris, Kathleen Pogue (Mrs. C. G. Tranthan), Mary Belle Robinson, Ola Mae Ryan (Mrs. M. F. Gardner), Louella Travis (Mrs. George Huber), and Lola Mai Upchurch.

In 1929, the seniors receiving a Bachelor of Arts were Eva May Atwood, Martha Elizabeth Bernard (Mrs. Samuel M. Hammond), Danna Binder (Mrs. L. P. Whorton), Susie Cardwell, Jean Carlton (Mrs. Harold C. Baggett), Nancy Cheely (Mrs. William B. Cole), Buist Dement (Mrs. J. W. Smythe), Mary Gutherberg (Mrs. Richard H. Denham), Reba McClellan (Mrs. Marvin Whitley), Sadie Mai McMahan, Elizabeth Moss (Mrs. Bill Palmer), Lucy Mai Robinson, Ernestine Smith (Mrs. Frank M. Lewis), and Lane Walker (Mrs. John Wilson).

Graduating seniors receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in 1929 were Catherine Boyd, Elsa Ann Butcher, Helen Elizabeth Campbell (Mrs. Howard Kirksey), Winnie Ruth Currey (Mrs. R. M.



Johnson), Virginia Fulghum (Mrs. Howard Holland), Sarah Hardeman, Sara Hawkins (Mrs. Blevins Rittenberry), Lucile Hines, Ruth Johns (Mrs. J. P. McCluskey, Jr.), Rosa Jordan (Mrs. Roi Cason), Dorothy King, Cornelia Leatherman, Margaret Matthews (Mrs. Raymond Beatele), Grace Ann Moore, Christine Owen, Clarabel Percy (Mrs. Allen C. Barrett), Marjorie Smith, and Verdry D. Vaughan.

In 1930, the seniors who received a Bachelor of Arts degree were Ophelia Anderson (Mrs. Joe West Williams), Martha Gannaway, Ann Gannaway, Louise Hartsfield (Mrs. Jack Ross), Lura Higgs (Mrs. J. Vernon Red), Fleeta Hudson (Mrs. Russell Haskins), Sara Jackson (Mrs. John Cason), Vera Johnson (Mrs. Ewell Pollard), Ophelia Moore, Mabel Nichols (Mrs. John S. Harris), Elizabeth Pyland (Mrs. Jesse Porter), Virginia Rion (Mrs. Lee Covington), and Dorothy Williams (Mrs. James Boykin).

In 1930, the seniors who received a Bachelor of Science degree were Frances Bunnell (Mrs. R. J. Buskirk), Frances Cary (Mrs. F. W. Kittrell), Vera Coleman, Clara Mae Crockett (Mrs. R. M. Kirkland), Ruth Cunningham, Frances Ewton, Mattye Jackson, Fausteen Jones (Mrs. Kenneth Whittington), Elizabeth Lanna, Rachel Raby, Cleo Reed (Mrs. R. E. Carpenter), Julia Smith, Lanta Weaver (Mrs.), and Frances Wood.

Graduating seniors receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1931 were Flora Baggett (Mrs. James Cox), Mildred Clark (Mrs. A. C. Gibson), Robbie Coffey, Wendell Corban, Bessie Fetzer (Mrs. W. L. Williams), Margaret Jennings, Mary Virginia Powell (Mrs. Mary Virginia Morgan), Kathleen Robinson (Mrs. J. B. Sullivan), and Virginia Short (Mrs. John Gately).



Graduating seniors receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in 1931 were Lorene Ashworth, Clara Bragg (Mrs. V. A. Conley), Janet Gonce, Rebecca Jagers (Mrs. Richard Carrigan), Neena Johnson, Allie Manson, Pauline Stark.

In 1932, the seniors receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree were Virginia Avey, Virginia Byrn (Mrs. Roger Sanders), Carol Cox (Mrs. George Brandon), Nettie Dillard, Helen Dunn (Mrs. Beckman), Helen Hancock (Mrs. John D. Sadler, Jr.), Roberta Harris, Nancy Kirtley (Mrs. Fred Kerr), Theresa McCutcheon (Mrs.), Elizabeth McNeil (Mrs. W. L. Whitehurst), Frances Potter, May Robertson, Helen Roth (Mrs.), Corinne Stevens (Mrs. J. E. Armstrong), Annie Mary Sweet (Mrs. W. R. Rollins), and Mary Alice Wood.

In 1932, the seniors receiving a Bachelor of Science degree were Louise Clark, Frances Crocker (Mrs. Mack Savage), Mora Fisher (Mrs. James Pernel), Lizzie Sue Hampton (Mrs. Leo Brown), Mildred Jeffers, Lucile Morgan (Mrs. Harry Cartwright), Allie Lee Percy, and Helen Roberts.

Graduating seniors receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1933 were Mary Anderson, Elinar Harris, Temple Rogers Harris, Martha Johns, Nekoda McMahan, Naomi Rhodes (Mrs. Malcom Smith), Anibel Rogers, and Geneva Springer.

Graduating seniors receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in 1933 were Kitty Alexander (Mrs. Bingham), Elizabeth Beasley (Mrs. R. S. Robinson), Elizabeth Parkes (Mrs. R. A. McWilliams), Emily Rawlins (Mrs. Tip Allensworth), Christine Sanders (Mrs. Sam Collins), Alta Thomas, and Lorene Tilford.





In 1934, the seniors receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree were Mary D. Carey, Carolyn Cook (Mrs. Eugene Holloway), Mabel Cosby, Frances Davis (Mrs. Fred Castleman), Ada Hankins, Mary Frances Johnson (Mrs. Boyd Coleman), Louise Kerr, Laura Lax, Mary Nelle Nall (Mrs. Ed Morris), Lillian Nickens, and Margaret Dean Robinson.

In 1934, the seniors receiving a Bachelor of Science degree were Edna Ruth Davis (Mrs. Jack Bowman), Mary Kate Ladd, Frances Roy (Mrs. Robert Mason), Dorothy Schmidt (Mrs. Leon McCauley), Martha Young (Mrs. Albert Wright).

Graduating seniors in 1935 receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree were Ruth Louise Albanese, Louise Bryan (Mrs. Louis T. Finney), Mary Virginia Farrar, and Freda Alexander Woodfin (Mrs. James Woodfin).

Graduating seniors in 1935 receiving a Bachelor of Science degree were Wilmoth Dean (Mrs. Fred Clinard), Evelyn Douglas Fite (Mrs. Donald Anderson), and Leonora McKissack (Mrs. Robert E. Ikard).

In 1936, the seniors receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree were Niva Delores Brewer, Katherine Brooks (Mrs. James Smith), Florence Cox (Mrs. T. S. McFerrin), Nancy Lou Roth, Marguerite Sugg, and Martha Nancy Trevathan.

In 1936, the seniors receiving a Bachelor of Science degree were Julia Mai Edwards, Margaret Fisher (Mrs. Jarvis Kerr), Rebecca Fisher, Kate Ellen Gruver, Maribeth Keeling, Virene Maddox, Lurleen Bugg McMinn (Mrs. Allan McMinn), Pauline Neal, Naomi Redding, Grace Savage, and Evelyn Frank Sloan (Mrs. Lillard Sloan).



There were only five Bachelor of Arts degrees conferred on June 2, 1937. These included Katherine Lucille Bass, Ruth Webb Brandon (Mrs. Ray Brandon), Mary Elizabeth Duckworth, Mrs. Georgia Taylor Parks, and Lillian Walker Stickney (Mrs. R. C. Wilson).

There were six Bachelor of Science degrees conferred on June 2, 1937. These included Anna Davant, Mary Elizabeth Davis (Mrs. W. C. Babbs), Elizabeth Drake, Christine Johnson, Harriet A. Kelley (Mrs. H. C. Bennett), and Rema Love (Mrs. Richard Davis).

Graduating seniors in 1938 receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree were Helen Cambron, Majorie Cambron, Mrs. Ruth Dance Cambron, Majorie Roix Campbell (Mrs. Sumpter Campbell), Elizabeth Curtis, Beverlie Marcia Derminer, Lillian Edmondson, Lenora Edwards, Josephine Humphrey, Iris Mae Johnson, Georgia Lee Lowe (Mrs. Glenn Sanderson), Ruth Irene Merriam, Christine Mueller, Anna Mary Parker, Elsie Robertson, Beatrice Mary Schilling, and Grace Emma Williams.

Those receiving the Bachelor of Science degree in 1938 were Mary Frances Cotham, Ida Lenora Davis, Jessie B. Gann (Mrs. Rudolph Manassco), Jane Mayo, Christine Parker, Harriet Allen Peach (Mrs. Llwellen McCord), Margaret Putman, Mary Hurt Satterwhite and Earnestine Smith (Mrs. John Williams).

In 1939 seniors who received the Bachelor of Arts degree were Elizabeth Lynn Bingham, Nona Evelyn Boitnott (Mrs. J. C. Meserve), Winifred Bumpass, Dorothy Burns, Willine Chadwick, Kathleen Deakins, Loretta McFadden Duckworth, Ruth Allene Evans, Mary Douglas Holman, Jean Kirtley, Dorothy Noland, Marion Frances Smith.



There were only four Bachelor of Science degrees conferred in 1939. They included Mary Ellen Boyd, Maude Dew Holmes, Estelle Hooper, and Edwina Key (Mrs. Gordon Oldham).

Members of the 1940 class were Kate Dodson, Sarah Louise Donaldson, Mary Alice Hall, Mary Elizabeth Hardby, Clara Harper, Earline Harris, Carole Hass, Ethel Herron, Betty Cella Jackson, Maurice Jackson, Nancy Malone, Edith Palmer, Rachel Sisk, Margaret Frances Wilson, Roseanite Faith Woolson and Louise Young.

Graduating in 1941 were Gladys Bugg, Ellen Avery Carlton, Frances Davis, Mary Vicie Dillon (Mrs. John Scott), Myrtle Fleenor, Margaret Groom, Sue Harrison, Mary Lou O'Bryan, Louise Bilbrey, Virginia Christian, Minerva Cowan, Eugenia Gaffin, Duerell Gray. Lorraine Tanner, Harriet Townley, Virginia Groves, Mary Gene Hobbs, Evelyn Howell, Billie Kuykendall, Judith Peace, Lorraine Porterm, Ruth Thomas, Lois Walls and Christine Young were 1942 graduates.

Members of the 1943 class included Christine Hargis Parker, Sara Frances Kerr, Inez McBroom, Margaret Holly, Virginia Adkins, Marie Holman, Louise Thomas Kraus, Virginia Thompson, Mary Lee VanSickle, and Evelyn Floy West.

The members of the 1944 class were Elizabeth Furgason, Frances Graves, Pauline Rogers, Mary Catherine Manley, May Jones, Nelle Smith and Rebecca Eddinger.

First graduates in the three year accelerated degree program were in the class of 1946. The members of the class were Monita Benson, Lotta Burchfield, Barbara Jane Copeland, Ida Dunaway,



Mary Frances Hayes, Helen Helton, Miriam Jardine, Jewell Jones, Kathryn Kerr, Doris McCall, Mary Lucille Parchment, Frances Travis, and Evelyn Willard.

Degrees awarded at 1946 final program, reproduced on page 31 of this article included Rita Marie Bentley, Margaret Lanier Dunaway, Mary Elizabeth Smith, Elizabeth Wright, Aletha Waline Baker, Lucy Carmine Boyd, Alta Lee Grimes, Peggy Schneider Havens, Dorothy Clark Hendrix, Margaret Jackson, Evelyn Purdue Sinclair, Mary Fay Pierce, Carol Porter, Mary Bedford Rogers, Effie Lee Smith Miller, Emma Anderson Towns, and Dorothy Purdue.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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Pillar and Ground by Dr. Homer Pittard and records of the Tennessee Baptist Convention and Cumberland University have been noted in the text.



## THE COLEMAN SCOUTS

BY MABEL PITTARD

In a study of the Coleman Scouts, it is well to give some attention to the activities of the army to which this group of men was attached. This military component was designated as the Army of Tennessee of the Confederate States of America. It was first commanded by General Albert Sidney Johnston. Johnston's first concern was the fortification of Nashville, Tennessee, the largest and most important city south of the Ohio River. Because of its location on the Cumberland River and being a railroad center, it served the southern army as an arsenal and depot of supplies. In order to secure the Confederate's hold on this vital city, two forts were constructed near Nashville--Fort Donelson and Fort Henry. Both of these forts fell to the enemy in February of 1862.

A series of events brought General Braxton Bragg to the command of this army. General Johnston was killed at the Battle of Shiloh, and after a brief temporary command by General Beauregard, the army was placed under the command of General Bragg. This new general, a friend of Jefferson Davis, has been characterized by some as uncompromising, cruel, and even incompetent. However, the troops he trained were celebrated for their efficiency.

Following his assumption of command, Bragg moved his troops to Tupelo, Mississippi and from there to Chattanooga, Tennessee. From Chattanooga, he crossed the state of Tennessee and marched into Kentucky. Here he experienced a satisfactory campaign; yet despite his successes, he withdrew to Tennessee and settled at Murfreesboro. This was in late summer and fall of 1862.

Following the general practice of organizing scouting operations to keep commanders informed of enemy operations, a group of young men under Captain Henry B. Shaw was brought together. These scouts, known interchangeably as



Shaw's Scouts or Coleman's Scouts, were to play an important part in the operation of Bragg's army--an army that had and was to fight some of the bloodiest battles of the war--Shiloh, Stone's River, and Chickamauga. This army was to campaign over more territory than any other army on either side. Its men were to display courage unequalled by that of any other army. It was to suffer the most complete defeat of any Confederate army, but its men were stubbornly to refuse to admit defeat until only a few were left to fight. Its scouts were to suffer hardship and constant danger. Some were to be imprisoned and others to be tortured as they met their death.

The tactics and strategy of warfare depend on information as well as on soldiers and guns. Spies and scouts were sent into enemy territory to gather news concerning movement of troops, to secure newspapers, and any other vital information about enemy resources. Both the Northern and Southern armies during the War Between the States availed themselves of this medium of securing information. It was for this purpose that the Coleman Scouts was organized. This group of scouts was actively engaged in their duties by the time Bragg moved from Kentucky into Tennessee. Shaw, the captain of the group, assumed the name Coleman to hide his real identity. He was a spy. Dressed in civilian clothing, he operated within enemy lines under the guise of an itinerant herb doctor. Information secured by Shaw was passed from him to the scouts and then relayed to Confederate headquarters. The scouts under Shaw's command were not spies; they wore the uniform of the Confederate army and carried upon their persons credentials which were to insure their treatment as prisoners of war in event of their capture. Following is a copy of the pass carried by one of the men, Sam Davis, and issued to him by the commanding officer of the Army of Tennessee:

Headquarters General Bragg's Scouts  
Middle Tennessee, September 25, 1863



Samuel Davis has permission to pass on scouting duty anywhere in Middle Tennessee or north of the Tennessee River he may think proper.

By order of General Bragg,  
E. Coleman, Commanding Scout

These passes served a two-fold purpose. Not only were they supposed to assure the scout of better treatment in the event of capture, but the credentials made it easier for the men to secure food, lodging, and aid from Southerners who might otherwise suspect them of being Northern spies.

Since the scouts operated mainly in Middle Tennessee, many of those detailed for this particular duty were from Middle Tennessee counties. The membership of this group was a fluctuating one--some were members for a short time until their capture or death and others for a longer period. So far as could be determined, there is no complete published list of the roll that made up the membership of the Coleman Scouts--however, it is thought that about one hundred men served at one time or another as a member of this group. Following is a list of about forty-five members found in a roll published in the Confederate Veteran following the war.

"We the surviving fellow scouts have met and from memory given to the Veteran a list of all who belonged to Shaw's Scouts:

Captain - Henry B. Shaw

John Davis	Pillow Humphrays
Alf Douglas (Nashville)	"Kage" Everette
Tom Joplin	Dich Dillard
Bill Robinson	James Patterson
Everard Patterson	Newt Vaughn (Columbia)
Bill Roberts	E. Grant
Billy Moore (Columbia)	Hans Carter
Joshua Brown (Clarksville)	Jim Carter
Munford Street	Hich Kelley
Gup Kibble	Josh Luck
Tom Brown (Nashville)	W. H. Portch (Nashville)
Dick Taylor	R. F. Cotton (Franklin)
Alex Gregg (Nashville)	George Hughes
Sam Roberts	John Schute
Tom Hughes (Nashville)	E. M. Patterson





Dee Jobe  
 Dan Sneed  
 Sam Davis  
 Tom Gwinn  
 Charley Lippingwell  
 Jack Coffee  
 Bob Owens (Columbia)

L. K. Owen  
 Richard Anderson  
 Lillard  
 Will Hughes  
 Ben Douglas  
 John McIvey  
 John Drane

In the recruiting of young men as members of this group there were certain characteristics taken into consideration, namely: (1) preferably they were to be young (in their twenties) and unmarried so that family responsibilities would not be a deterrent in carrying out dangerous assignments; (2) they were to be familiar with the terrain of Middle Tennessee; (3) they were to be expert horse-back riders, and (4) were to exhibit traits of intelligence, bravery, and unquestionable loyalty.

Henry B. Shaw, the captain, was older than most of the scouts. Before the War Between the States he had been a steamboat captain. Also, before the war he had separated from his wife who retained the custody of their only child who was a cripple. Shaw had been educated at the old "Nashville Military Institute" now Montgomery Bell Academy. In 1856 he had taught school at Smyrna, Tennessee. One of his pupils then was Samuel Davis who was later to be one of his scouts.

Only brief sketches of incidents surrounding the lives and careers of most of the scouts were available. Rather full information was found about perhaps ten or twelve of these scouts. Among the scouts that came to be known for their exploits were John Davis, Samuel Davis, Dee Jobe, Joshua Brown, Billy Moore, Tom Brown, Thomas Joplin, William Roberts, R. M. Dillard, and William Mumford Street. The very nature of the Coleman organization lent itself to secrecy. This secrecy, coupled with the fact that few formal reports were made, accounts for the fact that very little is known about many of the scouts and their activities. However, it is known that theirs was a perilous assignment,



accompanied by hardship and danger, and many of them were wounded, captured, and some met their death in their line of duty.

Some, who were taken prisoner and confined to one of the several prison camps operated by the Federals, spurned the amnesty oath at the end of the war and chose rather to linger and die in a dreary prison atmosphere--far from home and friends.

Headquarters for the Coleman Scouts was near Pulaski, Tennessee in a little village called Campbellsville. A Mr. Schuler, a farmer in this small community, had offered his home as a meeting place for Shaw and his scouts.

Much of the information carried by the scouts was written with no attempt at concealment by codification, while other information was sent in code so that even the scouts were unable to decipher it. Messages sent in code used the "Court Cipher" which entailed the use of a secret word or group of words that changed often and relayed only by word of mouth--never put into writing--and known by both the sender and the receiver.

"Manchester Bluffs" was a secret word used with the court cipher in messages relayed by Coleman Scouts. The cipher worked this way: The entire alphabet was written twenty-six times upon a page in such a way as to appear alike when read either vertically or horizontally. The first letter of the key word is found in the first horizontal column and the first letter of the message in the first vertical column. At the point of intersection of the two columns is found the letter used in the cipher message.

Example: E H N Y J E H M Y I F O

Secret message: M A N C H E S T O R E L  
E H N Y J E H M Y I F O

Write Manchester Bluffs above secret message. Then go down column M until you come to intersection E--go across to first column and find letter S:

SHAW CAPTURED  
E H N Y J E H M Y I F O



Next go down column A to H and write H. Next go down column N to N and write A. Go down C to Y and across to W and we have the word Shaw.

The secret word was changed often and it has been said that unless one knew the key-word that it would be impossible to decode a secret message. The division between words in the original message were not followed. The letters ran continuously so as not to reveal the number of letters in particular words.

#### COURT CIPHER

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A
C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B
D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C
E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D
F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E
G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F
H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y

The scouts became so efficient in securing vital information concerning Federal reinforcements and troop movements that in the fall of 1863 General Dodge of the Union army and stationed at Pulaski, Tennessee, offered a reward for information concerning E. Coleman and the location of the scout headquarters.

It is not known who in the community revealed this information to Dodge



but in November, 1863, a group of Union cavalry men captured Shaw at the Schuler home. Since no papers of importance were found on Shaw he was not charged with being a spy. However, he was placed in jail in the courthouse at Pulaski.

On the eve before Shaw's arrest, Samuel Davis of Smyrna, Tennessee, Billy Moore, and perhaps others of the scouts had met their leader at the Schuler home. Vital papers describing Federal fortifications and the movement of Federal troops in Tennessee had been given to Davis to be relayed to General Bragg at Chattanooga. Carrying this vital information in his saddle bags and some of it hidden in the sole of his boots, Davis set out to follow the scout line to Decatur, Alabama and thence on to Chattanooga. Only a few miles from Pulaski, Davis was captured by the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, called the "Jay Hawkers". Davis was placed in jail in Pulaski in the same room with his captain, Henry B. Shaw. Another scout, Billy Moore, who was making his way to the Campbellville headquarters, became chilled and hungry and approached a farm house with the intent to ask for food. It so happened that a group of Union soldiers were in the house, interrogating the family about Coleman and his scouts. Billy Moore, realizing his imminent capture, chewed up his pass so as to avoid being identified with the Coleman Scouts. He, too, was taken to Pulaski and placed in the same cell with Davis and Shaw. Under cover of darkness, Moore managed to jump from an upper story window and ran off into the night, making his way to Columbia, Tennessee, his home place. After this escape, Davis and Shaw separated. Davis was repeatedly offered his freedom if he would divulge the source of the information which was found on him. However, Davis refused life itself at the price of betraying his leader and he was sentenced to be hanged on November 27, 1863. Even with the noose around his neck, Davis was again offered a full pardon, a horse and side arms, and conveyance to Confederate lines if he would tell from whom he received the information. Rather than betray his leader, Davis accepted the sentence.





General Dodge ordered that Henry B. Shaw be sent to Johnson's Island in Lake Erie where there was located a federal prison. This prison was enclosed in a stockade surrounded by water. Sentinels were stationed on a walkway that was near the top and on the outside of the stockade. A gun boat lay at anchor in the lake. Escape was virtually impossible. Here Shaw was kept prisoner until near the end of the war.

Another Rutherford County scout whose death was even more tragic than that of Sam Davis was Dee Jobe. Dee's father Elibu C. Jobe was a cabinet maker in a little rural community known as Mechanicsville. On August 30, 1864, Jobe was scouting in the vicinity of his home and lay down in a thicket of trees and under brush to rest and await darkness before going to visit his parents. A party of Yankees surrounded him and in an effort to make Jobe divulge information about his activities, the Yankee troops put out his eyes, cut out his tongue and finally dragged him to his death. Neighbors found his body and took word to his parents. An old negro servant went for the body and Jobe was buried in the family burial grounds near the old home place.

Following Shaw's arrest and subsequent imprisonment, Alex Gregg became leader of the Scouts. The group continued their operations but with decreasing activities as the end of the war neared.

Following the close of the war in April 1865, Shaw came back to Tennessee and went to the home of a fellow scout, John Davis of Smyrna--a half-brother of Sam Davis. In the fall of 1866 the two men, Shaw and John Davis, purchased a steamboat called the "David White." It was a fine, large steamer valued at \$50,000. On February 17, 1867, on the Mississippi River below Helena, Arkansas, the boat was blown up when the boiler exploded. John Davis and Shaw both lost their lives in the accident.

Sometimes between the close of the war in 1865 and Shaw's death in 1867, there was a called meeting of the Coleman Scouts to be held in Nashville, Tennessee.



The purpose of the meeting was to pay a tribute of respect to those member scouts who had accepted death rather than be disloyal to the Southern cause. Henry B. Shaw was elected to preside over the meeting. Tom Brown and Sam Roberts served as secretaries. They drew up a circular which they had printed, entitled, "A Tribute of Respect to the Dead." In this circular the scouts paid tribute to Sam Davis, Dee Jobe, and to R. M. Dillard--the latter chose to remain in prison until he died rather than take the amnesty oath. Of Davis they said, "A truer soldier, a purer patriot, a braver man never lived." Of D. S. Jobe they said, "We can but recollect with pride how nobly he died--strangled, beaten, abused; yet he defied his persecutor and died rather than betray his comrades--he died rather than betray them, never to be forgotten by the foe, for the leader has become a raving maniac from contemplating his bloody deed." Of R. M. Dillard they wrote, "A brave and true scout, where is he? The dreary prison of Camp Morton whispers, he died here, within my gloomy walls--spurning the amnesty oath which was offered him. He lingered and died and thus passed away one of the truest spirits that ever blessed the earth."

This circular was signed by Shaw and fifteen other scouts who had assembled to pay their respects to the dead. Little did Shaw and John Davis realize that in only a few months they too would meet a tragic death, not from a military standpoint--but in the explosion of the steamboat "David White".



The New Monument in Old City Cemetery

by Julia Clarice Miller

You turn the key in the rusty lock and the iron gates swing open. It is early spring and the young, green grass smells sweet as it becomes the background for the ancient monuments and markers of the graves in Murfreesboro, Tennessee's Old City Cemetery on Vine Street. You walk among the stones; some broken and cracked. The inscriptions are dim from long years of wind, hail, and snow. The dates go back into the 1700 and 1800's. Some are flat on the ground, some are tall columns and some are short and squat. Many vacant spots have no stones at all. Who could be resting there?

Suddenly you come to a massive, new monument. Its gleaming, grey granite is in sharp contrast to the ancient stones around it. You stand reading the inscription. A mocking bird's song fills the silence. You read:



WILLIAM HENRY LAWRENCE

HENRIETTA STANFIELD LAWRENCE

Husband of

Mother of

Henrietta Stanfield

Nina H. and Bertha

Died During Civil War

Dates no available

No dates available

## DAUGHTER

NINA H. LAWRENCE

Wife of

Alfred Crockett Vaughan

October 11, 1866

March 24, 1903

Infant Vaughan 1903

JOHN A. STANFIELD

BERTHA S. LAWRENCE

Brother of

Sister of

Henrietta S. Lawrence

Nina H. Vaughan

Died March 10, 1880

Death not available







WILLIAM HENRY LAWRENCE  
HUSBAND OF  
HENRIETTA STANFIELD  
DIED DURING CIVIL WAR  
NO DATES AVAILABLE

HENRIETTA STANFIELD LAWRENCE  
MOTHER OF  
NINA H. & BERTHA  
DATES NOT AVAILABLE

JOHN A. STANFIELD  
BROTHER OF  
HENRIETTA S. LAWRENCE  
DIED MARCH 10, 1850

DAUGHTER  
NINA H. LAWRENCE  
WIFE OF  
ALFRED CROCKETT VAUGHAN  
OCTOBER 11, 1866  
MARCH 24, 1903  
INFANT VAUGHAN 1903

BERTHA S. LAWRENCE  
SISTER OF  
NINA H. VAUGHAN  
NOV. 29, 1868  
DEATH NOT AVAILABLE

New Monument in an Old Cemetery



## The Letter Edged in Black

## VAUGHAN.

—  
BORN OCTOBER 11, 1866.

DIED MARCH 24, 1903.  
—

*The friends and acquaintances of Alfred C.  
Vaughan are invited to attend the funeral of his wife,*

**NINA H.,**

*at his residence to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at  
10 o'clock.*

*Services by Rev. Father Duff.*

*Burial at Old City Cemetery.*

**PALL BEARERS:**

R. C. CAWTHON,

W. C. OVERALL,

J. J. BARBER,

J. N. SHELTON,

T. R. HOLLOWELL, JR.,

E. C. MCKNIGHT.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 24, 1903.



Who could have placed this beautiful memorial here so recently that the granite looks newly polished?

The monument was made and inscribed by the hand of John Lawrence Vaughan, son of Nina H. Lawrence Vaughan, to honor her memory. She died in 1903, when Lawrence was eight years old, in the birth of her second child. The infant was buried in the same grave with her.

The monument was made and inscribed in the Pulaski Monument Company, Inc. (since 1938), Pulaski, Virginia, owned by John Lawrence and Julia Vaughan, who made monuments and markers in granite and bronze.

This monument is grade AAA Longblue Georgia granite, and weighs approximately two tons (Julia Vaughan's approximation).

There are many familiar names among the pall bearers at Nina's funeral, notice the Letter Edged in Black. It is believed that R. C. Cawthon was Louise Cawthon's great uncle. Louise is the secretary for the Rutherford County Historical Society.

Lawrence and Julia Vaughan came to Murfreesboro from Pulaski, Virginia, in 1967 looking for his mother's grave in the Lawrence lot. At that time the Old City Cemetery was in a shambles, the result of neglect, vandalism and overgrown with weeds. He was broken hearted and discouraged that he could find no evidence



of her grave or record of the lot. After several visits here, Mayor W. H. Westbrooks told him that he could certainly place a stone in the old cemetery in his mother's memory. The Rutherford Co. Historical Society and others had been working on the cemetery, and Lawrence was pleased with the improvement.

In some of his research here, a kind person sent him to an "old lady living in a hotel," according to Julia. This woman was Miss Ida Richardson who knew his mother, Nina Lawrence, when she was young. He enjoyed his visit with Miss Ida. Julia continues, "He went to the old cemetery and I can see him yet, walking to the spot where he thought the Lawrence square was located. But there was no marker. He was determined to see that a monument was placed there."

In September of 1976, Lawrence was working on the monument when he became ill and was taken to the hospital. He died September 9, 1976. His wife, Julia, shipped the nearly completed monument to the Georgia granite company where he obtained granite for his monuments, and they completed it and sent it to an agent near Murfreesboro, who had a Mr. Burnett of Smyrna set the heavy stone in concrete in Old City Cemetery. Mayor Westbrooks accompanied him and showed him where to place it at a spot that Lawrence previously told him he remembered as the location of his mother's grave.





Nina Stanfield Lawrence was the daughter of William H. (Henry) and Henrietta Stanfield Lawrence, and the granddaughter of John the elder and Henrietta Stanfield, who were the first known Catholics to come to Rutherford County.

A history of the Catholic faith in Rutherford County is found in a booklet which was used at the dedication of St. Rose of Lima Church in 1954. It reads:

Seventy-five years or more ago, there moved into the Bethlehem community, a few miles southeast of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, a family by the name of Stanfield. They came from Murfreesboro, Hertford County, North Carolina, the place from which the Tennessee town took its name. The family consisted of the mother and father, who was a jeweler, and three children. Mrs. Stanfield was a Catholic, the first Catholic so far as is known, to come to Rutherford County. She arranged with the Bishop in Nashville that a priest should come out once or twice a year. He would be met at the Murfreesboro station and driven out to the Stanfield home where he said Mass. When the children grew up, the son married and moved away from Murfreesboro while one daughter married a Mr. Lawrence and continued to live on in the old home. She was soon left a widow with two little girls. A sister of Mr. Stanfield taught in the public schools in Memphis and after a few years she took the little girls and sent them to the Clara Conway school in that city. The property of that school was afterwards bought by the Dominican Sisters of St. Cecilia Academy.

Several years later a Mademoiselle Wuille, a Catholic, came to teach French at old Soule College. A Mr. Frazier, a resident of Murfreesboro, was converted, and this little group used to meet in the Odd Fellows'



Hall where Mass was said whenever a priest came. When Mrs. Stanfield died, she was buried in Nashville, as Bishop Rademacher had always promised she would be. After her death and that of Mr. Frazier, meetings in the Odd Fellows' Hall were given up and Mass was again celebrated at the Lawrence home at Bethlehem.

This was the meeting place for the Catholics when Mrs. S. B. Christy, who, before her marriage, was Miss Addie Collins of Nashville, moved to Murfreesboro about fifty years ago. The mission was later served by the priests from Winchester and Father Kuel was in charge. Since he came only occasionally, Mrs. Christy and Essie Hancock used to meet every Sunday morning at Mrs. Christy's home to say the Rosary and read the Gospel, and after the death of Mrs. Lawrence, Mass was celebrated at Mrs. Christy's.

Following is copied from A HISTORY OF RUTHERFORD COUNTY by Carlton C. Sims, 1947, p. 193:--

CATHOLICS--Before the Civil War there were several Catholic families in Rutherford County. Mass was occasionally said at the home of John Stanfield. Gen. Rosecrans is reported to have attended Mass at Murfreesboro during the war. Father Jacquet appears to have been the first missionary here.

Later, Sunday devotions were conducted in the home of Mrs. S. B. Christy. By 1918 a sufficient number of families were in town to justify the renting of a room in the Masonic Building, and a Sunday School was organized. On Sept. 15, 1929, the congregation moved into a beautiful little building on Lytle Street, constructed through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman of New York. Miss Essie Hancock has long been one of the faithful members. The Federal census of 1926 reported 36 members, while in 1936 the number had risen to 45.



Following is copied from FACTS, Aug. 4, 1894  
 (a Catholic Weekly published in Chattanooga).

MURFREESBORO, TENN.--Established by Fr. Jaquette early in the '40s. In 1856 Rev. Fr. Orengo visited the mission and said Mass at the home of John Stanfield, whose children still hold the faith at their original home, Murfreesboro.

During the late war Rev. Frs. Cooney and Walsh officiated here. Gen. Rosecrans made this place his headquarters. He edified the army by attending the holy sacrifice of the Mass.

At present the mission is doing nicely, Mass being celebrated once during each month. The following clergymen visited the mission: Fr. Jaquette, Fr. Orengo, Fr. Host, Fr. Wm. Walsh, Fr. McNally, Fr. Gavin, Fr. Murray, Fr. Tiepel, Fr. Braun and Fr. Graham.

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Note:--The Fr. Cooney referred to above as officiating during the war was probably Fr. Peter T. Cooney, C.S.C., who enrolled as Chaplain in the 35th Indiana Infantry Dec. 11, 1861, and saw action at Stone's River and Chickamauga.

It is believed the "Seventy-five years or more ago, there moved into the Bethlehem community a few miles southeast of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, a family by the name of Stanfield . . ." was written at the dedication of the small white mission chapel on the corner of College and Lytle Streets in 1929. The quotation from the Catholic Weekly above shows that the Stanfields were here as early as 1856, "when Mass was said at the home of John Stanfield." Also the



Rutherford County Census for 1860 lists John Stanfield as being a watchmaker from North Carolina and age twenty-one.

From the Catholic Weekly quote above we also find that General Rosecrans, a Catholic, attended Mass during the Civil War at the John Stanfield home. The current Rosecrans Recreation Center was named for him and is located on part of the battlefield ground.

In the Deed Records at Murfreesboro Court House is recorded the transfer of a lot in a parcel of land in the (then) 13th District of Rutherford County from John J. Lawing to Mrs. Henrietta Stanfield (Nina's grandmother) on August 12th, 1865.

Deed Book #13, p. 194:

I, John J. Lawing, have this day bargained and sold and do hereby transfer and convey to Henrietta Stanfield a lot on parcel of ground for the consideration of two hundred dollars in hand paid to me a certain tract or parcel of ground in Civil District No. 13 County of Rutherford, State of Tennessee and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake N.E. corner of Lot No. 2 running South 24 poles and 6 links to a stake, thence South 51 1/4° East 5 poles and 8 1/2 links to a stake, thence North 27 poles 9 links to a stake, then West 4 poles and        links to the beginning containing 106 3/4 poles. Said parcel of land being the same that I purchased of J. F. Fletcher, Sr. which is duly recorded in the Register's Office of Rutherford County. To have and to hold the same to Mrs. Henrietta Stanfield, her heirs and assigns forever. I do covenant with the said Henrietta Stanfield that I am lawfully secured of





said land; have a good right to convey it and that the same is unencumbered. I do further covenant and bind myself, my heirs and representatives to warrant and defend the title to the said land to the said Henrietta Stanfield against the lawful claim of all persons whatever. Given under my hand and seal this 12th day of August, 1865. J. J. Lawing  
Witness: William P. Henderson  
Frank Winship

The John J. Lawing land is shown on the 1878 map of Rutherford County obtained from the Rutherford Co. Historical Society. It is located in the 13th District of that date, on Salem Pike where Stones River crosses it, which is southwest of the town; not southeast as cited in the St. Rose history. It is the current home of the Farmers, Sterling and Tom.

Neither the Bethlehem community nor the Stanfield or Lawrence names are on the map which shows land owners of that time. John J. Lawing and son are listed as undertakers. C. C. Henderson's Story of Rutherford County lists a Mr. S. N. Lawing. Maybe he was the son.

Henrietta Stanfield purchased the Lawing plat in August, 1865, and marriage records in the Murfreesboro Court House show that William H. Lawrence and H. (Henrietta) R. Stanfield (her daughter) applied for a marriage license on January 1st, 1866, the following year (p. 184, Marriage Records 1863-70).



Nina Henrietta Lawrence, their first child, was born October 11, 1866 (see the monument and death notice). She and her younger sister, Bertha, attended the Catholic school in Memphis (see St. Rose History).

Later the girls attended Old Soule Female College in Murfreesboro, and Nina graduated with "The Degree of Mistress of English Literature, the third day of June in the year of our Lord 1886." John R. Thompson, President, signed her diploma. This information was supplied by Lawrence Vaughan's wife, Julia. She has the notebook of Nina's sister, Bertha, who also attended Old Soule that year.

Nina was born in 1866 and graduated in 1886, making her about twenty years old at that time.

Julia also said that Nina took art at Old Soule and taught her son, John Lawrence Vaughan, much that she had learned. From this early training, he became a designer and maker of monuments in his own monument company. He also painted oil pictures.

Julia tells of an auction she attended in Pulaski in 1970 of an old couple who had come there from Tennessee many years ago. Julia and Lawrence collected picture frames for his paintings. She bid on a rather small gold frame. When J. L. (as she called him) saw it, he nearly fainted for it was an oil painting of some pansies and had been painted in



Old Soule College by Lorena Ransom. The Ransoms were friends of the Lawrence family. He remembered them very well. What a small world, was her comment. He wouldn't have replaced that oil painting with one of his own for anything. He treasured it deeply.

While Nina was growing up, there came to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in 1887 a family from Grayson County, Virginia. Mr. John Floyd Poff, his wife, Julia Ann Vaughan Poff, and two children, Kelley and Myrtle (later Mrs. Albert Bridges Miller). Mrs. Poff's brother, Alfred Crockett Vaughan, came later to join them. He soon met the young girl who completely won his heart, the lovely Nina Lawrence.

Julia again tells how J. L.'s father, Alfred Vaughan, in his last days would sit in his rocker, close his eyes and tell her in great detail how he had won the hand of his beloved Nina back in Tennessee. Her first love gave her a gold plated bracelet set with garnets and said, "You must have this." Julia has the garnet bracelet in her collection today. She wore it one time to the University of Georgia in Athens. Several people commented on it.

The marriage records in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, show that A. (Alfred) C. (Crockett) Vaughan and Miss Nina Lawrence (daughter of Mrs. Henrietta Stanfield Lawrence) were issued a marriage certificate on



October 15, 1894. They were married the next day, October 16, 1894. An article found on MTSU microfilm tells about the Lawrence-Vaughan marriage and was found in the Nashville American newspaper dated October 17, 1894. Note the misspelled names Laurence-Vaughn, and Rev. W. J. Kent instead of the W. J. Keal in the marriage records. The article reads:

Nashville American, October 17, 1894

Vaughn-Laurence

MURFREESBORO, Oct. 16--(Special)--Mr. Alfred Vaughn and Miss Nina Laurence of this place, were married this morning at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Henrietta Laurence. Mr. Vaughn is a highly respected citizen of Murfreesboro, and Miss Laurence is a very popular young lady. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. J. Kent, of Winchester, according to the ritual of the Catholic Church. The young couple left immediately on a short wedding tour.

Alfred Vaughan's sister, Julia Ann, was the wife of Mr. John Floyd Poff, a well-known woodworker and cabinet maker, in Murfreesboro with the old Perkins Lumber Company, later to become the Young and Ogilvy Company, on South Church Street. Currently the Police Department, WGNS, Cohens and Hargroves are in that location. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Poff were the grandparents of your author of this article.

After Nina and Alfred were married, she soon realized she would have her first child. John Lawrence





Vaughan was born August 2, 1895. He remembered well the many services held in his grandmother's home as a child. He was Baptized a Roman Catholic in the Stanfield-Lawrence home. Julia says that J. L. spoke of his mother, Nina, as the most devout person he had ever known. He remembered how she corrected him just by speaking to him in the voice of a teacher--with respect.

He recalled quite well when his mother died, March 24, 1903, in the birth of her second child. He was eight years old at the time, and remembered the approximate location of the Lawrence lot in Old City Cemetery.

After his mother's death, young Lawrence Vaughan became devoted to his Aunt Julia Ann Poff. She seemed to fill the vacancy when his mother died, according to Mrs. Poff's daughter, Gladys Poff Ellison of Smyrna.

Later Lawrence accompanied his father, Alfred Vaughan, when he returned to the home place in Spring Valley, Grayson County, Virginia. Here he grew to young manhood.

J. L. volunteered for service in World War I. He was inducted into the army at Pulaski, Virginia, May 23, 1918. In six weeks with no training, he was shipped to Europe and moved directly to the front. He



was actively engaged in the last battle that was fought the morning of November 11, 1918, the "Battle of the Argonne Forest." He often told his wife, Julia, how the tops of trees were falling all around him that morning and how lucky she was that her future sweetheart was spared.

He was an honor member of the American Legion; and after his death, Julia received a beautiful memorial card from President Ford. He came back by boat to the U. S. on June 21, 1918 and received his honorable discharge on July 1, 1919. His discharge papers listed him as being born in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on August 2, 1895. He died in Pulaski, Virginia, September 9, 1976.

When J. Lawrence Vaughan was at the wholesale granite place located in Tate, Georgia, he traveled in twenty-nine states and three foreign countries. Once when he came to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, to visit, he was greatly surprised to have three nuns meet him at the train station. He never did find out how they knew he was coming, but they added much pleasure to his visit.

Julia D. Underwood finished school at age nineteen and went immediately to the Vaughan Pulaski Monument Company in Pulaski, Virginia, as secretary. She and J. Lawrence Vaughan were married in Dublin,



Virginia, February 28, 1933. They had one son and two grandchildren, the first of whom was born on Julia and Lawrence's wedding anniversary.

When their son, John Lawrence Vaughan, II, married, his father-in-law was named John Lawrence Harter. His ancestors, too, came from Wales to North Carolina, as did the Stanfields. Julia wonders if they are related to the Lawrences of Rutherford County. The newspapers called to find if there was a mistake, there was John Lawrence Vaughan, the father, John Lawrence Harter, the groom's father, and John Lawrence Vaughan, II, the groom.

Julia recalls many fond memories in their lives in Pulaski, and the heavy sorrow in his death; but without the sorrow she would never have known forty years of happiness.

It took a long time and a great deal of work to complete John Lawrence Vaughan's dream to place a beautiful monument made by his own hands in Murfreesboro, Tennessee's Old City Cemetery to honor his mother's memory, but his wife, Julia, completed the necessary work and the stone was set in concrete in December, 1977.



PETITION OF JAMES BOLE OF RUTHERFORD COUNTY  
FOR A REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION

Furnished by Mrs. Edna Fry

State of Tennessee

Circuit Court, April Term, 1832

Rutherford County

On this 30th day of August, 1832, personally appeared before Burton L. McFerrin an acting Justice of the Peace, for the County and State aforesaid. James Bole at the residence of the said James Bole in the County and State aforesaid, aged Eighty three years, three months and eleven days, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth, on his oath, make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June the 7th, 1832.

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated. Having been drafted in the militia of Pennsylvania he entered upon duty on the 26th day of July 1776 under Captain Robert Elton, James Thompson First Lieutenant and he thinks Joseph Fleming Second Lieutenant. On the day aforesaid the company to which he belonged, assembled at the house of Captain Elton, then commander, and marched directly to Philadelphia, where they arrived he thinks the second day after they left home. At Philadelphia his company joined the regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Colonel Moon, who had been commonly called Squire Moon before entering the army, having been a Justice of the Peace and his given name he does not remember. At the time he entered the service as aforesaid, he resided in Chester County, East Caln township in the State of Pennsylvania. His Captain Elton, resided in the same county of township, and Colonel resided in the same county, but he thinks not in the same township. At the time he was drafted, he thinks there was orders to raise ten thousand militia in the State of Pennsylvania, to form what was called the flying camp. In about a week after he joined his regiment at Philadelphia as well as he can recollect, he marched with his regiment to Amboy in the Jarsies, at which place the whole of the Pennsylvania Militia, met together and quartered. He does not remember the names of the general officers who had the command of the whole of the troops; he knows he was in service under General Patton the next year, and he may have had command of the troops at Amboy, but he cannot remember so as to feel safe in stating it to have been so. He remembers that the other field officers of his regiment, besides Colonel Moon, was John Hammens First Major, John Culberson Second Major and Alexander Fleming Standard bearer. The name of the adjutant of the regiment he has forgotten. The term of service for which he was drafted was two months, which time he served out, during the whole of which time he was quartered at Amboy as was the whole of the Pennsylvania Militia as well as he recollects. He was quartered immediately on the sound, above the mouth of the Raritan. During the whole of the time, to the best of his recollection, that he was quartered at, or in Amboy, the British was quartered immediately on the opposite side of the sound on Staten Island so near to us that we could hear them beating the revillee every morning and sometimes in the evening we could hear the band of \_\_\_\_\_. While the militia were thus situated there was a British vessel lay at about the distance of four miles down





the sound from us in full vision. He supposed his object in being there was to watch our movements, and give notice to the British troops on the Island, if we should make any movements like crossing over to attack them. There was nothing like an engagement between the British troops, and the forces to which he belonged, during all the time he was at Amboy, that is to say there was nothing like a general engagement. The British fired their cannon on the town of Amboy once or twice, and he understood that they kill a man in the court house, who was in the upper story. The troops to which he belonged, were once drawn up in line of battle, the artillery planted and matches prepared to fire this cannon, but there was no engagement and he does not remember to have seen any of the enemy; and he is not able to state what was really the object of forming the troops in battle array. During the time he was quartered as above stated he remembers an incident which occurred that may not be amiss to mention. Several of our soldiers went into the sound to bathe, and one of them kept swimming farther on towards the opposite side, returning and then swimming farther than before, until at last, having gotten a considerable distance from his comrades, it was perceived his intention was to desert and cross over to the enemy. When this was discovered, our guard commenced firing at him, but he had gotten so far from the shore, he was in but little danger of being hit. Being an expert swimmer, he turned himself on his back and in that way swam at his leisure, watching the fire of our guard, and whenever he would see the flash of their guns, he would dive his head down in the water, and then rest and swim on, until in that way he reached the opposite side, where some of the British troops were assembled, by whom he was received with demonstrations of great joy. Having served out his two months as above stated he was verbally discharged by his Captain, or Lieutenant and he returned home.

On the 1st day of January, 1777, he again left home as a volunteer, and proceeded to Philadelphia (his residence still being in Chester County as aforesaid) where he entered the service in Captain William Wither's company of volunteers, he does not remember about the regiment to which he belongs, or that he belonged to any regiment. He thinks his commander Colonel Moon, did not turn out on that occasion, and he is under the impression that there was no troops then at Philadelphia, but such volunteers as had thought proper to turn out in their country's defense. He remembers, however, that Major Hannims was there, having volunteered, and that he belonged to his command, and he also remembers Major Spears who was next in command to Major Hannims. The troops at Philadelphia were under the command of General Putman. He does not think there was at that time, any regular troops at Philadelphia, his best recollection is that they were all then at Morristown. From Philadelphia, General Putman marched us to Trenton, and then to Princeton, without making more than one night's halt at Trenton. We reached Princeton a few days after the Battle had taken place there, between Gen. Washington's troops and the British, and we were three days marching from Philadelphia there, encamping the first night at Bristol the second at Trenton as already stated and the third reaching Princeton. The troops which his regiment detached \_\_\_\_\_ at Princeton \_\_\_\_\_ by Gen. Putman. After reaching Princeton he remained there during the whole of the time of service, which was two months, except as hereafter stated. While there General Putman made a call for a company of volunteers to march to Somerset for the purpose of attacking a party of the British which it was understood was stationed there for the purpose of foraging. About fifty volunteered, declarant being one of the number, and on the night of the 20th of February, we set out and proceeded about thirty miles, where we halted and remained until daylight. We then proceeded on and reached Somerset about twelve o'clock. On that expedition we were commanded by Captain Boon, who had volunteered to command us. A short distance before we marched the town, we came upon the enemy's Sentinel, and fired at him, but



without effect. He immediately retreated to the main body of the enemy, and in a very short time, we saw the enemy, advancing and forming on an eminence in front of the town. We soon perceived that they were too strong in numbers for us, and therefore retreated without coming to an engagement. The enemy, instead of pursuing us, wheeled and marched in the other direction. For this movement, we were unable to account, unless they was deceived as to our numbers, a great many country people having joined us on horseback and went along with men from curiosity as he supposes, than from any other notion, and moreover, we had formed ourselves in a single file across an open field which made our numbers appear greater than it really was. Being thus deceived, or otherwise, if they discovered the smallness of our forces, they supposed that we were only the advanced guard of our army, that had been sent forward to bring on an engagement and then retreat, and there by decoy them into the midst of superior numbers. Be this as it may they wheeled in the other direction which perceiving we turned and pursued them. On discovering which they hastened their retreat, and we were never able to overtake them, or get sight of them after they turned the hill, on which as already stated, they at first formed, although we pursued them through the town of Somerset, and within three miles of Brunswic at which place, the main body of troops to which they belonged, were stationed. When within that distance of Brunswic, night overtook us, and we halted and took up quarters. The next morning we proceeded on towards Brunswic and met with some American Light horse who had been out or who was then out on a reconnoitering expedition. We still progressed on in sight of Brunswic expecting that we should probably fall in with some of the enemy in small parties; but we met with none of them, and so returned back from there to Princeton. Declarant does not remember that there was any regular troops at Princeton while he was quartered there. At the end of his tour, which was two months, he received a verbal discharge from his Captain, and returned home.

Early in the spring, after his return home, he was elected Second Lieutenant in the Militia Company to which, he belonged, and then being a call upon the militia shortly after his election, he was drafted. The company had been classed in eight classes, to the second of which he belonged, and the first second classes were both called out. He went out on the 25th day of June, 1777, and commanded as Second Lieutenant in the company to which he belonged. The company was under the command of Captain Scott, the name of the First Lieutenant he cannot remember, he having been a stranger to him before he went out; and he had no acquaintances with him after his return home. He has also forgotten the name of the ensign. His commission as Second Lieutenant, or at least a part of it, under which he acted as such on this tour, is hereto annexed. A part of the commission had been destroyed or lost by the wear and tear of time. It will be perceived that his name in the part of his commission is spelled Boyle, which spelling is sometimes adopted by those who are not familiar with his name, and his mode of spelling it; and he supposed the Secretary in issuing his commission fell into the mistake about the orthography of his name, which had sometimes been made by others he states that under the commission, a part of which is here exhibited, he acted knowing that it was intended for him, although the spelling of his name is incorrect. The date of the commission is gone, and although it is so much mutilated he thought it best to append it to his declaration. Declarant states that his company marched directly to Chester in Pennsylvania, which is about thirty miles distant from where he resided, and thus he joined the regiment commanded by Colonel Hannims, who had previously been a Major, and is the same heretofore mention in this declaration. Major Morton commanded in the regiment as First Major and Major Hartman acted as the Adjutant to troops





to which he belonged when on this tour was under the command of General Potter. He remained at Chester one month, during which time he had no action or dangerous duties to perform. The troops during this time was regularly drilled everyday. After remaining at Chester one month as above stated, he was marched across the Delaware river to Billingsport on the Jersey side, where the troops to which he belonged were engaged in building a fort and making such fortifications as it was thought the safety and proper defense of the country required. He was personally and actively engaged in this business. Having been one month at Billingsport, and having served upon this tour two months in the whole, that being the period for which he was called out, he was verbally discharged and had returned home.

About the 15th of June, 1778, as declarant thinks, he was again drafted and went out a Second Lieutenant in a company commanded by Captain Ephraim Allen. On this tour we were ordered out by the county Lieutenant, and was quartered at one John Garner's in Chester County about one month; during which time we did nothing but drill. We were then ordered to Philadelphia by the county Lieutenant, and upon our arrival there, thus being no farther use for us, we were verbally discharged, and declarant returned home, which ended his military services; except about five months, during which he was afterwards engaged as a waggoner in the army; but for this service, he is advised he is not entitled to pay, under the construction put upon the act of Congress by the War Department. Declarant had no documentary evidence of his services except the part of his commission, as hereto annexed, and he knows of no person, whose testimony he can procure; who can testify to his services.

Declarant was born in Chester County, East Caln township Pennsylvania, near little Brandywine creek on the 19th of May, 1749. He has no record of his age, his information about his age he obtained from a record made in a bible, belonging to his stepfather's in Pennsylvania, which he often saw, until he was about 36 years of age. He left the bible at his stepfather's when he left there, and he does not know what has become of it. When he entered service at each of the periods as aforesaid, he resided in Chester County, Pennsylvania, as already stated, and continued to reside there until 1780, at which time he moved to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1785, at which time he removed to Chester County, South Carolina, where he resided about eleven years, thence he removed to Pendleton district where he resided until the 3rd day of November, 1807, at which time he started to remove to Tennessee. On reaching Tennessee, he settled in Rutherford County, where he has resided ever since. He has already stated he was drafted, each term of service, except the second when he volunteered. He never received a written discharge from the service. He was well acquainted with General Sommers, Captain Brinkley, and Lieutenant Harris of the North Carolina regular troops while they were stationed at Valley Forge, but at the time he knew those officers, he was not himself in the army.

He is known to Francis Youree, Charles Ready Sen., Post Master at Readyville, Richard Standrige, Nathan Lyon and many other persons in his neighborhood, who he believes will testify as to his character for veracity and their belief of his services as a soldier of the revolution.

He hereby relinquishes every claim to a pension whatever, or to an annuity. except the present, and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state.



Sworn to and subscribed the  
day and year aforesaid before  
me.

James            his  
                  x     Bole  
                  mark

We Francis Youree and Charles Ready Sen., Post Master at Readyville, Rutherford County, Tennessee, both residing in said Rutherford County, hereby certify, that we are well acquainted with James Bole who has subscribed and sworn to the above declaration; that we believe him to be Eighty three years of age; that he is reputed and believed in the neighborhood where he resided, to have been a soldier of the revolution, and that we concur in that opinion.

Sworn to and subscribed the  
day and year aforesaid before  
me.

s/Charles Ready Sen.

s/Francis Youree

And I, the said Burton L. McFerrin Esq. do hereby declare my opinion after the investigation of the matter, and after putting the interrogations prescribed by the War Department, that the above named applicant was a revolutionary soldier, and served as he states. And I, the said Burton L. McFerrin Esq. further certify that I am well acquainted with Francis Youree and Charles Ready who have assigned the foregoing certificate, and that they are residents of the county of Rutherford and State of Tennessee, that they are credible persons, and that their statement is entitled to credit. I also further certify that James Bole, the applicant who had assigned and sworn to the foregoing declaration is infirm, and unable on account of his infirmity to go to a court of record of the county, to subscribe to his declaration.

B. L. McFerrin





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Mr. Eugene R. Mullins  
2400 Sterling Road  
Nashville, Tn 37215

Mrs. David Naron  
459 Blair Road  
LaVergne, Tn 37086

Mrs. C. L. Neill  
Box 103  
Pharr, Texas 78577



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Sun City, Arizona 85351

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305 Second Avenue  
Murfreesboro, Tn 37130

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The Corners  
Readyville, Tn 37149

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Box 1  
Eagleville, Tn 37067

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2214 Riley Road  
Murfreesboro, Tn 37130

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1434 Diana Street  
Murfreesboro, Tn 37130

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414 Ross Drive  
Smyrna, Tn 37167

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2400 Robert Burns Drive  
Fort Worth, Texas 76119

Mr. Walt Pfeifer  
Box 1936  
Abilene, Texas 79601

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309 Tyne  
Murfreesboro, Tn 37130

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Route 4  
Murfreesboro, Tn 37130

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3401 Leith Avenue  
Fort Worth, Texas 76133

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Old U. S. 41  
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Murfreesboro, Tn 37130

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225 North Academy  
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Box 311, Route 1  
Rockvale, Tn 37153

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Murfreesboro, Tn 37130

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Huntsville, Alabama 35811

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Rocky River, Ohio 44116

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5155 Abel Lane  
Jacksonville, Florida 32205

Mrs. J. Wilbur Vaughan  
204 Poplar Street  
Martin, Tn 38237

Mrs. Emmett Waldron  
Box 4  
LaVergne, Tn 37086

Mr. William Walkup  
202 Ridley Street  
Smyrna, Tn 37167

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202 Ridley Street  
Smyrna, Tn 37167

Mrs. George F. Watson  
Executive House, B-17  
Franklin, Tn 37064

Mayor and Mrs. W. H. Westbrooks  
306 Tyne  
Murfreesboro, Tn 37130

Mr. Charles Wharton  
917 Crownhill Drive  
Nashville, Tn 37217

Amon Williamson  
Smyrna, Tn 37167

Miss Kate Wharton  
Box 156, Route 2  
Apopka, Florida 32703  
101 Murfreesboro Road  
Woodbury, Tn 37119

NOTE: Use Fla Address during  
September-May. Use the  
Woodbury address other 3  
months.

Mr. Cliff White  
3550 Frazier Avenue  
Fort Worth, Texas 76110

Miss Virginia Wilkinson  
1118 East Clark Blvd.  
Murfreesboro, Tn 37130

Mrs. Virginia Wilson  
507 Winfrey Drive  
Murfreesboro, Tn 37130

Mrs. John Woodfin  
1320 Richland Place  
Murfreesboro, Tn 37130

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Woods  
3428 Hampton Avenue  
Nashville, Tn 37215

Mrs. Selene D. Woodson  
907 West Clark Blvd.  
Murfreesboro, Tn 37130

Mr. Henry G. Wray  
24367 Fir Avenue  
Sunnymead, California 92388







MEMBERSHIP LIST

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Mr. F. Craig Youree  
Route 2  
Readyville, Tn 37149

Mr. & Mrs. Joe F. Carlton  
Route 1, Box 143  
Eagleville, Tn 37060

Stone's River DAR  
Mrs. Buford Johnson  
307 Mayfield Drive  
Smyrna, Tenn 37167

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101 Bane Drive  
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