



Rutherford County Historical Society
 P. O. Box 906
 Murfreesboro, TN 37133-0906

2013-2014 OFFICERS

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 & Bruce Johnson
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 Editor: Susan Daniel

NEW MEMBERS - David Adams, Jerry Oxsher, Cheryl Parsons

Sunday, March 16, 2014, BOARD Meeting - 2 pm at Ransom School.

Monday, March 17, 2014, SHOW & TELL Meeting - 6:30 pm at Carriage Lane, 337 E. Burton. This year as a courtesy to the RCHS, the new owners of Carriage Lane Inn, Darrell & Victoria Patrick, will furnish the food, drink & dessert, for members and guests at our annual "Show & Tell" Dinner.

Reservations required by March 12 - call Joyce Johnson 867-7254 or brujohn@comcast.net.

As in the past, we will "show and tell" about articles of historic interest. Bring, show and tell us about an article you believe would interest us. Perhaps you have a "what is it?" article. We have some very savvy folks among us. We always have a good time, so plan to attend. JUST BE SURE AND MAKE RESERVATIONS. NO NEED TO BRING FOOD.

All meetings are free and open to the public. Membership in the Rutherford County Historical Society is open to all persons. Annual membership dues of \$25 per person/family are to be paid by September 1st of each year. Each annual membership is entitled to 6 issues of "Frow Chips". Meetings are held the 3rd Monday of each month [except November and December] at 7:00 p.m. (See Daily News Journal "Calendar of Events" for information on each monthly meeting). The November meeting is set aside for the Annual Membership Banquet. There is no meeting in December. Regular meetings will be held at the Rutherford Co. Archive, 435 Rice St.

Monday, April 21, 2014, Regular Meeting - 7 pm at Rutherford Co. Archives, 435 Rice St., Murfreesboro - Speaker: Dr. Mark Cheatham, Associate Professor of History at Cumberland University, will speak about Andrew Jackson the man and Andrew Jackson the Southerner. He has written a book titled "Andrew Jackson, Southerner." Andrew Jackson appears often in the early court records of Rutherford County. In fact, when the State Legislature was meeting in Murfreesboro, his first run for President was announced at the General Assembly being held in the 1st Presbyterian Church of Murfreesboro.

Web site [includes publication list]:
www.rutherfordtnhistory.org

RANSOM SCHOOL HOUSE IS OPEN ON SATURDAY MORNINGS

The RANSOM SCHOOL HOUSE is now open on Saturdays, 9-12 a.m. If you would like to come and do research using our publications, purchase any of our publications, or just take a tour of the 1920s classroom and the building itself, someone will be there to greet you and assist you. We also need members to greet visitors. For further information or to sign up, contact: Gwen Boyd - 895-0028

Publications for sale:

Extra copies of Frow Chips\$4.00
 For past publications, please contact Susan Daniel (615)849-3823 (sgdaniel@comcast.net) or write the Society at the above address.

FROM THE PRESIDENT: January and February book and publication sales were good. Volunteers who worked those months are to be commended for coming out during the cold weather. The Ransom School Museum was opened in January for Murfreesboro Genealogy Society meeting, also the Murfreesboro Magazine, who took pictures and interviewed Greg Tucker, the Rutherford County Historian. Leadership Rutherford met in February at the Ransom School Museum. Welcome, new members, Cheryl Parson, Mr. & Mrs. Jerry Oxsher and Mr. David Adams. Our Society's "Show & Tell" dinner is less than two weeks away. Do come! I can hardly wait to see the unique items and hear stories about them. Make your reservations soon. Joyce Johnson, President

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JEROME BURBANK, M. D. - Surgeon, 22 Wisconsin Vol. Infantry

Letters to his wife, Jerusha, January 1862 - August 1865

Compiled by a descendant, Dr. Sylvia Burbank Morris

In an era when medical practice was at best, limited, a middle aged doctor, Federal Surgeon Jerome Burbank (born 1827 in Pennsylvania, died 1897 in Iowa), traveled with his Regiment and while convalescing from a severe case of dysentery, writes home to his wife from Murfreesboro during the summer of 1863. His descriptions of his surroundings and the activities of the hospital staff and information about some of the local citizens, makes for an interesting viewpoint by a caring and vulnerable human being during time of war.

Quoting the Forward of the collection by Dr. James A. Pittman, Jr., M.D.: "One's appetite is whetted for more information. What tools did this doctor use? What kind of stethoscope did he have? How much did he know about bacteria, germs, and disinfection or asepsis? He mentions that he is "one of three (doctors) that constitute the operating board of the division, consequently I have from one third to one half of the operating to perform for eight regiments" (27 February 1865), and we know they did amputations. What did they use for anesthetic besides a dose of whiskey and a bullet to bite? (Speed in performing amputations was considered the mark of a good surgeon.) What sorts of diseases were they faced with, in this war where more soldiers died from disease than from battle wounds? Diarrhea and "dysentery" seem especially prevalent and debilitating. He mentions ague, copperhead snake bites, measles, mumps, boils, varioloid, crsipelas, malaria, typhoid, jaundice, pneumonia, bronchitis, tuberculosis, rheumatism, scurvy, and of course traumatic injuries such as the severed axillary artery from which the young soldier, a companion from Wisconsin, bled to death the day before Lee Surrendered at Appomattox. What did he have to help him deal with these? He mentions blackberry root, tannin, zinc sulphate, morphine, "liquorace," ipecac, and other treatments. He believed in prevention of disease: scalding his milk before he drank it (undulant fever was known at that time); stressing the importance of diet to his soldiers and working with the US Sanitary Commission to get fresh vegetables and fruit (including blackberry cordial) for his troops to prevent vitamin deficiencies. He often mentioned the importance of a clean and adequate water supply. He was proud that his regiment kept a clean camp. He did vaccinate his regiment against smallpox. He seems to have been an able and aggressive administrator in "pulling wires" to accumulate what he needed to work with."

His letters to his wife always started with "Dear Absent Companion" or "Absent Companion." By the Spring of 1863 he was stationed in Middle Tennessee. Brentwood, Tenn. March 24, 1863:

"... It is very stormy and wet today. It has rained considerable for several days past. We had about a week very pleasant weather since we returned to this camp, otherwise we have not had but little pleasant weather since we arrived in this state. My health is not very good, my bowels trouble me a little. I have some uneasiness in that region at present. I have been troubled a little with a sort of chronic dysentery ever since the 3 of this month. Some days it has not troubled me but little, other days it has bothered me considerable. I have not chewed any tobacco this month, but smoked considerable up to the 19th. I did not know but that had something to do with it. Since the 19 I have not chewed or smoked tobacco but the difficulty remains. I do not think it quite as bad as it was however, and am in hopes that it will ware off soon if the weather gets pleasant and we remain here. . ."

"... By the bye, Nashville is one vast hospital, or the largest and best buildings in the city, except the state house, are used for hospitals. I

believe that there are 27 different hospitals in the city, and some hospitals occupy two or three large buildings. For instance, No. 2 hospital consists of the college buildings. I visited that hospital yesterday and there are three large buildings, some 10 or 12 rods apart, and at least a mile from the center of the city. One of our regiment from Company E died in a hospital at Nashville and was buried some two weeks ago. When the Captain was notified of the death, the notice stated that the No. of his grave was 3646, which would show that up to that time that number had died in Nashville up to this date. Only think, one little city, and only one point, and that not so very noted in the war, nearly or quite 4000 of our brave soldiers have been buried. Whether that comprehends all that have been buried in the city or only what have been buried in one cemetery, and some in other places I am not prepared to say, but I presume that it comprehends (includes?) all that have been buried in the city since the war commenced. I presume that all soldiers are buried together who died in one city or location. . ."

"... There has been a little skirmish at Murfeysborough [sic] day before yesterday. Our forces took quite a No. of prisoners. I do not know exactly how many. I guess that the thing is over for the time being, for I cannot hear any cannonading today. But a heavy battle is anticipated in that vicinity some of these days. Still it may not be fought this side of Chattanooga. . ."

Nashville, March 29, 1863: "... we were attached at Brentwood and you can tell the neighbors there that all of the men that were in the regiment from our town were all taken prisoners the last time. . . [Lieut. Col. Edward Bloodgood, 22nd Reg. Wis. Vol., in his official report of the battle of March 25, stated that the enemy under General Forrest attacked them almost at the camp south of Brentwood, quickly outnumbered and surrounded them, demanded their surrender, and after a few minutes of fighting, Blodgood surrendered. General Mitchell's report felt the affair was disgraceful, that Col. Bloodgood gave up too easily. He reported 3 wounded, 18 officers and 400 enlisted men taken captive, and all their equipment and supplies. Rebels burned the railroad bridge. No wonder Jerome had so little to say about it. He failed to explain how he avoided capture. Apparently Jerome went home on furlough about April 3, 1863, for it was several weeks before the letters began again. Then he was stationed at Camp Chase in Ohio and then Camp Gamble in St. Louis returning to the Nashville area June 16, 1863.]

Franklin, Tenn, June 30, 1863: "... Since I wrote you before I have been quite sick with a dysentery, the sickest that I have been since I have been in the service. Still I done the labor of the regt. until yesterday morning. Asst. Surgeon Blanchard reported to the regt. for duty and he done the prescribing yesterday and nearly all of it today. Day before yesterday I lay on my cot and prescribed for the sick as they came in one at a time and had the acting steward write the prescriptions as I was not able to sit up long enough to prescribe for one patient and write the prescription. I have been getting better slowly ever since. . ."

Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 6, 1863: "Yesterday morning I took the cars at Nashville at 7:30. We started for Murfreesboro. The train ran slow. I saw a great many blackburies [sic] by the way. They looked very inviting but the train did not stop for us to pick them. We passed over the battle ground of Stone River, and we are now encamped in the vicinity of one of the most historic battles of the war. Our train arrived at Murfreesboro at 10:30. . ."

"... There is a good-large-frame house with as many as 8 good sized rooms in it, the house being empty. It was taken by the officers for their headquarters. The brigade surgeon reserved one room for the headquarters of the surgeons of the 85 Ind. and 22 Wis., consequently I

took my things and went over there and stayed last night. I had a good place to rest but I took some morphine to relieve me from pain. Consequently I did not sleep but little. I cannot sleep if I take opium, morphine or laudanum until the effect passes off. I had a spell of vomiting this morning and have felt better ever since. I have not felt as well for two weeks as I have since I vomited. . .”

Murfreesboro, July 9, 1863: “. . . A person in Wisconsin has but little idea of the difficulties that are to be overcome in this section of country at such a time as this in attempting to move a large army, and follow up an enemy in hot pursuit, when it takes 18 horses to haul [sic] one wagon of supplies, and the same number to haul a cannon. Rosencrans in his pursuit after Bragg took all of the knapsacks off the waggon, had them thrown into the mudholes for to make bridges of. Also all of the officers' trunks, valises, carpet sacks and every such thing was either used to fill up mud holes for waggon to cross on, or burned on the ground. The fact was they could not be hauled by the teams and it would not do to leave them for the enemy to pick up after they had passed, or for the citizens to pick up and save for the enemy. Consequently they were used either for bridges or burned. . .”

Murfreesboro, July 10, 1863: “. . . I am well situated as it regards a place to stay: I occupy a splendid room upstairs in a splendid vacant house with Colonel Utley, Major Smith and our Chaplain Pillsberry, 4 of us. The room is nicely papered with high walls and large windows. It is probably a secesh house that was vacated when our army arrived here. There is a bedstead in the room. It is about six feet long and about five feet wide. The posts are about five inches square and about seven feet high. The head board is about three feet wide. The rails are six or 7 inches wide with slats in it. As I am not well, I occupy that, not being very heavy there is no fear of my breaking it down, and as it is fair size I have plenty of room alone. . .”

Murfreesboro, July 14, 1863: “It is through the tender mercies and kind watchcare of Him who rules not only the destinies of nations but the destinies of individuals, that I am again permitted to write you a few lines. My declining health, and the flagging of the vital energies of my already feeble and emaciated frame, admonishes me of the frailty of mortality, the uncertainty of life, the certainty of an approaching dissolution, and the necessity of a preparation for the same. I have great reason to rejoice and be thankful in consequence of the condition in which I find myself this morning. My kidney difficulty has subsided at least temporarily, and my bowels have been more quiet for 24 hours past. Still I am in a feeble condition yet. My appetite is improving and I am in hopes that I shall soon begin to gain strength if my bowels keep regular and nothing else sets in to bring me down again. I have been very careful as to my diet, eating nothing of late except Maize meal or Farina and a little toast and the juice of dried blackberries or raspberries. I begin to want a chicken or something different from what I have had for some time, but such things are hard to get here. . . I have just learned that the Nashville train has not arrived today in proper time, that it has been thrown off the track. I fear that we will not get any mail again today. . .”

Murfreesboro, July 17, 1863: “. . . I would like some milk porridge properly made a portion of the time, and a chicken or something besides cooked starch. Still I get along very well with it. Yesterday between 70 and 80 of our men went outside of the pickets to pick blackberries, taking with them their guns. It is said that they got about 40 bushels of berries, and they are the most beautiful berries that you ever saw. They say that there are berries by the hundred bushels, and they are certainly a luxury for the soldiers and just what they need to preserve their healths. . . It is true that things are dear here, but I do not expect that we will get where things are very cheap anywhere in this section of country. A few days ago one of our

hospital attendants was over to the city to purchase a few vegetables etc. They then asked .50 cts. apiece for cabbage heads, .25 cts. apiece for cucumbers, and at the same sale for onions, beets, and other vegetables. Good butter is worth .50 cts. per lb., poor trash can be had for .40 cts. per lb. You can readily see that it costs an officer something to live in the army. Eggs, when you can get them, cost .40 cts. per doz., and principally guinea hens eggs at that. Milk is very scarce, when it can be had it is worth .10 cts. per qt., but it is a hard matter to get any in this vicinity at any price. . .”

Murfreesboro, July 29, 1863: “. . . One very important item on my part is, having the privilege of occupying this room. It is so pleasant to sit by this window and write, and as I come to a pause, look out at the window and see a splendid battery, fine guns, fine horses, and every few minutes a courier [sic] or some officers riding up or past the house. Also to see those beautiful trees, which make such a nice shade, and that splendid orchard where the garden was. But the fence is now gone and the garden has grown up to weeds and grass. . . I write so much to you that I may weary you in reading it, especially when there is nothing here that you are acquainted with that I can write about. If you were to come to Murfreesboro, you would find quite a village, which has formerly been inhabited by a wealthy population. It has been a very pleasant, old fashioned village or city, probably never has been incorporated as a city, however. In all probability a person who had lived here for several years and left the place three years ago and not visited since until now would not know the place at all or see the slightest resemblance if they were blindfolded and brought here without knowing where they were going to be placed. The surroundings must have changed so materially since the commencement of this war that its general appearance cannot have the least resemblance to its former appearance. For instance, nearly all of its former occupants have removed and left their dwellings, which are at present occupied by officers as headquarters of the different departments. All of the public buildings are used for hospitals, military prisons, store houses, etc. The former well cultivated fields have been used either for camping grounds or entrenchments, barricades or fortifications thrown up for the benefit and protection of our army. All of the fences for miles has been used as fuel for soldiers, and many buildings torn down and the lumber used for soldiers to make their tents comfortable, for floors, bunks, tables, etc. Much of the fine groves of timber which had been saved with great care for years, ever since the settlement of this country, has been felled for various reasons, some to use as fortifications, some to get it out of the way so that the enemy could be seen for considerable distance before they got to the fortifications, and again a portion has been felled so as to blockage and obstruct the way if the enemy should make an attack in that direction. You might travel [sic] over several miles of this location and not find a spot of ground where a tent could be set but what has been occupied by one, and perhaps by a dozen different tents on the same place at different times. In any place where I have been since I first came here, there can be seen not only signs of tents, but (also) bullets, old cans, bottles, horse and mule shoes, old pieces of iron of various kinds, sizes, shapes and descriptions; a brick oven here, a brick floor to a tent or for cooking purposes there. Trees all gnawed around by horses, staples drove into stumps to hitch mules or horses to, ditches dug to drain off the water in a wet time or when it rained etc etc. In other places stakes or crotches have been set, poles put across and bows put on them to form a shade for tents and for horses, acres of them together. Then visit the fortifications and see the immense amount of labor that has been performed in erecting those for the defence of our army, breast works and fortifications enough to enclose a field large enough perhaps for from 50,000 to 100,000 soldiers to encamp within their limits, at least enough for

100,000 soldiers to get inside and defend themselves against an attack of twice their number. Then look at those large siege guns planted at different locations in such a manner as to defend the position from an attack from any direction that the enemy chose to approach it. Notwithstanding, Rosencrans main army has moved to the advance at least a month ago. Those who were in the rear have followed up, and it is occupied by the Reserve Corps. There are a great many soldiers encamped in this vicinity at present, in so much that this location for miles looks like a large number of villages, or a scattering city of tents, in little huddles of a regt. or a brigade in a place. Again this place has become noted for a battlefield in this vicinity. You doubtless remember of the great battle that was fought by Rosencrans army on the last days of December last. . . I have been trying for several days to have the Colonel detail a squad of men to go out and pick a quantity of blackberries and squeeze the juice out of them, so that I could make a barrel or even a half barrel of blackberry wine or cordial. But for certain reasons not necessary to mention, I have not been able to succeed. It would be so nice for our sick men, and especially for the Diarrhoea and Dysentery cases. If I had the control of the Medical Department as I have had, I could get it done just as well as not. . .”

Murfreesboro, August 2, 1863: “. . . A large train of waggons are just coming in from the front, I presume. Yesterday I saw a large drove of beef cattle going south to the front for the supply of those on the borders. It takes a large amount of food to supply the army. You have not the slightest idea of the immense amount of food, clothing, medicines, etc that is required to sustain our army. And then the immense no. of teams, waggons, etc to convey it to them, then the guns, ammunition, etc, etc. I tell you that this war is an extensive affair, and no one who remains at home and is in no wise connected with it can have but a vague idea of its magnitude. In fact comparatively few in the field realize anything about its extent and the vast machinery it requires to run the whole affair. It not only requires men but there is some expense connected with the affair.”

Murfreesboro, August 9, 1863: “. . . It costs more for board here than it has in some places. Everything is dear here that a person eats, and they all ask all that they can get for everything. Some of the officers get boarded for \$3.50 and some for \$.00 dollars per week at the Commissaries. I think that about half of our officers board with the commissary. I am messing with the officers of Co. H. We buy what we want to eat and have a man cook it for us. I think that by managing properly and economically, we can get along a little less than 4 dollars a week. We cannot get any good butter this hot weather. About all that I eat is toast and mil porridge, when I can get it. Sometimes I cannot get bread fit to make toast of, and only occasionally get milk, it is so scarce. Ripe apples, cider and ripe peaches are being brought into camp. I saw some new cider yesterday, but I dare not drink any of it. I have seen a few beautiful ripe peaches, but I have bought one yet. I wish that I had a good cow here that would give a good mess of milk and a plenty of good light bread such as you make. I could get along for a month or two very well. Then when I get so that I could eat vegetables, if I could have access to a good garden, I could board myself very cheap. I would relish a fine lot of shelled beans and some of that nice sweet corn as soon as my stomach would bare them, but all of the corn that they get here is this large field corn, such as I never eat. And the most of the bread that we get is mor or less sour. The buiscuit that are made in camp are wet up with water, saleratus and vinegar and grease. Some of them are light, and some are about as solid as a white oak cheese. And by the bye, cheese sells at the sutlers for .50 cts. per lb., soft butter that has a plenty of sour buttermilk in it, and some of it has strong as four yoke of oxen sells from .40 to .50 cts. per lb. and other things in proportion. Chickens the size of a quail was .50

cts. apiece the last that we bought. In fact I do not believe that the chickens that we bought would weigh as much as a good sized quail. If I had forty acres of land here and could have it protected and properly tended, I could raise enough off from it in one year, at the present prices of vegetable, to make as much as we with our little family would ever need. . .”

Murfreesboro, August 23, 1863: “This is Sunday morning. I have been washed all over as nice as you would wash a little child, wiped dry, then rubbed with whiskey all over. After putting on the whiskey (which was all put on the outside instead of the inside), I was rubbed with a persons hand until I was thoroughly dry again. I then put on a boiled shirt, a pair of brushed pants and blacked shoes, my summer vest and a starched cholar, and now I am seated by my table scrabbling off a few lines for you. I hear the church bell ringing. I am some inclined to go and ehar a secesh sermon, but I guess that I might about as well busy myself writing to you as I do not feel much like walking that distance. . . I do not anticipate an attack here of any small force. It would be the height of folly for Forrest or any other general to attack Murfreesboro at present with a samll force, it is too well fortified. We have scouts out today scouring the country to ascertain whether there are any Secesh in this section or not, if they are any where near here we shall find it out before a great while. I do not think it possible that a heavy force can come in here at present without our being notified of it. One thing certain, there is no necessity of it, and if it is allowed, it will be culpable neglect of our Commanders. We can fight 10,000 or 15,000 men with the forces that we have here if we get into the fortifications in a proper shape. . . Yonder comes a couple of colored ladies dressed in the height of style with a nice white dress on with black silk gloves, etc. The other has a black silk skirt and a white waist. The skirt appears to be of the nicest material, flounced three quarters of the length of it. . .”

Murfreesboro, August 25, 1863: “. . . Yesterday in the afternoon our cavalry scouts had quite a little skirmish with the rebel cavalry scouts out a few miles on the Harden Pike. [Note: This may be in the area of Manson Pike or Wilkinson Pike as it was known at that time.] We have no particulars as to the No. of killed or wounded. There are rebel scouts not far off in nearly every direction seen occasionally. It is supposed that there are a heavier force in the rear of them, but we do not know how many or where they are yet, if they are there at all. There is a rumor that Forrest and Wheeler are expected to make a raid in this direction with their cavalry and mounted infantry. We anticipate that their design is to make a strike on the rail road somewhere between here and Nashville, perhaps they may try to destroy the rail road bridge across Stone River a short distance from here, or attack this place, or it may be they design to attack Columbia. If they make an attack on the rail road and destroy any considerable amount of it and succeed in capturing a train or two, it will be quite an item just at this time, and very much to our disadvantage as we are short of means of conveyance now, or at least the transportation is at least limited enough. Anything that lessens the means of conveyance from Nashville to the front would be of serious effect to our forces in the present advance. But if Forrest and Wheeler gets around here they may get in the same fix that Morgan did when he went across the Ohio River. They may not get out as easy as they came in. I hope that will be the case if they try it. . .”

Murfreesboro, August 28, 1863: “. . . As you are doubtless aware Lawrence, Kansas has been sacked and burned by Genl Quantrells Guerilla Band. I believe that the whole village has been burned except two or three buildings. Rebels continue to come in from Forrests and Braggs armies, deserting their ranks, come into our lines, take the oath of Allegiance. Some join our army and others return to their homes. They say that the Rebellion is played out, that ll of the Tennesseans and

Alabamians will desert and take the oath and return home as fast as our army advances, so that they can be protected. It is nothing uncommon for from 50 to two or three hundred to be conveyed north on this road to Nashville to take the oath or those who have been captured to be exchanged. There is an immense amount of business done on this rail road. . .”

Murfreesboro, Sept. 1, 1863: “. . . It is now 10 A.M. I just heard the clock strike up on the Court House. All other time about this post is regulated by that. Our regiment are coming in from picket a few at a time, stringing along. They went out yesterday. All go once in 4 days who are able to do duty, except a few for camp guard etc. The bank of the 33 Indiana are having a great time playing. I think they have been playing for at least an hour. They have a splendid band. A good band is a nice accompaniment to a regt. It serves to cheer up a person who gets disponding, down hearted or discouraged. . .”

Murfreesboro, Sept. 3, 1863: “. . . Night before last 4 of our cavalry pickets were captured, one sergeant and 3 privates. They belong to the 4th Iowa Cavalry. I learned today that two of them had been found hung to a tree last evening. Our scouts brought in five prisoners and nine horses. There is some talk taht those prisoners may be hung for our pickets that were captured, and at least two of them are reported hung and probably the other two are also. I understand that our cavalry were sent out today with instructions not to bring in any prisoners, but I guess that is a mistake. I hardly think that our officers have issued any such orders yet. . . Fruit is plenty here, apples, peaches and plums ar brought in, and cider. I have not drank a glass of cider since I have been here, but I eat about a dozen nice blue plums yesterday. They did not appear to hurt me any and I eat a good nice apple occasionally, but the peaches that I have seen here are not such as I saw in Cincinnati last September. I have seen a few that would do to eat if a person had a good stomach, but I have not see any of the best quality of peaches.”

Murfreesboro, Sept. 5, 1863: “. . . Those cavalry pickets that were captured a few nights ago that I wrote you about that were supposed to be hung. I am informed that they were not hung, that they came in that night. They were probably captured for the purpose of getting their horses and equipage in as much as they wee afterwards released and allowed to

return to camp. . . Tennesseans are flocking in daily in droves of 30 and 50 from the mountains and enrolling themselves in our army. Yesterday eighty five came into Stevenson, and the day before one hundred and fifty. Every man has his own horse, bridle and saddle, and only needs a musket. They all want to join immediately, and demand mustering into service at once. The oft-heard cry of “Nigger” they heed not, but say with one voice, if the nigger is in the way get rid of him at once, and save the Union. . . In todays paper we notice that Jeff Davis calls for the arming and equipping of 400,000 negroes to fight for what, if the poor negro only knew for what. I think that the fighting would all be on the wrong side to suit Jeff after he got them armed. It is stated and demonstrated that the negroes make the best of soldiers, but the question naturally arises, will they make good soldiers to fight against their own freedom. Can Jeff Davis and his minions make them believe at this stage of the game that it is for their interest to fight for the Southern Confederacy. It is true that some of them may fight on the start, but once captured and enlightened they will then to a man fight for the U. S. Government, and I am very much mistaken if after they are once armed and in the field if they do not many of them desert at the earliest opportunity and come over to our side, regt. at a time en masse. That is one of the questions to be solved, whether the slave will fight and make a good soldier for his master, even if he is promised his liberty by so doing. Are they willing to fight for the liberty of their masters, and for the enslavement of their own posterity, even if they can be freed themselves. Those questions yet to be solved. I am of the opinion, and I am not afraid to lit it be known before the question is tested, that the negroes are not going to do very good fighting for the Southern Confederacy. It is probable that some of them will fight if there are 400,000 of them armed and equipped and officered by the Southern Slave Drivers, but that is not the question. The question is are they going to make soldiers that the Souther Confederacy an rely on, and are they going to fight willingly and earnestly for the Southern Confederacy, and do as well as our negro regts. Do for us, that is the question to be settled.”

Note: According to the regular muster book of the Wisconsin 22 Regiment of Infantry, Jerome Burbank resigned for disability, and the resignation was accepted by Special Order No. 239, on September 7, 1863.

SOME RUTHERFORD CO. HOUSES DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Information obtained from 2nd Edition of “Hearthstones.”

Farmington - located at 3600 Manchester Pike, was occupied by the wives of Union General William S. Rosecrans and Confederate General Braxton Bragg, even occupying the same room in the house within a few days of each other. The Civil War affect the lifestyle of James Franklin Henderson and his family. Following the Battle of Stones River, wounded soldiers were brought to the house for treatment and, over the course of the war, a number of skirmishes took place around the farm. The history of Farmington predates the Civil War by over four decades. About 1816 Logan and Margaret Henderson built the original log house along an ancient Indian path which was traced first by the Manchester Pike and much later by US Highway 41.

King House - Old Jefferson Pike. During the Civil War when the house was owned by Joseph Johns, it was used as a Confederate hospital and headquarters. Because of its location near the Battle of Stones River, many soldiers were treated in the house and on the grounds. Johns later ran into trouble after the war when a freed man was shot on his farm and he had to flee Tennessee to Texas His home was bought by Ben S. King and it has remained in the King Family since that time.

Riverside - West Jefferson Pike. Built by Beverly Randolph who came to Rutherford Co. in 1816 and settled at Walter Hill. His son, Beverly

Randolph, Jr., was educated at Cumberland University. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the 45th Tennessee Infantry. Fighting at the Battle of Stones River, not far from his home, he was captured. Sixteen months later he was released from the Federal prison at Camp Morton, Indiana.

Springfield - Manson Pike. It has been referred to as “the biggest house in Rutherford County” in the early 1800s and is among the oldest documented brick houses in the county. The build of Springfield was General John Smith, of Goochland Co., Virginia, who purchased 640 acres in 1805. During the Civil War, Federal troops were quartered on the west side of the house while the family concealed a wounded Confederate soldier on the east side.

The Corners - Readyville - Charles Ready, for whom Readyville is named, moved to the area in 1802. However, the house was not built until some time later, perhaps around 1829. As early as 1812, Ready was also operating a grist mill on the Eat Fork of the Stones River. That mill was burned during the Civil War and the existing Readyville Mill was built in the late 1860s. Readyville Mill is the only remaining 19th century grist mill in the county. when Charles Ready died in 1859, one of his six daughters, Jane, and her husband Peter Talley bought the house. Both Confederate and Union officers and soldiers visited the house and camped on the grounds during the years of the Civil War. Before his successful raid on

Murfreesboro in 1862, Nathan Bedford Forrest sent word to the Talleys inquiring if he and his troops might have supper at their home. They were obliged. In 1863 Col. H. B. Hazen made the house his headquarters after the Battle of Stones River. General John Hunt Morgan, who married his granddaughter, Martha Ready, was also a frequent visitor at the Corners. Coming from Kentucky with his troops, the "rebel raider" was described by John Spence as a "great annoyance to the Federals," destroying bridges and railroads.

Rucker-Betty-LaRoche House - known as "Maple Shade," it was built in 1832 on the East Fork of the Stones River close to a crossing that later became known as Betty's Ford by Benjamin Rucker, a close friend of Charles Ready. Benjamin Rucker, son of James Rucker, moved from Virginia with his family to the area in 1795. James Rucker owned considerable acreage between what is now Walter Hill and Murfreesboro encompassing the site of the Alvin C. York V. A. Hospital and running eastward toward Lascassas. The Ruckers were friends of Andrew Jackson and often visited the Hermitage, where Benjamin's half-sister, Betsy, lived with her husband, Sam Donelson, a nephew of Rachel Donelson Jackson. Prior to the Civil War, Rucker was an extremely wealthy planter raising sheep, swine, and horses, and grains and owning an estimated 200 slaves. But the Civil War depleted the fortune of Benjamin Rucker. An affidavit signed by Alfonzo Rucker, a former slave, in 1911 stated that the Union Army camped on the property for at least six weeks, burning the rail fences and taking all the livestock.

Elmwood, also known as "Rose Hill" - just north of Stones River National Battlefield on the Old Nashville Highway, Elmwood has been in the Hord family since 1842 when Thomas Hord came from Hawkins Co. to Middle Tennessee. In 1862 Confederates built a fort across the creek on the old Anderson farm. The Union army built a fort on the railroad behind his house. The farm suffered severely during the Civil War. The Union soldiers tore down his buildings and fences, took his cattle, horses, mules and hay. They took his slaves and forced them into labor for their army. The house was also struck by cannon fire. After 1865 Thomas Hord, an attorney, petitioned the government asking for \$60,000 in damages. He had provided slaves to work on the stockage forts in Murfreesboro and hundreds of bushels of corn, and oats, along with mules, cattle, horses, and hogs. When between 500 and 600 wounded soldiers were brought to the house during and following the battle, the family was relegated, with some of their furniture and clothing, to a small room below the stairs. Mrs. Hord, in the latter stages of pregnancy, tended the hurt and dying men. Thomas Hord died in 1865, leaving the war-ravaged land and home to his son, Thomas Epps Hord and his wife Louise Sikes. They and their three children managed to retain the house and land through Reconstruction and make it once more a profitable farm and livable house. The family finally received a part of its claim for damages in 1911.

Clark House - 320 East Main Street, was one of only four or five houses standing on the unpaved roadway in the 1850s. It was built by Virginia planter, John Newton Clark. Like most of their neighbors, the clarks did not escape personal losses during the Civil War. Their 19-year-old son, James, was killed at the Battle of Shiloh. Daughter Mary nursed the wounded from both sides that were brought to their home.

Arnold-Harrell House - the two-story brick dwelling, also known as "Daffodil Hill," was on the 435 acres farm of Edwin Arnold on the Woodbury Pike (now East Main Street). Arnold had lived in Rutherford Co. since 1823 when, at the age of five, he moved with his family from his native Mecklenburg Co., Virginia. In 1841 he married Harriet McLanahan and they had two daughters, Mary Dean and Josephine. Arnold served as a captain in Nathan Bedford Forrest's 23rd Tenn. Infantry. Because of his home's prominent location, it was a theater of constant activity during the

war years. As Mary Dean Arnold watched the action from an open doorway one day, she was fired upon and wounded by a Union soldier. The house and farm suffered damage from constant visitation by soldiers. By the time the war ended, the farm was stripped of trees and fences, barns, smokehouse, cribs, granary, and stables stood empty. Because of the lengthy period of occupation by Union armies, Murfreesboro was in need of rebuilding after the years of war and Edwin Arnold recognized the opportunity. Arnold was a building contractor and constructed many of the town's brick buildings both before and after the war.

Oaklands or Oak Manor - built by Dr. James Maney, is now a living history museum. The Oak Manor plantation originally covered 1500 acres. It is most famous as being the site of part of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's raid on Murfreesboro in July 1862. At the time Oaklands was being occupied by Union troops under the command of Col. William Duffield of the 9th Michigan, who were encamped on the front law of the home. The Confederates rode the 18 miles from Woodbury to Murfreesboro, arriving at the outskirts of town at about 4:30 a.m. Using deception, Forrest's vanguard took out the 15 Union pickets without a shot being fired by pretending to be part of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry arriving for duty. After a brief skirmish, Forrest's troops surrounded the Union soldiers and took them prisoner with drawn pistols. Meanwhile, Morrison's battalion, in Forrest's direct command, charged downtown where they discovered the jail on fire where a number of area men were being held. Several of them had been condemned to hang on the 13th, including a Baptist minister and four of his neighbors and Confederate Capt. William Richardson, who penned an account of the raid. Flames were high when Rebel troopers forced open the jail door and dragged the prisoners out. Forrest personally checked their condition. Richardson wrote he would "never forget the appearance of General Forrest on that occasion; his eyes were flashing as if on fire, his face deeply flushed, and he seemed in a condition of great excitement." While the Confederates went door to door downtown looking for Federal officers, the remaining provost officers took refuge on the second floor of the Courthouse, which was very easily defended. From their perch, the Union troops were able to pepper any Rebel within range. In response, Forrest ordered his troops to assault the courthouse from all four sides, batter down the doors and take the garrison. After two or three hours fight, he ordered the courthouse set on fire. The Union troops quickly surrendered. Brig. Gen. T.T. Crittenden was captured along with his staff. Local legend says Crittenden was discovered hiding under a bed.

Baskett House or Woman's Club - The house at the corner of East College and North Academy streets was built in 1856 by Dr. William T. Baskett. According to family legend, James Crichlow sold pies made in the kitchen of this house to Union troops camped in Murfreesboro during the Civil War. James was the son of Dr. Baskett's second wife, Helen M. Crichlow.

Grant-Sugg House - located in the Christiana community. James H. Grant, a native of Maine, was the civil engineer who drew the specifications and supervised the building of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. He bought property in Rutherford County in 1853, near the railroad, in a little community he named Christiana. In 1857, Grant married Elizabeth Sherbrook of Syracuse, New York, who had come south to teach French at Soule College in Murfreesboro. Though the couple from the north remained Unionists during the Civil War and were protected by Federal soldiers during local battles and maneuvers, the Grants also provided for hungry and wounded Confederate soldiers who came to their house.

Information obtained from "Bicentennial Tour of Homes" by APTA

Edwards/Brothers House - built on a tract of land owned by Thomas Edwards in Old Fosterville probably in the late 1830s. The railroad came to New Fosterville in 1851. Edwards bought land prior to its arrival and

moved the two story house from old Fosterville to New Fosterville in 1850 with oxen and rails. He had to traverse a creek and hill to move it. Edwards' sons fought for the Confederacy during the Civil War. The union stole much of his cattle and took many goods during the war. General Rosecrans slept in the house. Years later, a false wall was found which concealed a sword and a pistol.

Harris/Morgan House - 12757 Harrison-Campground Road - was built in 1812 by Simpson Harris. During the Civil War many Southern Cavalymen camped across from the house on their old homestead. With all the different troops camped around about and all the skirmishes fought nearby, it is truly amazing this home has survived. The present owner is the great-great-grandson of Simpson Harris.

Garner-Earp-Hogshead House - 1412 Miller Road. The Garner family built this home on land received from a Revolutionary War grant. This beautiful log structure played a role in the Battle of Hoover's Gap.

Jenkins House - 1556 Gresham Lane [no longer standing]. Hiram Jenkins built a log home on part of the land his grandfather, James Jenkins, received for his service in the Revolutionary War. The house was fortunate to have survived since it was in the midst of fighting during the Battle of Stones River during the Civil War.

Bass-Manson-Batey House - 2537 Blackman Road. John James Bass, Sr. and wife, Temperance Jordan, built this house around 1807 on a 1200 acre tract of land that was part of the Armstrong grant of 7,200 acres. Dr. James F. Manson and wife, Ann Crockett Manson owned the home until 1888. Dr. Manson practiced medicine in this house. The house had been used as a hospital during the Civil War. Manson Pike is named in his honor. A company of Union soldiers came by the house and were ready to burn it, even though Mrs. Manson lay sick inside at the time. Dr. Manson gave the Masonic distress signal and the Federal saluted, halted his advance and Marched away.

"Boxwood" - 2555 Salem Pike. This house was built by Thomas Turner in the 1840s. Turner then planted the first boxwood bushes ever planted in the county on each side of the walkway leading to the front door. Federal troops surrounded the house during the Civil War. Mrs. Turner played the piano to entertain the enemy. Although soothing to the troops, they still made more than one attempt to burn the house.

Castlewood - Lebanon Highway (no longer standing). It was designed by its builder, Marmion Spence, who took his inspiration from stories by Sir Walter Scott. The turreted house was invaded by both Federal and Confederate soldiers who were wounded in fighting around the house.

Dromgoole House - 420 N. Spring St. (no longer standing). Mr. J. E. Dromgoole was mayor of Murfreesboro during the Civil War.

Jordan/Scott House - 547 East Lytle St. (no longer standing). Mrs. Mildred Hopson Williams (widow) built this two-story house in 1857. She married E. L. Jordan, Sr. in 1859 and they lived in the house until the Civil War. The house was used as a hospital for wounded soldiers and sick townspeople. Federal officers used this home as headquarters for the federal Army. The Jordan family returned to their home after the war.

Ledbetter House - Salem Road. (no longer standing). It was built in 1828. Captain William Ledbetter of the Tennessee Regt., Company I, came home during the Civil War to find his home confiscated. The house was soon sold to settle family debts to a Union sympathizer of the name David Spenc who had prospered during the war.

"Oakland Farm" - Ramsey Snell House - Manchester Pike. (no longer standing). It was built in the late 1830s by William R. Snell and a slave named "Gabe." During the Civil War the house was hit several times by mini-balls during a skirmish in the front yard where Union soldiers were camped.

Louisa Developmental Center (Norfleet/Ewing House) - Corner of Highland and Greenland. (no longer standing). Built by Dr. Ford Norfleet in 1856, but never lived in it. This house served as a common campground for Federal and Confederate soldiers during the war. General Bragg's medical quarters were located in a house back of this place.

Faircloth - East Lytle Street. (no longer standing). It was once the home of Confederate Captain Richard Beard. Beard fought at Seven Pines and in northwestern Virginia as part of the 7th Tennessee Regt. Beard was wounded seriously and promoted to lieutenant (and later Captain) in the 5th Inf. Regt. while he was healing. Beard fought with the regiment at Perryville, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga. Bear and his company were captured at Atlanta and sent to Johnson's Island prison for the rest of the Civil War. The home also saw the ravages of the Civil War as a hospital. Capt. Beard's granddaughter, Jean Marie Faircloth, married General Douglas MacArthur.

Pennington/MacFarland House - River Road, Lascassas. (no longer standing). The house was built in the early 1800s by the Penningtons, out of large hewn cedar logs. The house overlooked the river and sat near the winding stagecoach road where it served as an inn or rest stop. the house was used as a field hospital during the Civil War. Later on a country store operated out of the house.

Monument - BPOE

by Greg Tucker, Rutherford County Historian

The Murfreesboro lodge of the Brotherhood and Protective Order of Elks was chartered in 1906 and had for its first headquarters the former residence which was later used by the Woodfin & Moore Mortuary and is today a restaurant at 114 East College Street. In 1914 the Elks built their new clubhouse at 107 North Spring Street. In the wall of this new structure the Elks placed a marble tablet measuring about 3' wide by 6' tall. On this they engraved the name and date of death for each of the deceased lodge members.

The local Elks surrendered their charter in 1938, and in the 1960's the old Elks lodge was demolished. The marble tablet, however, was carefully salvaged, perhaps sold, and preserved. Recently, the current owners of Celtic Marble & Granite, 115 North Walnut Street, Murfreesboro, found the tablet buried behind an old inventory of stone left behind by a previous owner. The stone tablet is intact and names and dates from the 1900's to the 1930's are quite legible.

Chris and Belinda Fretwell, the stone firm owners since 2006, have

agreed to give the marble tablet to the Rutherford County Historical Society for display and preservation. When weather and time permit, the Fretwells will deliver the marble tablet to the Society headquarters at 717 North Academy.

The Rutherford Hi-News

by Greg Tucker, Rutherford Count Historian

Although its origins and fate are unclear, October 1939 marked publication of the first edition of the "Rutherford Hi-News," a journalistic venture apparently published jointly by eight Rutherford County high schools.

An unattributed front page editorial proclaimed: "The publishers of this paper are the five thousand students of the eight consolidated high schools of Rutherford County...probable readers already numbered more than three thousand...3200 copies printed for the first distribution. The educators who conceived the idea from which this publication developed believe that it will answer wide-felt needs of both its student publishers and its advertisers. For the advertiser it offers a medium with the largest

circulation in the county and twenty-five percent larger rural coverage than any other medium."

Each of the eight schools had a separate page in the newspaper with Eagleville on page one. Claiming antebellum origins for Eagleville education, the paper discusses plans for a new school cafeteria, and notes the role of music, as taught by Ethel Elmore, in the school curriculum. A column of alumni news notes that Mildred Floyd is an Eagleville telephone operator and Robbye Ralston is clerking at Elrod's French Shoppe in Murfreesboro.

The Smyrna page is edited by William and Evalie Ridley. New football coach Lonnie Hudson is welcomed and the departing coach Bob Warden is credited with the first season loss at Chapel Hill (26-6). William Ridley is cited as the outstanding player of the game.

The Rockvale page notes introduction of a new course in "home mechanics" taught by Robert Taylor with 15 boys enrolled. The August honor roll included seniors Janet Bellefante, Nellie Dean Reid, Eris Reid and Audrey Brannon.

The "Buchanan Beacon" page announces the start of a cafeteria with volunteer staffing. A variety of plate lunches will sell for 5, 10 and 15 cents; a bowl of soup or a sandwich will be two cents; drinks will cost a penny a glass.

A Kittrell editorial on the war in Europe concludes that "War is a severe school with a tombstone for a diploma!" Clarence Chestnutt reports on a class visit to the county jail where students observed that the

"negroes' quarters" were "not as clean as the other quarters." Another article is headlined: "Our New Gym Is On Its Way, We Hope."

The Christiana page is edited by Billy Lynch and Myers Parsons, Ruth Mitchell, Homer Powell and Mary Ann O'Brien are among the contributors. A school history written by Jo Lennon identifies a retired judge from Salt Lake City as one of the school's first teachers.

Much of the Walter Hill page reports opinions on the war in Europe as expressed in a school forum, a student survey, and in student poetry. Also noted is a PTA-sponsored play entitled "Comic Cartoons." Mutt and Jeff are played by Bob Lowe and Howard Barrett; Bill Allen and Ed Rion are Amos and Andy; Agnes Duffy is Blondie; Ash Short plays Popeye; J. B. and Reeves Barrett are the Lone Ranger and Tonto; and Lord Plushbottom is Edwin Percy.

The Lascassas Leaf, edited by Alma Travis, reports that 1939 graduate Melvin Vaught is "at home learning the duties of a farmer," and classmate John Nathan Herrod is the new miller at Brown's Mill. A history column tells of bones and gold in Herrn's Cave, the Pept Barlow Store and W. C. Martin's cotton gin.

Major advertisers in this first edition were Overall Bros. (coal stokers), Toggery Cleaners, Becton & Westbrooks (grocers), the Co-op Creamery, Robertson's (shoes), Chas. L. Briley (plumbing, heating and electrical), Sally Ann Bread and Courier Printing.

The only known copy of the Rutherford Hi-News is owned by Matthew Smitty of Eagleville.

MURFREESBORO IN FLAMES

Republican Banner, Feb. 2, 1875

[from "The Nashville Retrospect, February 2014]

Three more fires in Murfreesboro! We regret to chronicle so great a disaster to our sister city, which had already yielded itself up, to too great an extent, as a prey to the destructive element. It was only a year or so ago that all but four buildings on the eastern side of the Public Square were licked up in one single night. Two houses were burned on the southern side, leaving a great gap to disfigure that row of buildings. And now the buildings representing almost the entire northern side have been suddenly swept away. Then, besides, a mammoth packing establishment has been laid in ruins. It would seem that the old adage that "misfortunes do not come singly," has here certainly been verified.

About 7 o'clock Saturday morning the pork-packing establishment of McGaughey & Co., together with \$25,000 worth of bacon and lard, were totally destroyed by fire. The total loss sustained was \$30,000; insurance \$20,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Early Sunday morning the jewelry store at A. O. H. P. Sehon was discovered in flames. It was supposed to have been robbed then set on fire. Everything was destroyed. Insurance \$2,000. From it the post-office caught fire, and was entirely consumed. The fixtures and letters, with all the books, papers, etc. were saved. The vacant house, lately Osborne's confectionery, was entirely consumed. Next, Wendell's drug store, then Roulet's book store and Osborne's book store, together with the News office, were consumed, some goods and printing materials being saved, but in a damaged condition. W. C. Eagleton & Bros.'s dry goods store was badly damaged; stock all in the street. Also Mrs. January's millinery establishment, with Giles' photograph gallery, were both badly injured by water, and the goods were also damaged by removal.

Capt. Stockell was telegraphed for an engine, but on its reaching Lavergne a counter dispatch was received, saying they had the fire under control, and its services would not therefore be required. So it was returned.

At 10 O'clock Sunday night fire was discovered issuing from the

storehouse of Eagleton & Brother. Hence it spread to Rankin's clothing store and on to Reed's hardware and Nelson's drug stores. Stocks were badly damaged. They were partly insured.

The total number of buildings destroyed was eleven. Three others were badly damaged. Eight of the buildings laid in ashes belonged to E. L. Jordan & Sons. They were insured for about \$33,000.

The total estimated loss is \$125,000; insurance \$75,000.

The Public Square Sunday morning represented a scene of great confusion. Goods of every description lay scattered in every direction, and were so mixed, one with the other, that it was a difficult matter to decide as to their ownership.

The citizens, with buckets of water, did everything in their power to arrest the progress of the respective fires, but their efforts proved futile. At no time in the history of Murfreesboro was the need of a fire engine more greatly felt. There were, upon the square, two large cisterns full of water, which could have thus been much better utilized than through the use of buckets.

The court-house was at one time threatened with destruction.

The burning debris ignited the building adjoining it Sunday night, and that was the occasion of the destruction of the additional buildings. All the buildings, save two or three, were two-story brick houses.

Since writing the above, we have received the following from our correspondent at Murfreesboro:

Mayor Murphy and many others deserve great credit for their zeal and personal efforts. Jas. Hill was very severely burned on Sunday morning, and Jno. Jackson had a leg broken by a falling wall, Monday morning.

The following is an attempt to identify the names mentioned in this article:

1. "McGaughey & Co." - 1870 census, Murfreesboro: John L. McGaughey, 28, furniture dealer; Abbie McGaughey, 27; Mary McGaughey, 2.
2. "jewelry store of A. O. H. P. Sehon" - 1870 census, Murfreesboro: Ash P. Sehorn, 50, jeweler; Catherine N. Sehorn, 43 born SC; and 4 children.
3. "Osborne's confectionery" - "History of Murfreesboro" by C. C.

Henderson: p. 140 - Bakers and confectioners: H. Raymond, G. S. McFadden and Harvey Osborn.

4. "Wendell's drug store" - 1870 census, Murfreesboro: D. D. Wendel, 54 book keeper; Sarah J. Wendel, 53; William Wendel, 24 druggist.

5. "Roulet's book store" - 1870 census, Murfreesboro: William Roulet, 30 jeweler, from Switzerland; Mary Roulet, 28.

6. "Osborne's book store" - 1870 census, Murfreesboro: James R. Osborne, 28, book merchant; Lucy Osborne, 21; Lilly Osborne, 1; Harry or Harvy Osborne, 18 clerk in store; 2 domestic servants.

7. "W. C. Eagleton & Bros.'s dry goods store" - William C. Eagleton. "History of Murfreesboro" by C. C. Henderson: p. 140 - Dry goods: Eagleton and Byrn

8. "Mrs. January's millinery establishment" - 1880 census, Murfreesboro: R. W. January, 56, tinner; M. A. January, 52, millinery; Hatton January, 14

school boy. Rutherford Co. marriage records: Robert W. January married Martha A. Watts on August 24, 1845.

9. "Giles' photograph gallery" -

10. "Rankin's clothing store" -

11. "Reed's hardware" - probably M. W. Reed

12. "Nelson's drug store" - "History of Murfreesboro" by C. C. Henderson: p. 141 - Dr. Joseph Nelson, druggist. 1870 census, Murfreesboro: Joseph B. Nelson, 67 druggist; Mary Nelson, 58; Joseph Nelson, 26 clerk in drug store; Henry Nelson, 23 clerk in drug store; and other children

13. "E. L. Jordan & Sons" - 1870 census, Murfreesboro: Edward Leland Jordan, 53 president of national bank; Mildred Jordan, 46; [sons listed with occupations, but census too faint to read]

14. "Mayor Murphy" - "History of Murfreesboro" by C. C. Henderson: p. 142 - Dr. James B. Murfree, mayor 1874-75.

1870 IN MURFREESBORO, AFTER THE WAR

from "Annals of Rutherford County" by John C. Spence

Methodist Church Having been occupied as hospital, is now newly fitted up. A general coat of paint, looking cheerful and gay as in former times. The Revd. Felix R. Hill in charge.

Presbyterian Church A new brick building erected since the war. This church having an elegant and imposing appearance. Conveniently located. The Rev. Jno. W. Neal, pastor.

Cumberland P[resbyterian] Church This church building having been finished since the war. The house used during the war as a hospital and barrack for soldiers part of the time. Revd. Wm. Chadie, pastor.

Missionary Baptist Church A new elegant house of worship, lately erected, on Main Street, east, giving an imposing appearance. Neatly finished in all its parts with a capacity of accommodating a large congregation. Rev. A. VanHoose, pastor.

Primitive Baptist This denomination have a house of worship in town, a good brick building with good accommodation, meeting usually small. Elder R. W. Fain, in charge.

Campbellite or Christian Church An elegant church building on Main Street, having a capacity seating a large number of persons. This church building was more fortunate than the other churches of this place. It was used a place of preaching during the war, consequently suffered little by damage. Rev. L. L. T. Hollans, teacher.

Episcopal Church This body having no place of worship. They usually holding their meetings in the Court House. The meetings periodical, presided over by Bishop Henry Judd. The gatherings generally small, membership no exceeding ten members.

Jewish Synagogue This place of meeting, the second story of a store room, south side of the public square. E. Rosenfeld often performing the duties of "Rabbi" in the absence of a regular.

North M. E., Church, colored A large fram building, situate on College street, with large accommodation. W. S. Butler colored, preacher in charge

Missionary Baptis, colored This denomination holding their meetings in the old brick church formerly (white). It is of good size. Will accommodate a great number which there are usually a full attendance. Elder Boney Frierson, preacher in charge.

African Methodist, colored Occupying a small house near the old Cotton Factory. The congregation of this church small. Henry Bryant, preacher.

Old Baptist, colored This church, an old frame house on the branch street leading to the Depot. Established by Robt. Bond colored (Mount Zion), name of the church.

Union University This College having been greatly damaged during the war. First used as a hospital, then a camping place for soldiers, after, the Negroes taking quarters there. While in their occupation the wood work of

windows and doors was near destroyed, making the building look like a deserted waste place. Since then, the Trustees have been struggling to regain the former standing. The College opened under management of Professors G. W. Jarman, Thos. Eaton and E. E. Cox, with about one hundred and fifteen students.

Soule Female College The Soule College, like the other, having been used for a hospital during the war, but more fortunate. The damage sustained while in that capacity was more easily repaired by soap, water and paint. It was made to appear as in other days. . . managed by Pres. D. D. Modoc, who is sole proprietor of the same.

Old County Female Academy Under charge of Miss Hellen McElvane, a private school of about twenty five little boys and girls. This house also used as a hospital.

Female Institute This institution sharing the same fate as the others it too having gone through a course of hospital use and of necessity taking its share of abuse. But it has gone on to improvement, so much, it is now making a better appearance than in former days. Pres. Scoby, with untiring energy. . . making things move in the right direction.

Old Bradley Academy A sad monument of the ravages of war, forsaken, door and windowless, so badly crippled, came near going under. Little wood work left, save the roof, but there is hope of better days for it yet.

Private School By Miss Mary Jones on Lytle street east. Miss J. is managing a school, about twenty five scholars.

Legal Profession Charles Ready, H. P. Keeble, Jas. P. Palmer, J. L. Cannon, B. L. Ridley, G. S. Ridley, E. H. Ewing, E. D. Hancock, B. F. Lillard, Richd Beard, F. R. Burrus, Jno. E. Dromgool, James M. Avent, Jno. W. Burton, T. B. Darrah, Jas. D. Richardson, Jno W. Childress Jr., James A. Leiper.

Medical Profession Geo. D. Crosthwait, Jno. Patterson, Jas. E. Wendel, M. Ransom, Rob. S. Wendel, H. H. Clayton, J. B. Murfree, W. G. Cook, L. M. Knight, M. D. Robinson, M. Whitson, W. H. Lytle

Dentist Profession Alexander Hartman, S. H. Beard.

Ministers Green T. Henderson, J. C. Putman, A. VanHoose, Jno. F. Hews, Jno. W. Neal, I. L. T. Hollins, Felix R. Hill, M. Chadie, Ried W. Fain.

Names and Business City Hotel - SW corner Public square, Jno. A. Crocket catering to his numerous friends and customers. Planters Hotel - SE corner public square, M. A. Rapps proprietor, in connection, keeping a saloon. A.O.H.P. Sehorn, east door from City Hotel, watches and jewelry. Rosenthal and Brother, in Hotel building, dry goods and clothing. A. Landsberger, south side public square, dry goods and clothing. H. S. Pugh, south side, groceries. Mrs. S. Thompson, as the spence house, boarding house. John Kelly, south side, saddlery & harness. H. Raymond, next door, bakery & toys. Louis Burgsdorf, next, grocery and saloon. L. Levy, next, dry goods and clothing. Sam Landsberger, next, dry goods and

clothing. Dan Kelly, next, stoves and tin shop. Lang & Crichlow, SE corner, groceries & produce. John McDermott, east side, drugs and medicines. T. C. Goodrich, east side, general stock dry goods. Isaac Backarae, dry goods and clothing. James S. McFaden, grocery and produce. I.J.C. Haynes, east side, groceries and shoes, leather. M.W. Reed, corner East Main St., hardware & Queensware. Mrs. McDoogal, millinery and dress making. Joseph F. Duffer, east, old Bank, merchant tailor. Joseph Judd, upstairs, same house, Dagarrian Gallery. Miss Mary Mygant, east side, dress making. E. Rosenfeld, next, dry goods, clothing. Henry Elliott, old blue house, groceries. Saml. S. McFadden, north side, confectionary & bakery. Washington & Smith, dry goods & shoes. Jesse Allen, north side, dry goods. Joseph W. Nelson, north, drugs medicine & dye stuff. Miles and McKinley, dry goods & clothing. Rice and Wright, general dry goods. Wm. C. Eagleton & Brother, dry goods. James R. Osborn, north side, book and stationary. William Roulet, next, watches, jewelry & pianos. William Wendel, drugs and medicines. Harvy Osborn, north side, fruits & confectionary. George Ingledow, Lebanon St., dollar store varieties. George Booker, postmaster. Mrs. R. W. January, Leb St., dress & millinery, corner College. James Tompkins Jr., Leb St., groceries. Street Andrews & Co., Hardware & cutlery. First National, Jno W. Childress pr., J. B. Collier, cashr. Thos. M. Ewbanks, NW corner, stove and tin shop. Collier & Ellington, NW corner, Jones & Collier, grocery & cotton dealers. R. N. Ransom, west side, groceries. Smith & Hodge, groceries & licquors. Reed and Tally, commission merchants. Jetton & Clayton, groceries and produce. Simon Katz, dry goods and clothing. Wm. C. Duffer & Gifford, cor. West Main, dry goods, shoes & clothing. Pearce & Abbott, West Main, groceries & shoes. Isaac Rosenfeld, west side public square, groceries & produce. Mosby & Co., west side public square, saddlery & harness. A. G. Rosenfeld, Millers Hall, dry goods & clothing. John Barber, SW corner, grocery & provision. H. H. Kerr, SW side, groceries & provisions. Mink Slide, from the latter house to Vine

Street, where every variety of business done. butchers, Negro shoe makers, Apple dealers, Iron and Rag dealers, dogs and things generally in this locality, doing.

Under the Hotel a Saloon kept by any body, "smiling" head quarters.

S. E. Parish, corner Church & Vine St., saloon European style. Jordan Carney & Ransom, west side, grocery & produce. Leiper & Menefee, Depot Hill, grain commission. M. A. Ransom & Brother, Depot, grocery & lumber. Wm. Ledbetter, at Depot, Depot Agent. Robert Martin, coal dealer. Butler Brothers, commission, grain. John G. Primm, Depot, lumber & scrap iron dealer. David Newgent, Lytle St., Marble & stone mason. Josh. H. Bohms, Main St., saddle & harness. Todd & Barkley, Main St. west, Livery stable. M. J. McKnight, Main St., carriage manufactory. Thomas Spain, N. Lebanon St., carriage manufactory. Bock & Walter, S Church St., carriage makers. James Allen, Vine St., livery stable. Mrs. Davis, cor. Vine & Spring, boarding house in "Old Virginia style." Henry & Warren, Lebanon Pike, brick makers and builders, yard. A. I. Crumright & Brother, brick makers and builders. N. C. Blanton, W Main St., blacksmith & wagon mec[hanic]. John Rather [Wrather], Lytle St., house & sign painter. Thos. N. Barrows, Lytle St., sign painter & paper hand. Jno. Neeley, on the spring branch, Tanner & currier. Fred H. Crass, Church St., boot & shoe maker. W. F. Jackson, T. W. Bowman, S. R. Sanders, house carpenters. Nathan Frost, Wallace McDowell, house carpenters. John I. Lawing & Son, College St., furniture & undertakers. Willi & Campbell, north part of town, nurserymen. Thomas Robertson and W. F. Sage, at branch, gin builders. Wilson & Brother, at branch on way to Depot, cotton gin & mill. Capt. Thomas, at branch near Depot, cotton gin & mill. Utility Works, D. H. C. Spence, manager, cedar ware manufactory. News Company, printing, Henderson & Pritchett, proprietors, College St. Monitor printing, Buck & Alexander, proprietors, College St. Gas Works, in good order, furnishing house and streets with gas.

IN MEMORIAM

Charley Steve Blankenship June 23, 1931 - February 16, 2014

RUTHERFORD COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
P. O. BOX 906
MURFREESBORO, TN 37133-0906