



MOONSHINE IS IT GONE FOREVER?

Our ancestors made a living in many different ways. They planted, crops, such as peaches, cotton, corn - anything to help feed the family.

Just as some of us today, they worked a second job. Although our ancestor's "second job" wasn't one that could be discussed with just anyone!

The second job was sometimes located in caves, thickets, or any place hidden by a camouflage of tree branches and leaves. Some of the workers never had to leave home to work for their jobs were set up sometimes in the cellar, barn or hen house.

In the years between 1877-1898, there were 5,000 of these "side jobs" from West Virginia through Georgia and all the way into Alabama. The country wide business was going strong - times were very good. Georgia, at one time, was holding the lead for local employment in the "side jobs."

As you have probably guessed by now, the leading number one job was no other than "moonshining"!

The moonshine still was a beautiful work of art. Nothing but the finest materials, such as copper tubing were used to make the still. Great measures were taken in the construction of the still, as well as a special recipe for the corn whiskey.

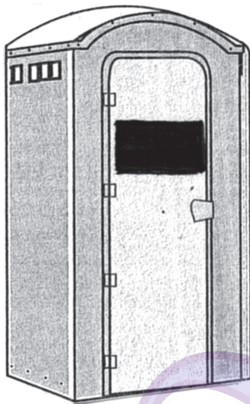
My family was in the moonshine business, some of the best grade A corn whiskey came from our stills. That was extra money for us to feed and clothe our families. We knew who could be trusted and who couldn't. The business was sometimes hard work, for the stills had to be relocated from time to time. The still was always close to a branch where spring water could be used to make the whiskey. Back in those days, any house was usually right next to a spring. So, water was no problem, plus the still could be at your home; very well hidden away, of course. Once, the still was constructed in the hen house and even under the house itself. The most unusual place where the still was at one time was in the back yard - across the street from the courthouse. The still could be watched over and an eye kept on the sheriff at the same time.

Some of the best corn whiskey was made from those stills. Only good white corn, plenty of sugar and water were used in the recipe. Sometimes, even apples were used to give the whiskey color and smooth taste.

As you know, making moonshine is very illegal. So, security measures had to be taken at all times. Since no alarm systems, like todays were available then, we invented our own.

There were quite a few kids in my family, and we all had to help with the

continued on page 2



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Everyone at **TOMMY'S PORT-A-TOILET** thanks their customers for past business and support, and reminds you they are of service to the entire area.

We Salute Our Heroic Military Men & Women!

COUNTY
HISTORY INDEX

Cumberland.....7-9

Fentress.....2-4

Jackson.....12-13

Macon.....17-19

Overton.....14-15

Putnam.....5-6

A MINISTER'S RURAL LIVING AND THE CAL LOGSTON HANGING RECOUNTED

*Courtesy Of Wilma Reagan Pinkley
From Her Book*

FENTRESS COUNTY HISTORY AS I REVIEWED IT

The Fentress County Historical Society has for sale at the County Library the *Autobiography of Rev. A.B. Wright*. This book gives an interesting and true picture of the life of a pioneer Methodist minister. He was born November 2, 1826, six miles northwest of Jamestown, Fentress County "on the headwaters of Wolf River." Rev. A.B. died November 9, 1893 at his home in Sunbright, Morgan County, Tennessee as a result of an injury received when his horse stumbled and threw Rev. Wright over the horse's head. This was October 21, 1893.

In the year 1875, a summary of Rev. A.B.'s one year activities is given. This is only one illustration of his many years' reports. During this 1875 year he preached 152 times, traveled 1,918 miles on horseback, prayed with 424 families, witnessed 80 conversions, sold \$40 worth of books, baptized 40 adults, 18 infants, received as a salary \$215.85, secured 63 subscriptions for the *Methodist Advocate*.

Another portion of this book portrays rural living in Fentress County before the Civil War. In the fall of 1857 Rev. A.B. purchased a 160 acre farm in Fentress County for \$800. He tells us:

"During the year 1858, I cultivated a good crop of wheat, oats, and rye and tended twenty-three acres of corn without hiring any help. My land was strong, and I raised bountiful crops, and sold a great deal of grain. I also raised large numbers of hogs and cattle each year, and raised and sold some mule colts. Also in this year I cleared up the land and cultivated a large tobacco crop, which I was able to turn into money during the next winter. We had a large orchard of apple trees of splendid fruit. My wife cut and dried in the old-fashioned way, in the sunshine, large quantities of these, with which she bought her own better wearing apparel - calicoes, gingham, worsted, shoes and domestics. She kept a large flock of geese, and with the feathers from these bought all our groceries, coffee, sugar, and other things. I mention this to show the young people of to-day just how we lived in that day. A happier life has never been lived than we lived in that good old time."

"In the summer and fall of this year (1858) I taught school four months at the Holly Grove schoolhouse, near John Campbell's, three miles from home. I worked all day in the school room for I had a large number of students and then till a late hour at night and in the early, dewy morning in my tobacco crop. I hired no help, but worked almost day and night. For teaching I received eighteen dollars per month, which was considered liberal wages for a teacher in that day."

Rev. A.B. Wright also taught a four months term of school at Van Buren Academy which was located in the village of Forbus, Fentress County. This was only two miles from his home. He received twenty dollars per month for his salary. Mention of this teaching is recorded as being in the fall of 1859. In 1880 a notation is made that Rev. A.B. was County Court Clerk of Fentress County. He was indeed a great intellectual and talented man. He was such an ambitious and industrious person as these facts reveal.

Rev. A.B. gives an excellent account of the James Calvin Logston hanging and the incidents associated with it.

Logston had killed three people, so he was hanged three times.

This multiple execution, which occurred in Jamestown in 1871, was an accident. The first two times the executioner sprang the trap, the rope broke.

One the third try the rope held. After 25 minutes, Logston, who had killed two women and a child, the Galloway women who lived in the Forbus area, with an ax, was pronounced dead.

continued on page 4

MOONSHINE - continued from page 1

security of the still. Sometimes, my job was to stand watch over the main road leading to the house. That was in case a stranger came wandering around the still. And sometimes, we would take tin cans, tie them on a string and place them on the grounds around the still. Then if someone tried to slip up on us, the clatter of the cans would give us fair warning. The cans were always concealed as well as the still itself and anyone walking through the woods were bound to trip over the string. The cans would make such a loud sound, it could be heard quite a distance away.

Another job we had was to stir the mash almost constantly in order to keep it from sticking and then burning. Some folks would use the burned mash anyway to make the whiskey. In my book, though, that was just another ruined batch not good for anything. Especially good corn whiskey.

When the whiskey was brewing, plenty of smoke would be going up in a big thick cloud. That was very suspicious looking to a sheriff or Federal agent. My brother would fan the smoke with a tree branch so it would break apart and kinda disappear into thin air.

The sheriff and Federal agents were always looking for signs of a still, such as the thick clouds of smoke, a sugar bag, spilled corn, big stones or brick, (used for the furnace) - anything that might make them suspicious. Trees that had been cleared from an area were usually the first hint that a still was once there or was going to be in that particular spot. So we had to stay very alert and had to relocate the still if necessary.

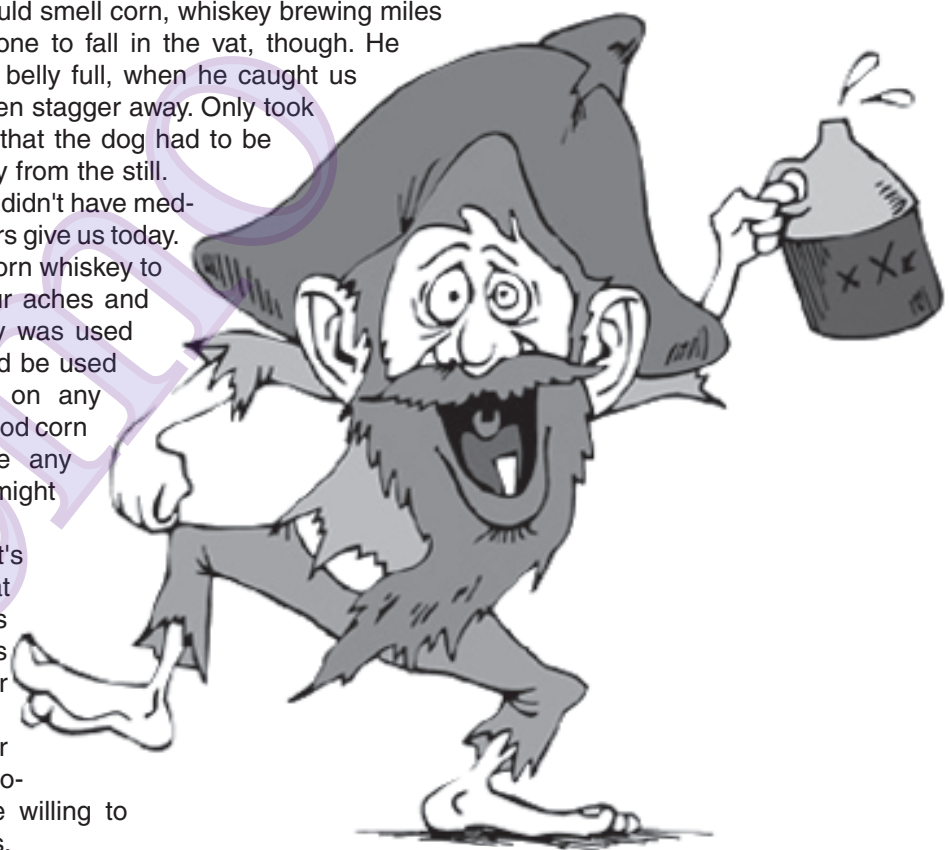
My family was lucky, for we seemed to be one step ahead of the sheriff and Federal agents. The still would be taken apart and in no time would be re-assembled in a new location. Maybe being across the street from the county courthouse was to our advantage!

Back in those days, the hogs seem to be another problem. We found out the hard way! For a hog wandered to the still, started eating the mash, fell in and drowned. Just took that one time to make us realize that if the still was out in the open, we had better put a fence around it! We even had a dog, that could smell corn, whiskey brewing miles away. Never had one to fall in the vat, though. He would just get his belly full, when he caught us not looking and then stagger away. Only took one time to know that the dog had to be tied to a tree, away from the still.

Back then, we didn't have medicine like the doctors give us today. We relied on the corn whiskey to pull us through our aches and pains and whiskey was used for colds or it could be used as a disinfectant on any type of wound. "Good corn whiskey" will cure any ailment that you might encounter.

Sometimes it's hard to believe that a business that has so many uses is now a part of our history or is it?

Not quite, for there are some people today that are willing to "still" take chances.



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BURDENS DRUG CENTER thanks the people of this area for placing their complete trust and confidence in them, and looks forward to serving you in the future.

We Salute Our Military Men & Women...You Are Our Heroes!

I AM...

By Thelma Thompson

I am a traveler of the world,
Traversing its skies and seas,
From ancient Mesopotamia,
To the domain of Ceres.
From Apollo's torchlit Aleusis,
To the craters of the moon,
I've hunted seal in Alaska,
And lolled by a southern lagoon,
From ancient times I've traveled,
Downward thru the years,
Laughed with Pan in the forest,
And dried Old Orsini's tears.
I watched from a Gothic tower,
As Sir Lancelot rode that way.
I was one of Robin's Merry Men,
When the king we held at bay.
I was one among the cartege,
When Porsena marched on Rome.
Was with Horatio on the bridge,
When he plunged into the foam.
I've fought in hundreds of battles,
Lost with Napoleon at Waterloo.
I rode with early frontiersmen,
And fought the mighty Sioux.
Tis my fate to live forever,
In many a word and deed,
For I am all of humanity,
With its greatness and its greed.



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EDITOR'S NOTE ON HISTORY

Some of the places featured in THE HISTORICAL NEWS may have changed locations, no longer exist, or have a different statement of purpose. They are presented only for the historic theme in consideration of public interest.

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Jeff and Leona thank their customers for their years of business and support, and look forward to serving you in the future!

We Salute Our Heroic Military Men & Women!

Rev. A.B. had known Logston when he was a small boy and had baptized his mother. His connection to the Logston case was close. The murderer had asked the Methodist minister to pray with him before his hanging and to preach his funeral. (The Rev. A.B. had also preached the funerals of the Galloways at the graveside.)

After an initial meeting in Logston's cell, Wright said the young man "wept pitifully and prayed earnestly, but said that he was prepared to die."

Rev. A.B. then left to dine with the jailer, J.C. Taylor, who was sheriff of the county at that time. Later, when he returned to the cell, the minister baptized Logston "at his request...by pouring, after he had taken upon himself the baptismal covenant."

Early the next morning, the Rev. A.B. returned to the jail. "The poor man told me that he had rested well the night before," he writes.

"After appropriate scripture reading and song, we all knelt and Brother Samuel Grear led in prayer. In a short time (Logston) was shrouded and brought out of jail to a wagon standing at the door. His coffin had been placed in the wagon which we entered. The driver, Mitchell Wright, and Dr. Graham occupied the seat of the wagon. Dr. J.H. Story and myself occupied the head of the coffin, the criminal the center, and Brothers Grear and Pile the foot."

"Surrounded by a heavy guard, we moved to the gallows, singing as we went the old hymn, "I Would Not Live Always, I Ask Not To Stay." On arriving at the gallows, the death-warrant from the Supreme Court of the State was read by Mr. S.V. Bowden, a young lawyer from the town. Brother Grear read a scripture lesson, made a few appropriate remarks and led in prayer. After this I preached the funeral of the criminal from Gen. IX 6: "Whose sheddeth mans blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

"At the close of the sermon, the criminal was permitted to shake hands with a large number of his acquaintances. It was a melting scene. He then stated to the crowd that he had come to this end by keeping bad company."

Then, at 1:30 p.m. came the hanging, which took place about one block west of the courthouse. But as soon as the trap was sprung, the rope broke. Somebody placed another rope around his neck, but this rope broke after only 30 seconds.

Logston "uttered a word or two before they raised him a second time," said the Rev. A.B., who recorded that a large crowd had assembled and several women fainted.

The third time worked, and after 25 minutes, Logston's body was cut down. "O, what an awful thing, to see a man in good health so suddenly rushed into eternity!" The Rev. A.B. wrote.

Logston was buried in the Jamestown Cemetery, (near York Elementary), where his marker can still be seen.

Our thanks to Rev. A.B. and family for this 447-page autobiography that has preserved much history for us. This book was prepared by Rev. A.B. Wright's son, Rev. J.C. Wright, A.M., D.D. It was printed in 1896 and reprinted in 1977 by the Fentress County Historical Society. It is on sale for \$8 at the county library.

FENTRESS COUNTY - A BRIEF HISTORY

By Steve A. Burke - 1986

Fentress County, which straddles the imaginary line separating east and middle Tennessee, is a mountainous and rugged area covered in rich forests and until recently, was located in one of the more isolated regions of the state. Most of Fentress County is located atop the Cumberland Plateau, although the western and northern sections are rolling valleys.

Until the arrival of the white man, the area boasted bountiful wildlife such as bear, buffalo, deer, wolves and countless other species, and was claimed as a hunting ground by Indians as far away as the Mid-west. Many of the roads that now pass through the area are actually old game and Indian trails that had been used for hundreds or even thousands of years. Until about 1800 the only thing white men knew of the region was what information the long hunters, who made hunting and trapping forays into the area, possessed.

One of the earliest settlers to enter what is now Fentress County was Conrad (Coonrod) Pile, who spent much of his time in the Wolf River Valley, and was buried there. Some of his descendants still reside there today.

In 1823, a group of pioneers realized that the journey to the nearest county seats in Morgan and Overton Counties was too far away for the travel over the steep, rocky ridges. The dangers of the travel were also compounded by the hostilities that the Indians felt toward these invaders of some of their richest hunting grounds. In a petition, which the settlers took to the Tennessee General Assembly, at Murfreesboro, a request was made for the formation of a new county. James Fentress, of Montgomery County, who was Speaker of the House, responded to the request by rendering a passionate speech in favor of the settler's request. The assembly in turn voted for the measure, and land was taken from Morgan and Scott Counties to form the new county. Through loyalty to their sponsor the people named their new county Fentress County, and their new county seat Jamestown. The settlers made their living by hunting, trapping, farming and cutting timber and continued to live in much the same manner until the devastating years of the Civil War.

The Civil War brought much pain and suffering to the people of Fentress County, and retarded growth and development for many years. Most of the schools and churches, as well as the courts, were closed and a state of anarchy besieged the land during and after the war.

The first courthouse, which was built by plans drawn up by John M. Clemens, father of the renowned Mark Twain, was burned either during or shortly after the war.

Most of the fighting that took place in Fentress County was between small, undisciplined, guer-

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rilla units who often committed atrocities against innocent civilians. The Union guerrilla leader was Tinker Dave Beaty, and the leader of the Confederate guerrillas was Champ Ferguson, both were reputed to have committed various war crimes. Many Fentress Countians, however, served honorably on both sides during the tragic conflict that literally pitted brother against brother.

After the war, a degree of law and order was restored. Champ Ferguson was hanged for murder, and Timber Dave Beaty went free, although some believed that he deserved the same fate. A new courthouse was built, and the offices were filled with those who either fought or sympathized with the North. Life soon began to return to normal, however, slowly.

The timber industry became king before 1900 and continued to be a major industry through the 1930s. Development resulted with railroads being built to haul the lumber over the steep ridges to market.

Coal mining began on a large scale in 1903 when John T. Wilder, a retired Union Army General, established the mining community that came to bear his name. The Tennessee Central Railroad ran from Monterey to Wilder. By the 1930s Wilder grew into a bustling town rivaling Jamestown in size.

Later, the Zenith coal mines opened in the eastern part of the county. These mines produced a superior grade of coal called "kindling coal" which could be lighted with a match. The Zenith mines remained open until the 1950s, and the coal was hauled out on the O & W Railroad, which connected Oneida and Jamestown. During the 1930s the Zenith mines closed resulting in the discontinuation of the O & W Railroad. Another era had come to an end. While they were once thriving communities, both Wilder and Zenith have been abandoned and reclaimed by the wilderness that surrounded them. All that remains are the foundations of buildings and bridges that lay crumbling in the woods. Zenith is now inside the boundaries of the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area.

The people who made their homes in Fentress County have always relied on the land for a living in one way or the other, and have come to love and respect it as a result.

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PUTNAM COUNTY SETTLED BY WALTON ROAD TRAVELERS

Putnam County was officially created in 1842 from parts of White, Overton, Jackson, Smith and DeKalb Counties. It was named in honor of General Israel Putnam of the Revolutionary War. In 1844, an injunction restrained the county and circuit court officers from performing their duties after a charge that the county was improperly established. However, in 1854, the county was re-established after a court ruling. The county seat was also established at this time and named Cookeville in honor of Major Richard Cooke who had been instrumental in getting the county re-established.

During the early history of Tennessee Walton Road was a principal east-west route, and it completely traversed what is now Putnam County. The early pioneers traveling westward over Walton Road naturally settled along this roadway. Thus, Putnam County was easily accessible to many people and so was settled during the earliest days of Tennessee.

The first settlement in the eastern section of the county was in the vicinity of what is now Monterey. During the first quarter of the 19th Century, about a dozen families settled near this area. From there the settlements moved westward along Walton Road and then north and south of it.

Prior to and after the act establishing Putnam County, growth was rapid and continuous. However, the coming of the Civil War in 1861 cut short the progress and beclouded the bright prospects of the county. These war years saw little or no growth.

With the return of peace to the area, Putnam County again started its rise to becoming the most prosperous county in the Upper Cumberland Region. The greatest impetus to this move was the construction of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad through the region which was stimulated by the deposits of coal in the Cumberland Mountains. The track was completed to Cookeville from Lebanon and Nashville during the year 1890 and was connected with lines from Knoxville after its purchase by the Tennessee Central Railway in 1893. The line is now owned and operated by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

At present there are four incorporated places in Putnam County: Cookeville, Monterey, Baxter and Algood. In 1977 the estimated population of Putnam County was 40,100 the largest county in the Upper Cumberland Region.

FIGURES FROM THE PAST

Why does Jamestown celebrate Mark Twain?

How did British colonists come to settle on the Cumberland Plateau?

What connects Eleanor Roosevelt to the Cumberlands?

Find out more about early people of the Tennessee Cumberlands all along the Heritage Trail at museums and historic sites, and perhaps the general store or the courthouse steps.

SOME LONGHUNTERS & GUERRILLAS

Jonathan Blevins and **Conrod Pile** were among the storied long hunters who settled Big South Fork country. Family tradition holds that Pile acquired his land from **Davy Crockett's** uncle, and that Davy himself lived here for a brief time. One **William Travis** was a neighbor and in-law, so both these heroes of the Alamo may have ties to Fentress County.

According to another local tradition, **Jesse James** lived incognito in Huntsville as grocer "Dave Moore." The James gang was active whenever Mr. Moore was away from Huntsville; and after Jesse James was killed, "Mr. Moore" disappeared from Huntsville.

Divided loyalties during the Civil War brought legendary guerilla warfare to Fentress County between **Champ Ferguson's** Confederates and **Tinker Dave Beatty's** Unionist "home guards." Ferguson was tried and hanged in Nashville in 1865 after an unsuccessful attempt to kill Beatty. Tinker Dave lived on until 1883 in his home community of Boatland near Jamestown, where he is buried.

SOME WRITERS & POLITICIANS

Thomas Hughes, English author, educator and member of Parliament, became a Cumberland Plateau town-builder in the 1880s. Though most famous for his public school novel, *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, his strongest passion was social reform. He helped found cooperatives and trade unions in England, always working on behalf of the disenfranchised. Late in life, he devised

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an American colonization scheme so that second sons of British gentry and anyone else wishing to come, could pursue agriculture and trade, activities that were socially unacceptable to their class in Britain. Boston associates lead him to the Cumberland Plateau site that became Rugby, named for his English alma mater. While Hughes visited Rugby annually, his mother Margaret left behind a comfortable life in England at 83 to become a permanent colonist. She lived there for seven years; you'll find her grave at the Rugby cemetery and her home under restoration. Her teenage granddaughter, Emily, who battled typhoid during her first months in Rugby, survived to leave behind important records of colony life in her memoirs, photographs and letters.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was born in Byrdstown, in a log cabin. From these humble beginnings, he went on to win the Nobel Peace Prize for his role in establishing the United Nations. Hull served as Secretary of State longer than anyone in history - 11 years. Many Hull relatives still live in the region.

First lady **Eleanor Roosevelt**, who took an active interest in her husband's New Deal economic recovery programs in the 1930's, made a personal visit to Crossville's Cumberland Homesteads. A large portrait of her will greet you at the Homesteads Tower Museum.

Huntsville in Scott County was home to the late U.S. Congressman **Howard H. Baker, Sr.**, a favorite son and astute politician throughout his career. State Hwy. 63 is named for him. (Howard Baker, Jr., followed his father into politics, becoming Senate Majority Leader and later Chief of Staff to President Reagan before retiring to: Huntsville, where he still practices law in the company founded by his grandfather in 1888.)

As for **Mark Twain**, he never lived in nor visited Jamestown, but folks in Fentress County will tell you that he was conceived here. Twain's description of early Jamestown, ("Obedstown in the Knobs of Tennessee") in *The Gilded Age*, was based on family stories. Stop in the Fentress County Library for historical society records about Twain's family.

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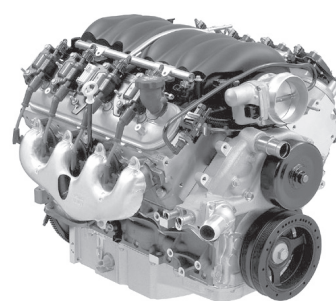
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We Salute Our Heroic Military Men & Women!



HISTORIC PUTNAM COUNTY

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Standing Stone Monument

During the early history of Tennessee, Walton Road was a principal east-west route, and it completely traversed what is now Putnam County. The early pioneers traveling westward over Walton Road naturally settled along this roadway. Thus, Putnam County was easily accessible to many people and so was settled during the earliest days of Tennessee.

The first settlement in the eastern section of the county was in the vicinity of what is now Monterey. During the first quarter of the 19th Century, about a dozen families settled near this area. From there, the settlements moved westward along Walton Road and then north and south of it.

Prior to and after the act establishing Putnam County, growth was rapid and continuous. However, the coming of the Civil War in 1861 cut short the progress and clouded the bright prospects of the county. These war years saw little or no growth.

With the return of peace to the area, Putnam County again started its rise to becoming the most prosperous county in the Upper Cumberland Region. The greatest impetus to this move was the construction of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad through the region which was stimulated by the deposits of coal in the Cumberland Mountains. The track was completed to Cookeville from Lebanon and Nashville during the year 1890 and was connected with lines from Knoxville after its purchase by the Tennessee Central Railway in 1893. The line is now owned and operated by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

At present there are four incorporated places in Putnam County; Cookeville, Monterey, Baxter, and Algood. In 1977, the estimated population of Putnam County was 40,100, and in 2009, the estimate was 72,431 and is the largest county in the Upper Cumberland Region.

FIGURES FROM THE PAST - continued from page 5

WAR HERO & DOCTOR WOMAN

Through the film *Sergeant York*, the whole world became acquainted with the life story and exploits of Fentress County's most famous native son, World War I hero Sergeant **Alvin C. York**. York received a hero's welcome when he returned from war - a New York ticker tape parade and dinner at the White House. He was awarded many decorations, including the Congressional Medal of Honor and French Croix de Guerre. Refusing to cash in on his fame, York returned to his Wolf River Valley home and dedicated much of his life to public service. With little formal education himself, he worked tirelessly to establish a new school. The Alvin York Institute began in 1926, and provided educational opportunities to generations of mountain children.

Dr. May Cravath Wharton came to Cumberland County in 1917 when her husband became principal of Pleasant Hill Academy. She provided health care to students and soon became known as the "doctor woman of the Cumberlands" to everyone in the vicinity. With heroic stamina (she often rode horseback for miles to personally tend the sick in their homes) and help from New England Congregationalists, she built the county's first clinic and hospital, Uplands Hospital and Sanitarium, which relocated and grew into the Cumberland Medical Center in Crossville, a fine hospital today.

A MAN OF THE CLOTH

Rev. A.B. Wright was a native of Fentress County who established many Methodist churches there and in neighboring counties. He was a circuit rider, and worked the Morgan-Scott-Fentress County circuit in the 1870's, a difficult feat. His autobiography records a typical year in his life - traveling 1918 miles on horseback, preaching 152 times, selling \$40 in books, baptizing 40 adults and 18 infants; all for a year's salary of \$215! He and his horse were almost killed in 1875 trying to cross the swollen Clear Fork River near today's Rugby. A young man named Thomas Brewster saved him in his canoe. One of the most colorful stories in Rev. Wright's autobiography describes his prison ministry and conversion of convicted murderer Cal Logsdon, who apparently sat on his own coffin to hear the Reverend preach his funeral sermon.



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LAND OF DEVELOPMENT

Excerpted from

CUMBERLAND COUNTY'S FIRST HUNDRED YEARS

Written By: Helen Bullard & Joseph Marshall Krechniak
Information Submitted By The Late Ruth Turner

On September 19, 1900 the new era began. The engine and single coach on that fateful day stopped at Main Street in Crossville for a big greeting from the crowd gathered along the Tennessee Central tracks. Mr. and Mrs. T.A. Day and E.P. Hyder and perhaps others traveled to Harriman on the first train. It took a little time to get used to the new transportation. One could now go to Nashville one day and come back the next if one chose, or to Harriman and connect with a Southern train into Knoxville. Lumber and logs could be carried by wagon to a siding and left there. Folding money was waiting for the farmer who got busy and cut ties and sawlogs from his woodlot. Usually, the farmer decided that a new pair of mules would help bring in the cash faster. It was time, too, to scratch around in the coal outcrops to see if one of the new bonanzas wasn't on one's own land.

Ties and timber were for many farmers their first "cash" crop. It was a railroad age and the market for ties was a constant one. Dozens of companies were organized in the next few years to exploit the timber. Some like the Southard Lumber Company were in the business many years; others were larger but did not last as long. The situation was admirably summed up by the **Chronicle** on April 26, 1905: "The numerous stave and saw mills that are actively at work over the county and the hundreds of carloads of cross ties that are being delivered along the line of the Tennessee Central show in unmistakable terms that the county is in a very prosperous condition and that no one need seek work in vain."

"In 1909 there were 44 active sawmills in the county, whereas in 1912 there were 14, one of which cut more than a million board feet of lumber a year." Peavine Mountain's vast timber was exploited beginning in 1909 when a spur was built from Dorton. The Cumberland Lumber Company, chartered in Connecticut, took out a great deal of timber and ties, paid good wages and operated until the mid-twenties.

Both newly chartered and lately reactivated companies began to work the coal, and to build railroad spurs to take it out. At newly named Isoline the Campbell Coal & Coke Company had begun operations in 1898 and was connecting a spur line with the Tennessee Central at Campbell's Junction. This was a large and profitable operation, employing at its peak hundreds of men. The company built a hotel, fine houses for its officials, a company town and a commissary.

Clifty Consolidated Coal Company opened its Mine Number One after 1900, and built a tipple. The Nashville & Chattanooga built a standard-gauge railroad spur from Sparta. The land on which Mine Number Two was opened was purchased from Alex Scarbrough for 27 head of sheep and a rifle. A town grew up rapidly, part of it in White and part in Cumberland County. It, too, had a hotel, many company houses, a company store, a depot and a post office. Two passenger trains a day and a club house with croquet courts and other facilities on the grounds, were among the special features.

A logging operation was added later at Granny Town by the Ransom Benedict Company and a large band mill set up. A 2-inch cable sling was hung across Bee Creek Gulf and a tram road was constructed on the south side of this ravine. With a hoisting engine on the tram road, logs were moved across the ravine.

Waldensia's mines were opened by the Chicago-Tennessee Coal & Coke Company about 1914, and a spur line was put out from Daysville to serve its coke ovens. It, too, was a large project with a hotel, cottages, and a made lake. They were operating in coal 9 feet thick when the foreman started robbing the mine by taking out the pillars. It had to be abandoned and has never been reopened.

In 1905 Fall Creek Collieries ran an expanding operation, which the **Chronicle** on January 18, described thus:

"The Millstone mines of the Cumberland Coal and Coke Company have been taken over by the Fall Creek Collieries for operation. The mineral holdings of some 5000 acres of the Tennessee Lumber and Coal Company has also been acquired for operation and a branch line of railroad two and one-half miles long is now being built by the Tennessee Central north from Ozone to

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the openings, where an excellent body of coal is found.

"The Collieries company recently had the water pumped out of the Cox Valley openings and made an examination with a view to developing the same. What action the company will take in the way of developments remains to be seen." Ten years later a narrow-gauge line was built from Crab Orchard to Devilstep Hollow, running through Cox's Valley. The road bed was mud and 'dinky' engines were used to haul coal from the Valley; and coal, lumber and stave bolts were hauled from the mills and mines in the Devilstep and Goodstock area for a number of years.

In 1910 the Tennessee Mineral & Lumber Company and the Barbour Coal & Coke Company set up operations at a town called Catoosa close to the Morgan County line beyond Hebbertsburg. The Morgan & Fentress Railway Company's branch lines carried lumber from the woods to Catoosa and both lumber and coal to the Southern Railway at Nemo. In its heyday Catoosa - which has since disappeared from the map - had 330 buildings including residences, and the company store did a monthly business of \$15,000. Hundreds were employed until hard times and a destructive floor in 1929 cut operations to almost nothing.

For the next few years companies were chartered right and left to exploit coal, timber, oil and each other. Among them were the following; and we make no attempt to separate the sound operations from those on which we have the note "some scheme:" Grassy Cove Coal & Iron Company, East Tennessee & North Alabama Coal & Iron Company, Crossville Oil, Gas & Coal Company, Caney Fork Coal & Iron Company, Southern Land, Cattle & Mining Company, Sequatchie Valley Coal & Coke Company, Walden's Ridge Coal & Iron Company, Middle Tennessee Coal & Land Company, Crab Orchard Coal & Coke Company, Cumberland Mountain Coal, Iron and Railway Company, Goodstock Dimension Company, Whites Creek Coal & Land Company, J. B. M. Cord Lumber Company, Tennessee Land & Coal Company, Cumberland Plateau Coal & Land Company, Lantana Midland Coal & Coke Company, Tennessee Timber Company, Cromwell Lumber Company, Ayer & Lord Tie Company, Wheeler Tie Company, Cumberland Tie Company, Crab Orchard Coal Mining Company, Wayland Coal & Coke Company and Tip Top Land & Timber Company.

Most of the stores on Crossville's Main Street had burned in a disastrous fire in 1896, and on February 15, 1905 the second courthouse burned up so completely that only the stone walls and the vault in the Register's Office escaped. All the county records kept in the other offices were destroyed, a loss which we feel deeply as we try to piece together the early history of the county. The insurance amounted to \$6,000 and the company paid \$5,945. No time was wasted in getting to work on a new court house. The sandstone walls of the old one were still standing but more space was needed, and so the new one was located in the half-square on the opposite side of Main Street. The county court authorized a new building to cost "not more than \$23,000." It was completed within a few months and was both larger and more ambitious than the second had been, for instead of our own beautiful sandstone, Indiana limestone was used. The cornerstone was laid on July 28, 1905, with the Masons in charge.

In political affairs, progress was being made. C.E. Snodgrass had served two terms in Congress from 1896. G.W. Davenport was elected to the Legislature; E.G. Tollett, Sr. served two terms in the State Senate and was speaker in 1907. A.L. Garrison's term (1920) as Governor A.A. Taylor's private secretary and C.E. Snodgrass' appointment as judge brought additional honors to the county.

Between 1880 and 1910, the county's population had more than doubled. Bank deposits mounted from \$8,785 in 1900 to \$88,000 in 1906 and \$102,000 in 1908; bank loans were \$84,000 in 1908.

Having achieved one form of transportation, people in the county immediately tried to find others. Dr. DeGolia in 1900 bought a motorcycle and tried for awhile to keep it in balance on the rutted, muddy, perfect weather-only roads. In the summer of 1907 the first automobile was seen in the county. It did not belong to a resident. About 1910 two cars making a survey for the projected Memphis to Bristol Highway were driven through the county on the eastward trip. On the return trip a freight car carried them across the mountain.

This implied condemnation of Cumberland County roads did not deter Dr. A.J. McClarney, who bought a second-hand car about 1911. A few months later Andy Elmore bought the first new car, an

continued on page 8

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In compiling this 2010 Historical Review for Cumberland County, we, the authors, are pleased to list this outstanding shop among the area's leading businesses.

Keith and everyone at **HITCHES & MORE** thank their customers for past business and support, and invite the entire area to visit them soon!

We Salute Our Heroic Military Men & Women!

LAND OF DEVELOPMENT - continued from page 7

Overland. The Keyes Livery Stable, which for years had supplied teams and rigs, began to cast a wary eye at the future. At first it had nothing to worry about, for the roads were certainly not fit for automobiles. Even J.E. Converse's motorcycle in 1913 proved useless most of the year either because of the deep hard ruts in dry weather or the bottomless mud in wet. One of the first cars twisted an axle off in front of the courthouse and sat there three weeks awaiting repairs. For some years Andy Elmore put his car up on blocks all winter and on Decoration Day got it out for a spin to Dorton to inaugurate the motoring season.

The **Chronicle** of August 17, 1912 carried some exciting news - more exciting than anyone perhaps realized then. It read: "Work has been begun on the Memphis to Bristol Highway. Fifty teams and a hundred men went to work yesterday on the grading of the road." The new road was to cross the entire State from north-east to south-west. It would open the whole of Tennessee to the new and wonderful world-on-wheels. They began near Crossville cemetery and work was pushed east as rapidly as possible. The county court appropriated \$40,000 for it - the first county money to be spent on roads.

The first practical autos were the Model-T Fords, which by 1915 L.T. Thurman and Dr. E.W. Mitchell had acquired. A few Maxwells and Overlands were added by 1916, and it was estimated that in 1917 there were over 30 autos in the county. In 1920 a party drove all the way from Knoxville to Crossville on December 24th without miring in one time. (J.E. Converse testifies to this fact.) In 1926 an article in the Nashville **Banner** reported that Cumberland County then had fifty miles of hard-surfaced roads. The **Chronicle** reported that in that year licenses had been sold for 564 cars and 52 trucks, and mentioned also that the highway was now usable for seven miles east of Crossville. The "Broadway of America" - a through pike from New York to Los Angeles was promoted in November, 1927, promising a first-class east-west road for the county.

S.C. Bishop contributed a feature article about Cumberland County to the Knoxville **Journal** of August 31, 1925, which reminds us of the Land and Development days. The "box" read: "GREAT INDUCEMENTS. Fine land at \$10 an acre and up. Not hot summer nor cold winter. Have grown 500 bushels potatoes, 150 bushels corn, 32 bushels oats, 4 tons clover hay to the acre. Two great highways pass through the county under care of the state. Good school and church facilities. Not a negro in the county, no mosquitoes and no malaria. Land resists drought well."

C.C. Justus in the Nashville **Banner** of May 2, 1906 wrote a flattering piece on the county in which he mentioned the 60 elementary and high schools and the taxable property valued at \$3,686,000.

On many fronts progress was being made, always a little more slowly than it was in more populous places, but nevertheless the changes were made. The first electric light was produced by a Delco plant installed about 1910; in Reed Mercantile Company's store on Main Street. Nearby stores hooked onto the system and finally the demand for current became so great that more units were added. Around 1920, an outside company took over the small system, and Tennessee Electric came in the mid-Twenties. TVA has supplied power since 1937 through the Volunteer Electric Cooperative. Telephone development was small-paced compared with almost anything else. In 1920 there were less than 100 phones on the Crossville board.

The first bathrooms with running water were put in by John F. McNutt and A.L. Garrison about 1900. The Garrison water was piped in from the famous city spring. Other bathrooms followed and by 1927 water supply and sewerage had become too difficult for individual wells and septic tanks to handle. An engineering contract was let for city water and sewerage.

In the drinking department another notable event occurred that same year. The **Chronicle** headline said: "LARGEST STILLING OUTFIT EVER CAPTURED IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY." Sheriff H.D. Shaver had found it on the French farm (the old Leggett Place). Besides large quantities of equipment, product and makings there were 1,000 pounds of sugar.

Although farm prices had begun to fall in the mid-Twenties, agriculture in the county had been steadily forging ahead. The cash from cross ties and lumber had paid for new equipment and also made the clearing of new land a profitable thing. Experiments with lime and fertilizers which the University Experiment Station had carried on after 1907 and the wonderful record of the Boys' Potato Club had demonstrated to farmers what their land could do when it was handled scientifically. Not all of them immediately began buying fertilizer (which could now be brought in much more cheaply by rail) and lime, but enough of them did to give farming a new upturn. County agents, Frank S. Chance in 1915 and Robert Lyons in 1927, had succeeded in winning over many farmers to better methods, the results of which showed steadily in the mounting yields per acre and in agricultural income. In January of 1927 the **Chronicle** announced that "Cumberland County May Develop Big Cash Crop." The article went on to say that Robert Lyons had ordered cooperatively a large shipment of certified Green Mountain seed potatoes, and had found the response gratifying. He looked for big things for the Plateau from Irish potatoes. By August 8th of the same year another article stated that "28 cars of potatoes have been shipped south from the Plateau by the Potato Growers Association." Soon afterward the Farm Bureau was organized in four counties, and cooperative effort seemed to be making rapid progress.

By 1933 agricultural production had improved considerably, but the curse of low

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prices was upon the land. Eggs were retailing at 10¢ a dozen, 3 pounds of pork sausage for a quarter; and corn brought about 35¢ a bushel. If a farmer could have got anywhere near 5¢ a pound for hogs, he would have felt his prayers had been heeded. Coal production hit rock bottom that year, too. In the whole county only 2,000 tons were sold and it took 7 men to get them out. Good rough lumber could be bought for \$10 a thousand feet and few people had the ten dollars. But Crab Orchard stone, still in its infancy, produced 34,660 tons that year.

President Roosevelt's announcement, printed in the April 20th **Chronicle**, struck a happier note: "A new era of prosperity for the Southland and particularly that part of it located in the Tennessee River Basin. The continued idleness of a great national investment (the Muscle Shoals war-time plants) leads me to ask the Congress for legislation necessary to enlist this investment in the service of the people.... It is clear that the Muscle Shoals development is but a small part of the potential public usefulness of the entire Tennessee River. Such use, if envisioned in its entirety, transcends mere power development: It enters the wide fields of flood control, soil erosion, afforestation, elimination from agricultural use of marginal lands, and distribution and diversification of industry. In short, the power develop-

continued on page 9

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LAND OF DEVELOPMENT - continued from page 8

ment of war days leads logically to national planning for a complete watershed, involving many states and the future lives and welfare of millions. It touches and gives life to all forms of human concerns."

Our county's "new era of prosperity" did not even wait for the coming of the Tennessee Valley Authority with its scientific studies of all the major problems of our area, its help in giving employment to local people and in raising our very low wage scales, and its low power rates. Six months after the President's TVA announcement, a meeting was held at which a plan for a Federal subsistence homesteads project in the county was discussed. Events marched rapidly after that and within a few months thousands of acres between Byrd's and Daddy's Creeks had been purchased by Cumberland Homesteads, Incorporated (with a government grant). A thousand local men were employed at land clearing and construction jobs; and a busy atmosphere of big things doing and going to be done had replaced the grim hopelessness of 1932.

The effect of the operation on the county as a whole is important to note. The Federal money spent within the county made a great difference, the resettling of some 250 stranded miners and needy farmers swung the balance toward a sound economy, and the training of many unskilled men to be carpenters, stone masons, plumbers and electricians greatly increased the potentialities of local labor. The houses, many of which were built of sandstone quarried on the project, called attention in a dramatic way to the beauty of our native stone.

Pre-TVA figures show (1936) 72 miles of power distribution line in the county and 665 consumers. By 1940, 986 consumers were hooked onto the system. After that the rise was rapid. The first Federal Relief Work allotment to the county was \$21,000. This and later allotments were spent for various projects, but the one that will perhaps be remembered the longest was the building of the WPA privies. Each of the schools got two of them, and some schools had never had any such conveniences. Individual home owners by buying a specified bill of materials could get the construction free. Thousands of these sanitary facilities sprang up, and Fred Johnson, who had been our sanitary inspector for years, beamed with pride over the county's new look.

Crossville was by this time feeling an acute water shortage. Well after well had failed to supply its growing needs. Urged on by the bank president, M.E. Dorton, the city commissioners in 1937 approved a plan to build a dam and a filtration plant above Meadow Creek Falls, and pipe the water to Crossville. The 500-acre lake could provide several times the current need of 50-65,000 gallons daily. The plant was opened on Thanksgiving day, 1939. This ample water supply was the thing that got the county the \$3,000,000 Prisoner of War Camp in 1943. The camp required 200,000 gallons of water daily and its construction and maintenance brought additional outside money into the county.

By 1944 Oak Ridge's mysterious project employed hundreds of men and women from the county in both construction and operation. Old G.I. buses carried them over every shift and brought them back again. And as in all times of full employment, hundreds of men went to Detroit, Dayton and Akron to work.

After the war came the large Homesteads sale of real estate, the expanding market in Crab Orchard stone (about \$1,500,000 in 1955), the freezer plant market for strawberries and beans, and the strip mining interlude with its fast buck and gutted land. Agriculture went into its present forward surge and before we knew what was happening, agricultural income had zoomed from \$320,926 in 1930 to \$1,460,640 in 1955; and the biggest income producer, the forest products industry, reached \$9,300,000 in 1955. No farm ponds were listed in 1940, but in 1955 there were 650. Forty farms had electricity in 1930, while in 1955 there were 1333. We now boast the highest per-acre yields in Tennessee in tobacco, corn, tomatoes, strawberries, pimento pepper and beef cattle gains, and are second only to the Mountain City in green bean yields. And perhaps most important of all, is that this is the area of highest labor return from farming in the State. Average per capita farm income was five times greater in 1950 than in 1940.

In manufacturing, the number of production workers increased from 113 in 1939 to 189 in 1947; and the value added by manufacture had increased 1,703.4% between those years. In 1939 the value added per production worker was \$257; in 1947, \$2,767 - an increase of 976.5%. Retail sales climbed from the 1939 figure of \$1,576,000 to \$7,658,000 during the same period. Bank deposits, which were \$664,000 in 1936, were \$4,790,000 on December 6, 1955. Population rose from 15,592 in 1940 to 18,887 in 1950.

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How has this phenomenal enrichment been reflected in terms of better living? We now have 525 miles of primary road and 957 miles of secondary road. Car registrations in 1955 totaled 4,175, of which 560 were Class D; and 2,297 trucks, of which 1,091 were farm trucks. Including all county and city vehicles, taxis and motorcycles (27), a grand total of 6,574 licenses for motor vehicles was issued.

Our schools, which in 1943-44 spent \$132,974 will spend an estimated \$1,009,057 in 1955-56. A population once sadly short of books attained in 1953 the distinction of being the first county in the U.S. in the per capita ownership of the World Book Encyclopedia.

The fine water system now pumps an average 300,000 gallons daily. Three thousand, seven hundred and fifty consumers are now served by 525 miles of power distribution lines, and 1528 by telephones. New subdivisions have grown up all around Crossville and some of them have many houses in the \$20,000 to \$50,000 class. The face of the whole county has been changed—Crossville's business district as much as anything, with its modern store fronts, much plate glass and fine rubble construction.

Medical facilities, since the opening of Uplands-Cumberland Medical Center in 1950, have been serving a wide area. The Center has achieved accreditation by the Joint Committee on Accreditation, a distinction for which relatively few rural hospitals have been able to qualify. The Ladies' Lounge built across from the courthouse, the Crossville Play Center and the Art Circle Public Library all evidence a vigorous, public-spirited approach to community problems.

The old hunting ground of the Cherokees and the early settlers is rapidly being restocked in the Catoosa Game Management Area, already one of the finest in the State. Fishing is getting better every year in the area, on the streams and in the numerous lakes. Cumberland State Park is filled to capacity every season by sportsmen and by those lured by our fine summer climate. The new Harrison resort on 500-acre Harrison Lake will soon be opened. Outdoor recreation, although very much in its infancy, is moving rapidly ahead.

Land is still relatively cheap, and large acreages can be had for \$10 an acre. Recently the large paper company, Bowaters, acquired 8,000 acres at Waldensia and the Fulcher interests have purchased most of the Black Mountain Land Company's 52,000 acres. Both are large operations intended to develop the forest products resources on a continuing program of scientific cutting and reforestation. At long last, we have some real "land and development" companies.

Cumberland County started its history as the "Road to Somewhere Else." Then railroads and steamboats - somewhere else - took away even this limited importance. The Civil War further cut down both its possessions and its expectations. New people came, some to stay, some to make a quick buck off the land, the oil, the coal, or whatever. Somehow all these fancy tricks failed, and it wasn't until just the other day or so that Cumberland County found out what it was really good for.

It is again the Road to Somewhere Else, the great and crowded and strategic U.S. 70. But it is also the spot to which many roads lead. Roads have always been its primary concern, and the national and state roads which now connect us with everywhere else are providing the means of our amazing development. Our hills are giving up treasures in sandstone, coal and limestone. Our forests, though long ill-used, hold bright promise for the future. Our small farms - always a heavy majority - have found in strawberries, beans, broccoli, peppers, sheep and cattle, the crops that make sense—and dollars. Our hills and man-made lakes are a gold currency which can be used over and over by the eye of the visitor who comes to fish, to hunt or to recreate within himself a fresh spirit. And our people have shaken off the old burdens of third-rate education and limited opportunity.

Through all the years the wealth was here. Many men knew it and many more felt it. But the time had not come, nor the need arisen for such treasures as our people and our mountains held locked within them.

One wonders sometimes if pretty soon now the people who have always pitied the poor mountaineer in his log cabin 'way back in the forest won't begin to see that he was one up on them much of the time. Nowadays a log cabin is the most extravagant of buildings, and the forests and streams which have always been here for the mountain man to use at his pleasure have in these enlightened times become the once-a-year objective of the concrete and traffic-jaded city dweller. Maybe the mountaineer has had the best of it all along. The mountaineer thinks so.



For a real treat, be sure to stop at **SUBWAY**. Their menu features varieties of subs and salads, which you can eat there or take-out. They are now serving breakfast, too!

There are now 4 convenient locations to serve you in **Crossville: at 40 Crossings Way (in front of Burke Outlet), phone 931-484-6153; at 639 North Main St., phone 931-484-6090; at 361 Sweeney Dr., phone 931-456-4302, and at 4147 Hwy. 127 North, off of I-40, phone 931-484-9914.** They offer only the finest foods, prepared in a spotless, clean kitchen and the fastest service to be found. You are always welcome here, no matter if you want a complete meal or just a cold drink. The management will make you feel right at home.

This is one of the best restaurants to be found anywhere and the whole family will enjoy a trip to **SUBWAY**. Take-out service may be placed by calling ahead, and it will be ready when you get there.

Whether you want a quick snack, a full meal, or are planning a holiday gathering, **SUBWAY** is the place to go.

We, the writers of this 2010 Historical Review, commend **SUBWAY** for their fast, efficient service and outstanding food.

SUBWAY thanks their guests for past business and support, and invites the entire area to visit them soon!

We Salute Our Heroic Military Men & Women!

SOAP MAKING YESTERDAY & TODAY

After experimenting with several recipes, I have decided that soap making isn't quite the chore it probably was for our grandmothers. I've found it quite fun. You can, if you are interested in making a large batch of utility soap, such as our grandmothers used for household purposes, make the basic recipe using 6 lbs. fat and one 13 oz. can of lye to up to 3 gallons of soft water (rainwater or distilled water). When our ancestors made this soap, they heated the lard in the wash pot, dissolved the lye in 1 qt. of water, added it to the fat along with the 3 gallons of water and soaked it for hours. This made a brownish, rather harsh utility soap that is fine for laundry and cleaning purposes, but my interests run more to those lovely colored bars of beauty soap.

One of the finer points of home made soap is that it's residue will not pollute our streams. It is all pure, no additives other than the natural scented oils and pure food colors we put in. It will not irritate the skin as some soaps do. It is also the most economical. For just a few cents, one can make 8-10 bars of lovely scented soaps. With a little time added to wrap or decorate it and find a perfect container, one could make a lovely gift. There are recipes for making those beautiful translucent bars which sometimes cost more than a dollar, which will make several bars for less than the cost of one purchased bar.

The harder, finer lathered soaps are made from tallow. Lard also makes good soap, but it is softer. Fats may be cleaned by boiling in clean water for a few minutes. If they are a bit old or some have had salt added, it can be sweetened by adding vinegar to the water. To do this, add equal parts of water to the fat and boil 5 minutes. The vinegar is added, if needed, with the water in a ratio of 1 part vinegar and five parts water. If you were doing six pounds of fat, you'd need five pints of water and one pint of vinegar.

In this article, we will give you the basic recipe which women of yesteryear used, plus several more desirable recipes.

GRANDMOTHER'S LAUNDRY SOAP

6 lbs. clean sweet fat
1 qt. soft water (rainwater or distilled)
1 can lye

The quart of water is mixed with the can of lye to dissolve the lye. The rendered fat is placed in a large kettle and heated. The lye solution is added slowly and brought to it boil. Then add 3 gallons of water and boil until it becomes thick and ropey. In older days it was tested for doneness by dipping a feather into the mold, or sometimes it was simply left in the pot a day or so, then cut in squares and placed on the wash house shelf to dry and cure. It must cure for at least 2 weeks, and is better if cured even longer.

If you care to make this soap, after curing, it can be grated on a grater and made into soap powder which is easier to add to the washing machine.

BASIC RECIPE FOR TOILET SOAP

4 heaping T. lye
1 cup cold, soft water
2 cups tallow

Add the lye to the water, being careful as a drop on the skin can cause burns. Mix in a sturdy container, insert a thermometer and wait for it to cool. It cools slower than the fat so, start it ahead and wait 10 or 15 minutes to do the fat. Then melt the fat in an enamel or stainless steel pot and insert a thermometer and adjust the temperatures of both mixtures. This simply means waiting for each mixture to cool to correct temperature, but this step is very important. The fat must be 1200 to 1300 F and the lye 900~95°F. This is the scale for all tallow. A chart for all mixtures will be given at the end of this article.

Once the temperatures are right, very slowly add the lye solution to the swirling

grease. It should remain in constant motion for at least the first few minutes. Then stir slowly and evenly for 20~45 minutes. After a few minutes of constant stirring, a brief pause will not affect the soap.

Molds should have been prepared before starting to combine the mixtures. The larger candy molds are great for those small guest soaps and any plastic molds you have will work great. Boxes lined with plastic are fine too. It helps to lightly coat the molds with glycerine or vaseline.

Color should be in enough liquid form to mix quickly and easily. Paste colors are fine to use if they are liquified with glycerine. Candle dyes are also fine. Sometimes colors will not be true, but they usually are pretty and it is always interesting to experiment. Vegetable peels and pulp also may be added for color. Spices, too, will add color.

Scents should be ready to add quickly, as once the mixture does start sponifying, it can harden instantly. One minute it is thin and liquid and the next a thick mass. Scents are scented oils' called essential oils.

Color and scent should be added after about 15 minutes of stirring. And just as soon as there is a sign of saponification, immediately start spooning into the molds. The basic recipe is all any one person can mold, being ready, in case it has to be dumped up faster. As you fill the molds they should be shaken and jarred against the counter to dislodge any air bubbles.

Once you have the soap in the molds, immediately wrap it in a heavy towel or blanket as it should not cool too quickly. Leave it wrapped up for at least 24 hours. Then check to see if it is ready to come out of the molds. If it wants to be difficult, unwrap it and leave in the molds another day. Then dump it up, place on a towel covered rack and cure for at least 2 weeks. To preserve the color, this curing should be done in a dark place out of any direct light.

Once it is cured it can be wrapped to preserve the scent and lovely gifts are yours by packaging it attractively.

TEMPERATURE CHART

All lard: the temperature should be 80°, 85° for the fat and 70°-75°F. for the lye. Half tallow and half lard, the fat should be 100°F. -1100F and the lye 80°F. 83°F.

All tallow: the tallow should be 120°F-130°F and the lye 90°-95°F.

TRIED RECIPES

2 T. Coconut oil
2 T. Almond oil
2 T. Glycerine

4 heaping T. lye
1 cup cold soft water
Tallow

Put the 6 T. combined oils in the 2 cup measure; add tallow to fill. Set aside. Mix the lye and water ahead and allow to be cooling a few minutes before starting the oils. Warm the oils and insert a thermometer and let cool until correct temperature. If lye isn't cool enough when fat cools, reheat. The oils or fats should be heated in an enamel or stainless steel pot or bowl.

When correct temperatures. (120°F-130°F for fats and 90°-95°F for lye) are reached, follow earlier directions. Add desired color and scents. Example:

Pink color. 1 tsp. coconut hut, 1 tsp. buttered rum, 1/2 tsp. patchouli, or 1 tsp. carnation oil, 1 tsp. rose geranium and 1/2 tsp. bergamot.

RECIPE II

2 T. Almond oil
2 T. Olive oil
2 T. Glycerine

4 heaping T. lye
1 cup soft water
Tallow

Directions same.

RECIPE III

2 T. Vaseline
2 T. Moisture Cream
4 heaping T. lye
1 cup soft water



Directions same as other recipes. In any of these, you may use lard instead of tallow, but be sure to refer to temperature chart and use the table for lard.

Above all have fun and experiment. If a batch should turn out bad, grate it put in an enamel pot, add a pint or so of soft water, 2 T. Borax and boil for a few minutes. This will make a light grainy texture soap that doesn't mold really well, but nice to use anyway. Probably be better done in the larger plain containers.



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In this area, men, women and children on the go, find the surroundings of **GLITZ AND GLAMOR**, located at **208 West Broad St. in Livingston**, phone **931-823-0077**, the "in" place for hairstyling.

You too, are sure to find this place the most progressive hairstyling salon to be found anywhere. Here, you can relax and unwind in their pleasant atmosphere while professional hair stylists show you the latest, up-to-date, scientific approach to enhancing anyone's appearance.

The professionals here are specialists in styling, cutting, coloring, foiling, eyebrow waxing, pedicures and manicures with a passion for perfection and flair for glamour, they are your full service salon.

We, the editing staff of this 2010 Historical Review invite you to enter a more exciting and beautiful world with a visit to **GLITZ AND GLAMOR**. We know you will be glad you did!

Everyone at **GLITZ AND GLAMOR** thanks their customers for past business and support, and reminds you they are of service to the entire area!

We Salute Our Heroic Military Men & Women!

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The writers of this 2010 Historical Review would like to make special note of the quality foods available at this fine restaurant.

Everyone at **TENNESSEE BARBEQUE** thanks their customers for past business and support, and invites everyone in to dine with them soon!

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A major factor in the growth and development of the Fentress County area, **A TO Z SCREENPRINTING & SIGNS** has proven to be a valuable asset to the community, and, in particular, those residents who depend on quality screenprinting and signs. This well-known firm is located at **114 South Main St. in Jamestown**, phone **931-879-8666**, and YOU'RE invited to drop in anytime.

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The writers of this 2010 Historical Review urge all area residents to get to know this outstanding company.

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The Baird Murder Mysteries

The cemetery is usually a person's last resting place, but this is not always true. And in some cases, a person's death is followed by a string of mysteries that seem to have no ending, or solution.

A headstone was erected over a grave in Woodlawn Cemetery in LaFollette, Tennessee during 1964, which should have marked the final place of an Elk Valley woman who was horribly murdered in a Cincinnati hotel room in 1943.

What was found when that "grave" was exhumed in 1999, only added to a variety of mysteries that have not been solved to this day.

The tragic series of events began in July 1942, when attractive 20-year-old Sophia Baird, along with a childhood friend, moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, seeking adventure, employment, and independence.

At the time, America was embroiled in World War II, and recovering from the catastrophic effects of the Great Depression. Jobs, especially in big cities such as Cincinnati, were becoming more commonplace for people eager to work.

Sophia and her Elk Valley friend moved into Room 29 of the Biltmore Hotel, after a brief stay at a "flop house" on 9th street.

Sophia also obtained employment at the Netherland Plaza Coffee Shop in downtown Cincinnati not long after the two women arrived in the city.

Some months later, Sophia was employed at the Purple Cow Restaurant, which was closer to the Biltmore Hotel.

It was only natural that Sophia would attract male suitors, but she had no interest in marriage at the time in her life. She determined to remain single, with marriage as a future possibility.

Around midnight, on April 25, 1943, a man dressed in a gray topcoat and a dark colored hat, walked into the Biltmore and asked Fred Proctor, who acted as the hotel's security guard, where he could find Sophia Baird; that he had "work for the girls".

Proctor refused to tell the stranger which room Sophia occupied. The man then turned and left the building.

That particular night, Sophia was alone in Room 29, asleep on her bed. Nonetheless, an intruder somehow found his, or her way to the room, and attacked Sophia with a knife, slashing her face, throat and hands.

Though Sophia sustained fatal wounds, she was heard screaming during the attack, and managed to stagger into a hallway adjoining Room 29, where she slumped against a wall, dying shortly thereafter.

Cincinnati Police Lieutenants Stanley Schrotel and William Burks investigated the crime scenes and quickly ruled out rape, or robbery as the assailant's motives. Sophia was fully clothed, and nothing had been taken from Room 29. The officers believed that the killer had a different motive for the attack.

The officers later said that they had probably interviewed the killer at least once in the months that followed the murder, but no solid evidence, such as the murder weapon, was uncovered on which to base an arrest.

A few days after the murder, Baird family members made arrangements to bring Sophia back to Elk Valley for a wake and burial, amid their overwhelming sadness.

Sophia was buried on May 2, 1943, in the Valley View Cemetery.

But - this tragic story did not end with Sophia's death and burial.

A second set of tragedies - and mysteries - began on October 25, 1964, with the death of Sophia's mother, Mrs. Phoebe Ann Baird, who was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery in western LaFollette, Tennessee.

The Baird family decided to have Sophia moved to Woodlawn and interred beside her mother. Subsequently, on November 10, 1964, the contractor assured the Baird family that the transfer had been made according to their instructions.

In the years before his death, Aaron Baird, Sophia's father, made the request to be buried in Sophia's original grave in Valley View Cemetery.

Aaron Baird passed away on May 2, 1972 - exactly 29 years after Sophia's burial.

However - when the grave diggers reached a certain depth in the ground, one of their tools broke through the viewing lid of Sophia's casket - exposing her face and head.

The frightened men bolted from the cemetery and reported what they had seen. Family members, friends, and neighbors flocked to the grave and viewed Sophia's corpse through the breached casket lid.

Perhaps due to the shock, the casket was not removed from the partially exhumed grave that day.

That night, someone stole the casket from the grave. To this day, no one seems to know what became of Sophia's body, even though Adrion Baird, her younger brother, has tried to solve the mystery for years.

The stunned, grief-stricken family chose to have the exhumation finished, and to bury their patriarch in Sophia's now-empty grave as originally planned.

During April 1999, Adrion and a ground keeper exhumed Sophia's "grave" in Woodlawn Cemetery. A few feet below the surface of the ground, they found a small box, which contained a few, old bones that appeared to be human. To this day, it has never been determined where the bones came from, nor whether they were male or female. Fortunately, Adrion took photographs of the bones prior to reburial.

At that time, Baird family members decided to have Phoebe exhumed and moved to Valley View

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Cemetery to be buried beside Aaron. The bones found in Sophia's "grave" were also buried in Phoebe's new grave.

It is interesting to note that for a period of years, Phoebe Ann Baird had two headstones - one in Valley View Cemetery, and another in Woodlawn Cemetery, prior to the 1999 exhumations.

Who killed Sophia back in 1943? Why was the casket not moved to Woodlawn Cemetery in late 1964? Who stole Sophia in 1972? What became of her body and casket?

Where did the remains, found in 1999, come from?

We would like to thank Adrion Baird for his valuable information and insight into these tragic events. Without his assistance, this article would not have been possible.

Jackson County & Gainesboro

*Copied from old manuscript by
Mrs. Maude McGlasson, Gainesboro, Tennessee - -1936.*

Jackson County was established by an Act of the Legislature passed November 6th, 1801, in which it was provided that the first court should be held at the house of John Bowen, on Roaring River. This may be said to have been the first County Site of Jackson County, the same being situated on the land afterwards owned by Mounce Gore, near Crawford's Mill. A town to be named Smithfield was to have been laid off, but was never done. Williamsburg, where Leslie Butler now resides, the land now owned by O.G. Fox, was established the County Site by an Act of Assembly passed September 11th, 1806. On the 14th day of November 1815 an Act was passed to run out Jackson County, ascertain the center and remove the seat there. The Act provided that after the center of the County had been ascertained by a survey, an election should be held between the nearest eligible site to the center and the then County Site. Those voting for the "Old" should vote Williamsburg and the ones voting for a change should vote "New Court House." The election was fixed for the first Thursday and Friday in August 1816. The new town, is estab-

continued on page 13



JACKSON COUNTY FARM BUREAU

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The people of this area are fortunate to have in their community a friendly insurance agency that has built a fine reputation by serving the local needs through all types of insurance, including life, auto, home, health, business, etc.

There are a lot of insurance agencies and agents. What makes one stand out above all others? It's the service and personal interest that they take in the welfare of you, your family and your personal property.

Most of us do not want to think about the many things that could happen to us or our property...and there is no need to if we have a competent insurance agency planning for our future security.

For security and peace of mind, we, the editors of this 2010 Historical Review, invite you to call **JACKSON COUNTY FARM BUREAU**, located at **604 Hospital Dr. in Gainesboro, phone 931-268-0305**, for information or an appointment. We know you'll be glad you did!

The associates at **JACKSON COUNTY FARM BUREAU** thank the people of this area for their business and support, and look forward to serving you in the future.

We Salute Our Heroic Military Men & Women!

Fort Blount

One of the most important historical sights in Jackson County is that of Fort Blount which is located on the Cumberland River two miles northwest of the village of Flynn's Lick.

In 1787, a road called the Avery Trace was cut through the Wilderness from North Carolina via Flynn's Creek Crossing of the Cumberland River and on the French Lick (Nashville). Because of the threat of attack from the Cherokee Indians to the settlers using the Avery Trace, Governor William Blount ordered a fort to be built at the Cumberland crossing, and in about 1791 construction was begun. Originally known as "Big Lick Garrison" or the "Block House on the Cumberland," the military fort was officially named for Governor Blount and was manned by a militia of between fifteen and thirty men. The Fort was situated approximately fifty yards from the mouth of a creek. It consisted of four block houses, one at each corner of a square of near one and one-half acres. There was a picket of timber set in between the houses, and the gate faced the creek. Water was supplied by a spring on the grounds. Although Fort Blount was not maintained as a military fort after 1796, settlers traveling on the Avery Trace made welcome use of it as a stopover and refuge on their journey westward.

Nothing remains now of Fort Blount; however the Fort Blount Chapter of the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities has recently been organized with the express purpose of restoring/rebuilding this historic site.

Cumberlands of Tennessee Heritage Trail

Come up to the Tennessee Cumberlands, where whispers of the past tell of centuries of human occupation amid a land of free-flowing rivers, towering rock bluffs and deeply forested plateaus and hillsides. Here, you'll discover Tennessee's last frontier—a region of intriguing history, scenic beauty, cultural diversity and boundless recreation—and no crowds.

You'll follow the Cherokee and Longhunter along some of Tennessee's oldest roads and traces—the Great Warrior Path, the old Walton Road, the Avery Trace, the old Jacksboro Pike—through six rural counties, surrounded by national and state parks and even a national wild river.

You'll find endless natural beauty—sandstone bluffs, deep gorges, waterfalls, sparkling lakes, pastoral farmlands, beautiful wildflowers. You'll visit fascinating historic sites and old-time country stores....attend nationally known theatre...experience whitewater rafting, hiking and horseback riding or world class golf—and enjoy special lodging, dining and shopping experiences that reflect the heritage of the Tennessee Cumberlands.

3SHAPED BY THE PAST

First came the forces of ancient geology—a great inland sea, then the dramatic uplift that formed the flora and fauna-rich Cumberland Plateau and mountains—carving rugged river gorges, eroded arches and rock houses, leaving large deposits of coal, oil and natural gas.

Much later came the Cherokee and Shawnee to this great hunting ground and soon after, the 18th century Longhunter. Officially Cherokee territory until 1805 and limited by the rugged terrain, permanent early settlement was a few pockets of hearty Scots-Irish immigrants. With the Civil War came divided loyalties and guerrilla raiding and plundering. But not until the city of Cincinnati, in 1878, laid the first railroad to penetrate the Cumberlands all the way to Chattanooga, did towns, villages and farms really begin to take root and grow, shaped by continuing European and American migration.

The Cincinnati-Southern railroad brought new settlers in but took natural resources out, especially the coal and virgin timber reported to Yankee capitalists by Union officers. Though resources were seriously depleted over many decades, much of the land has now become state and federal parks, forests, wildlife preserves and recreation areas—rich and beautiful again with the regeneration of time.

The passenger trains are gone today, but the freight trains still run the century old Cincinnati-Southern route along Hwy. 27, and the legacy of those English, Scots-Irish, German, Swiss and Polish settlers awaits you along every road and in every friendly village and small town in the Cumberlands of Tennessee.

JACKSON COUNTY & GAINESBORO - continued from page 12

lished, was to be called "Gainesboro", (then spelled Gainesborough) in honor of Gen. Edmond Pendleton Gaines of Fort Erie memory. From some cause the provisions of this Act were not complied with, so, on the 6th day of October 1817 another Act was passed for the same purpose, under which an election was held on the First Thursday and Friday in August 1818, which settled the question and removed the Seat of Justice from Williamsburg to Gainesborough. This Act of Legislature appointed as commissioners to lay off the town, Philip Mulkey, Thomas Butler, William Scanland, James Terry, Joseph Hawkins, James Vance, Alexander Keith, Esq., James W. Smith, and William Rash. Under the authority given by law, said Commissioners advertised the sale of lots in the Knoxville Register and Carthage Gazette, and sold the same to the highest bidder, and from the proceeds of the sale built a Court House and Jail.

On October 1, 1819 an Act was passed, formally removing the County Site from Williamsburg to Gainesborough and directing the Justices of the County at the November session following to adjourn all the Courts to said New Town, thus the Courts were opened in Gainesborough in a private house provided by the Commissioners in January 1820. A little more than 106 years ago, when established, the name was spelled "Gainesborough", now the "ugh" is left off, though the Post Office department kept it up for many years, when it too left the "ugh" off.

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The Town was laid off on forty acres of land, given to the County by David Cox, great grandfather of Alex. M. Cox, who resides in this County. Picturesquely situated among the hills, washed by Doe Run (Doe Creek) and its tributaries, with a fine "Spring", on what is now Tan Yard Branch. Gainesboro was considered fortunately located, being before the age of steam and telephone, the advantage of being nearer to the river than a mile and a quarter, was not realized.

The streets were made to vary twelve degrees from the cardinal points of the compass, the better to suit the location of the town. The Court House was a square brick structure with a diagonal roof and with a weather vane, a fish on top, for same. It was situated where the present Court House now stands and served the purpose for which it was erected until the night of August 14th 1872, when it was burned by an incendiary, as was always supposed. It fell prey to the ravages of war about 64 years ago.

Gainesboro was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature July 7, 1820, and so continued until the passage of the four mile law, though the corporate government was not kept up as we are informed, more than a fourth of the time. Francis McConnell, Robert Jennings, Swancy Burris, John Matthews, George Cox, Alfred Murray, Andrew Whitley, Alexander Montgomery and Samuel G. Smith were named the first board of Aldermen and we are traditionally informed they chose Samuel G. Smith as the first Mayor.

The first man hung in Jackson County was a Negro servant of said Smith's, who made an attempt upon his (Smith's) life, for which he was condemned and executed. He was hung about 96 years ago. His name was Dave _____. The next and last man) hung in this County up to this writing (1936) was a Negro man by the name of Lafayette Richey, who was hung on the 9th day of May 1894, for the murder of William Stephens, a white man whose body was found on Sheely's Knob, about two miles from Gainesboro on the morning of December 3, 1892.

Hon. Nathaniel T. Williams was the first Judge to hold Court in Gainesboro. He filled the position for years, and was succeeded by Hon. Abram Caruthers, who graced the bench for a long period.

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Feel free to contact them at any time, for professional counseling regarding pre-need planning. It's the very best way to have everything arranged before you need it!

The writers of this 2010 Historical Review commend **ANDERSON - UPPER CUMBERLAND FUNERAL HOME** for their dignified and compassionate service to the community.

The Anderson Family and staff at **ANDERSON - UPPER CUMBERLAND FUNERAL HOME** thank the families of this area for placing their complete trust and confidence in them, and remind you they are of service to you when you need them.

We Salute Our Heroic Military Men & Women!

OVERTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

North Carolina was one of the thirteen colonies which were parties to the Declaration of Independence in 1776. There was no Tennessee at that time, but in the western district of North Carolina there was a wilderness---a beautiful country, rich in the natural resources necessary to the growth of a great state. Out of this section of North Carolina the state of Tennessee was afterwards formed.

Overtown County is located in the north-eastern section of that grand division of the state called Middle Tennessee. It has an area of 439 square miles or 277,312 acres. It is bounded on the north by Clay and Pickett Counties; on the east by Fentress County; on the south by Putnam County and on the west by Jackson County.

It includes portions of the Cumberland Plateau and the Highland Rim of Tennessee. The surface features vary from broad nearly level areas to mountains; about two-thirds is rough and broken.

It is drained by a number of small streams all of which flow into the Cumberland River. The region is well supplied with water.

The climate is mild with little extremes of heat or cold. The main temperature is 57 degrees Fahrenheit. The average annual rainfall is 52.1 inches. The average growing season is 192 days or about six and one half months.

A MOST WONDERFUL COUNTRY

When the white man first looked upon the vast wilderness he saw a most wonderful country. The Indians had hunted and lived here from one cultural stage to another for countless generations. No wonder they were very reluctant to yield their rights without a last ditch struggle.

The pioneers who came to the "Wilderness" regarded it as the most favored section in the world considering all factors, especially geography, climate, soil fertility, water, timber, wild game, and plenty of land and natural resources--it was a country to be desired. It was the "happy hunting ground" for the Indian, who had occupied this highly favored region undisturbed from an unrecorded date, and had done nothing to change it, a country which nature had made so fair and beautiful.

The first explorers and hunters to come to this section returned to their homes east of the mountains and gave such glowing accounts of this section that many others wanted to come to it and make their homes. They soon came in large numbers and the settlement of the country was soon a reality. They were not disappointed--it was a fine country, the home of the wild beast and the recent hunting ground of the Indians.

The sound of the woodsman's axe had never been heard in the virgin forests,--the finest in the country, and the soil had never been cultivated by the farmer's plow. The surface was clothed with majestic forests, canebrakes, peavines and grasses, which furnished pasture and range for the buffalo, bear, deer, and wild turkey.

A FINE HUNTING GROUND FOR THE INDIANS

When the white man first came to the section now known as Overton County it was the "happy hunting ground" of a number of Indian tribes, none of whom seemed to have a special claim to the region.

The Iroquois claimed all the territory between the Tennessee and the Ohio Rivers, claiming that their ancestors had occupied this portion of country for many generations. A Council was held at Fort Stanwick in 1768, in which the commissioners for the northern tribes bought from the Iroquois and other northern tribes the title to all the land between the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers. A council was held at Hard Labor, South Carolina, by the commissioners for the southern tribes, and a title was secured for the same lands, except a few reservations for the Cherokees who had chiefs in both councils.

We are informed by historians that the territory between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers was a hunting ground for several tribes of Indians, no one of them laying any special claim to this section. The Cherokees on the east, the Chickasaws on the west, and the Creeks and Choctaws on the south, all hunted, fished and fought over this large section of country, the Cherokees finally establishing and holding a major claim to the section now known as Overton County.

Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee, page 94, states: "that it has been ascertained that the entire territory between the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers was not occupied by an aboriginal tribes of Indians, and that it was the hunting ground and the battle field of the adjoining Indian nations, and possessed by none of them for residence or cultivation. It presented an inviting field for further explorations and future settlements." Perhaps Ramsey did not know that a Cherokee tribe ruled by Chief Nettle Carrier lived near the present town of Alpine, on Nettle Carrier Creek, a tributary of the West Fork of Obed River. Chief Nettle Carrier, also known as Tala-dane-gisks, was a brother of Chief Double Head, a noted Cherokee war chief. Chief Nettle Carrier was said to have left this country about 1799 and moved to Oklahoma. The remainder of the tribe followed him several years later.

Very little history of the tribe of Chief Nettle Carrier has been presented. This was a small tribe of Indians, the number has not been determined. They were not inclined to warfare as some of the other tribes in East Tennessee. They were very friendly to many of the early settlers of this section, especially to Colonel Stephen Copeland, one of the first settlers who raised the first crop of corn, which was planted on Roaring River near Windle.

The friendly relationship between the Cherokees and the white settlers in the convergence of the two cultures, and in a number of cases marriages, to the extent that by the time of the move of the tribe to Oklahoma in 1838, the amalgamation of the races resulted in the almost complete disappearance of Indian traits and characteristics.

EIGHTH DISTRICT IN 1880

It was then the most attractive section of Overton County for lovers of game as deer, turkeys and an occasional bear could be found there. Hunters would look forward with much interest for their annual hunting party together and invade the mountain for a camping trip for several days which usually occurred in the latter part of November. This hunting period is still (1932) kept up by a few of the older citizens of the county, but the game has been driven away by the increased population and the interest has likewise decreased.

R.L. Mitchell, E-3-11-32

A note in a news letter from Nettle Carrier, which appeared in the **Livingston News** on January 1891, read as follows:

"T.C. Copeland of Nettle Carrier killed an eagle a few days ago which measured six feet, eleven and 3/4 inches from tip to tip of its wings."

Although the pioneer hunting days have past many today enjoy many of the sports which delighted the early settlers--hunting, fishing, and camping. The pioneers hunted for game to supply food for his family but many hunters today hunt for sport.

LIVINGSTON IN 1881

A story in the **Livingston Enterprise**, written by R.L. Mitchell, Jr., dated September 4, 1931, reads as follows:

Courts--William G. Crowley of Smithville was Chancellor of the Fourth Chancery Division, Robert L. Mitchell was clerk and master, David K. Young of Clinton was Judge of the Fifty Judicial Circuit, John S. Roberts was clerk of the Circuit Court, John M.D. Mitchell of Livingston was attorney general. He was an uncle of Congressman J. Ridley Mitchell.

Attorneys--Members of our local bar were: Judge J.D. Goodpasture, Capt. Jesse A. Barnes, Capt. William W. Windle, Col. F.H. Daugherty, A. Lafayette Windle and James W. Wright.

continued on page 15



PARKWAY FAMILY RESTAURANT

*Family Owned & Operated By Kelly & JoAnn Jones
Proudly Serving You In Overton County*

Outstanding breakfasts, quick and satisfying lunches and man-sized dinners are what they serve at **PARKWAY FAMILY RESTAURANT**. This cheerful cafe is one of the local residents' favorites when it comes to great eating and down-to-earth prices!

Located at **616 East Main St. in Livingston, phone 931-823-8674 or 931-823-9414**, this is one restaurant in the area which strives to make everyone who comes in feel welcome. You'll always notice a smile and a friendly greeting when you stop in for coffee, a sandwich or a real meal. It's become everyone's favorite for coffee breaks and great lunches!

Families, too, like the courteous service and outstanding food that **PARKWAY FAMILY RESTAURANT** specializes in. The management insists on a spotlessly clean establishment and it shows! You'll always enjoy your meal more when you dine here!

In compiling this 2010 Historical Review, we, the writers, would like to make special note of the quality food and service offered by this well-known restaurant. They are both, in a word, the greatest!

Everyone at **PARKWAY FAMILY RESTAURANT** thanks their customers for their business and support, and invites you to dine with them soon.

We Salute Our Heroic Military Men & Women!

INDIAN PATHS AND TRAILS

The pioneer explorers and hunters who came into this Upper Cumberland section first traveled by Indian paths or trails. The buffalos and other wild animals also traveled these paths. The Cherokee Indians who had a tribe living at Nettle Carrier, had a number of such trails leading in all directions, over which they traveled while on hunting trips, on the march in warfare or just traveling. It was on one of the Indian paths leading from the Cherokees to the Shawnee Tribes, that Robert Crockett, a long hunter, was killed in 1769.

EARLY ROADS WERE OPENED

The white man opened roads into the Wilderness country at a very early date, over which many of the early settlers traveled, among them being the Wilderness Road, the Walton Road, the East-West trail, the Kentucky Stock Road, Pile's Turnpike, and the Moses Fiske Roads, all of which had a connection with the territory now known as Overton County.

The Wilderness Road, which began at Lee Springs in Grainger County and ran through the present counties of Knox, Roane, Morgan, Fentress, Overton, Jackson, Smith, Trousdale, Sumner and Davidson to the Cumberland settlements at Nashville, was opened by the Militia in 1787-88. This road is mentioned in the Tennessee Historical Magazine for January 1820, which reads as follows: "A stream of immigration of pioneers flowed northwestwardly through the country of Cumberland to the old Wilderness Road and along this road through Overton and Jackson Counties, and Fort Blount on the west banks of the Cumberland River."

The Kentucky Stock Road was opened soon after 1800 between Danville, Kentucky and Huntsville, Alabama, and passed through Somerset and Monticello, KY and Monroe, White Plains, Sparta and McMinnville in Tennessee to Huntsville in Alabama. This road, which followed an Indian trail, was much traveled in the early days as it was a free road. For more than half a century many droves of cattle, hogs and sheep were driven over this road from the south to the northern markets. Many covered wagons of freight, peddlers and horsemen passed over this very rough road, as there was an abundance of fine spring water along most of the way. Becky Watson's place was one of the many stopping places along this route. Watson's was located about two miles west of Livingston, where many stopped for food, feed for their stock, drinks and rest.

EIGHTH DISTRICT - continued from page 14

Sherlie Gardenhire and Lee D. Bohannon were here as law students.

Physicians--Dr. Henry M. Colquitt, Dr. Isaac C. Truitt and Dr. David B. Reed. Dr. J. Lafayette Colquitt and Dr. Melville B. Capps were reading as medical students at that time.

Churches--There were two churches organized here--the M.E. Church South with building on East Main Street where Dr. A.B. Quails' residence is now located with the late C.D. Byrne as pastor, and the Christian Church on lot one block west of the square.

Merchants--Livingston had at that time four general dry goods stores as follows: W.P. and L.W. Chapin composing the partnership of Chapin Brothers; James, M.F. and A.M. Keeton composing the partnership of Keeton Brothers; A.L. Windle and Calvin E. Myers. Also two drug stores--Dr. D.B. Reed conducted a drug store on the west side of the Square, and Dr. I.C. Truitt had a drug store on the north side of the square.

Carpenters--James A. Estes was an efficient carpenter and Phillip Myers was an efficient carpenter and cabinet maker.

LIVINGSTON IN THE GAY NINETIES

Livingston was yet a small country town in the "Gay Nineties." The railroad had not yet come to this county, but people were still hopeful that it would come eventually. Coal and lumber were the principal products to be found in abundance and a railroad was the main thing needed to give these industries a boost.

During the nineties Livingston had a good school at Good

continued above

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Hope, taught by L.C. Wilkerson and A.J. Taylor. Alpine Institute, with A.H. Roberts as principal, was another good school near Livingston.

The Overton County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair was one of the leading fairs in this section in the nineties. This fair was held at a fairground in the western part of the town, was attended by large crowds and created much interest.

The **Overton County Enterprise** was one of the good weekly papers in the Upper Cumberland section at that time. Another good paper here was the **Crescent**.

In the nineties Capt. C.E. Myers operated a dry goods store on the north-west corner of the Public Square; T.E. Goff operated a drug store, dealer in drugs and chemicals, medicines and toilet articles; W.P. Chapin operated a harness and saddle shop and also sold buggy whips and lap robes; J.W. Henson operated a livery stable and had double and single rigs for hire; A.L. Windle had a watch and jewelry repair shop; R.H. and M.H. Hankins were contractors and builders; James Stewart was a barber and hair dresser.

Hotels in Livingston were the Reed House, operated by John Hancock, and the Park Hotel operated by A.L. Dale, in 1897.

Hotels--Two hotels were operated here - the Overton Hotel with Rev. B.L. Stephens as manager, and the Reed House with D.B. Reed as owner and manager. Both were on the west side of the Square.

Postmaster--A.M. "Bud" Keeton was postmaster.

County Officials--J. Porter Bilbrey, high sheriff; R.N. Coffee, clerk of County Court; Rev. John M. Lansden, register of deeds; Judge James W. Wright, chairman of the County Court.

Livingston had no brick houses except the courthouse at that time, and had no telephones, pike roads, railroads, electric lights, and the water plant was not anticipated.

COUNTY OFFICIALS IN 1891

County officials in the year 1891 were:

J.O. Collins, sheriff; Hardy Copeland, trustee; J.K.P. Stewart, tax assessor; F.H. Daugherty, register; T.W. Carlock, surveyor; J.B. Lee, superintendent of schools; Jess Eldridge, coroner; J.A. Turner, county judge; R.L. Mitchell, Jr., county court clerk; Elisha Chastain, clerk and master; W.H. Hussey, circuit court clerk; B.M. Webb was chancellor; John A. Fite, circuit judge and Alfred Algood, attorney general.

COUNTY OFFICIALS IN 1897

County officials in the year 1897 were:

J.E. Collins, sheriff; E.G. Draper, register; A.G.C. Underwood, trustee; L.N. Oakley, surveyor; A.H. Roberts, superintendent of schools; A.L. Dale, coroner; C.C. Carr, ranger, W.R. Officer, clerk and master, J.H. Lea, circuit court clerk; L.D. Bohannon, county judge; and R.L. Mitchell, Jr., county court clerk. J.T. Fisher was chancellor; W.T. Smith was circuit Judge and M.G. Butler, attorney general.

LIVINGSTON MARKET IN 1897

Butter, fresh, lb. 7 1/2 cents to 10 cents; Eggs, fresh, doz. 5 cents; Fruit, apples per pound 2 cents; Feathers, new goose, pound 35 cents; Feathers, mixed, pound 20 cents to 25 cents; Ginseng, per pound \$1.75 to \$2.00; Beeswax, pound 20 cents to 22 cents; Tallow, pound 4 cents; Apples, green, bushel 20 cents to 35 cents; Potatoes, Irish bushel 25 cents; Potatoes, sweet, bushel 50 cents; Wheat, bushel 55 cents to 65 cents; Corn, bushel, 60 cents; Oats, bushel, 25 cents; Meal, bushel 60 cents; Sorghum, gallon, 25 cents; Hides, green, pound 3 1/2 cents; Hides, flint, pound 7 cents; Hides, dry salt, pound 6 3/4 cents, Sheep Hides, each 20 cents to 40 cents; Stone Coal, bushel 15 cents.

--Files of **Livingston Enterprise**



OVERTON COUNTY NURSING HOME

Administrator - Jennifer Bouldin

With some of the finest facilities anywhere, **OVERTON COUNTY NURSING HOME** has become the preferred home of many families throughout the local area. The quality of care that the resident receives at this skilled and intermediate care facility is rated with the very best. It's located at **318 Bilbrey St. in Livingston, phone 931-823-6403.**

Ideally suited for ambulatory and bedfast patients, here's a home where the resident can get the kind of attention and professional nursing care that's needed. There's a staff dietician to keep a close eye on the patient's eating habits and the kitchen prepares individual meals to dietary specifications for those who must restrict their intake of certain foods. Physical, occupational, and speech therapy, exercise, recreational facilities and personal attention make **OVERTON COUNTY NURSING HOME** a nice place to be.

The writers of this 2010 Historical Review are proud to list this fine home for anyone needing the utmost in quality care.

OVERTON COUNTY NURSING HOME thanks the people of this area for placing their complete trust and confidence in them, and reminds you they are there for you when you need them.

We Salute Our Heroic Military Men & Women!

**The Clinton American Legion Post #172 &
The Anderson County Veterans Service Office
In Partnership With The Sons Of The Revolution – Anderson
County Chapter & Anderson County Chamber Of Commerce
Are Proud To Present:**

The 4th Annual Anderson County Veterans Day Parade

**“Thanking ALL Veterans Of Anderson County
For Their Service To Our country”**

**Thursday, November 11, 2010, 6:00 PM
Downtown Clinton, TN**

**Celebration of ALL Veterans in the Ritz Theater
immediately following the parade.**

**Contact Leon Jaquet @ 865-463-6803 or Lynn Fox @ 865-719-9947
for additional information and registration application.**



“MAKE A DATE TO WALK IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF TENNESSEE HISTORY”

For over 25 years, Lynn Fox has kept the spirit of the heros of King's Mountain alive. He has walked their footsteps, reenacted their march, and conducted living history. During his venture, Lynn discovered he was a descendant of one of the battle's heroes. His fourth great-grandfather, John Fox, was a soldier in Captain Joel Lewis' Light Horse Company. Lynn is preserving the historical significance of the march and battle of King's Mountain through reenactment and living history. When listening and participating in Lynn's programs, one comes to realize what a difficult time those who made the march had. Their faith, strength, and courage helped them overcome insurmountable odds. We can all learn something useful from their experience.

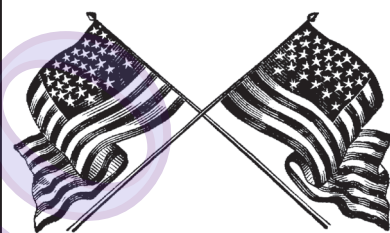
Lynn captures the vision, determination, and fortitude of his ancestor, John Fox, as well as Governor John Sevier, Davy Crockett, and Sam Houston in his tireless community involvement:

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Tennessee's Bicentennial, TN Army National Guard, U.S. Savings Bond Campaigns, Universities and Colleges, Voter Participation, National and State Park Services, Adopt-A-School Programs, Historical Societies/Associations, Knox County Two Centuries, East Tennessee Indian League Inc., Knoxville's Bicentennial, Kiwanis, Optimist and Rotary Clubs, Knoxville's Storytelling, Church, Police, YMCA, & Day Camps, Dogwood Arts Festivals, Churches/Parades/Festivals, Explorer/Boy/Girl Scouts, American Eagle Festival, Family Reunions, Garden Clubs and Junior League, Schools and Libraries, Day Cares and Pre-School, Museums/Industry, Knoxville's Kid Festivals, Television/Radio/Video, Ossoli Circle/Civitan Clubs, Daughters of 1812, AARP, American Legions, Daughters/Sons/Children of the American Revolution.

Lynn is a patriot in every sense of the word. He is devoted to God, family, country, state, and community. Appropriately, Lynn was a Major in the United States Army, an Eagle Scout, and born on the 4th of July. If your organization is in need of a program, please contact Lynn, by calling (865) 457-8006 (Home) or (865) 719-9947 (cell) or write to him at 700 Eagle Bend Road, Clinton, Tennessee 37716. Lynn crosses all boundaries of our culture, race, creed, age, and sex by promoting Patriotism.



**TRULY
TODAY'S
PATRIOT**

GREENE COUNTY PARTNERSHIP TOURISM DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES DATE FOR 7TH ANNUAL AUSSIE FALL FEST CHILLIN' & GRILLIN'



The Tourism Department of the Greene County Partnership announced plans today to host the Seventh Annual award-winning Aussie Fall Fest Chillin' & Grillin' on Saturday, October 30, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. in historic downtown Greeneville.

The event will include themed chili, barbecue & wings cook offs with cash prizes being awarded, craft and food vendors, local merchants and commercial vendors, entertainment and fun for all ages.

Several different categories will be included in the cook offs. The first category is the Kids' Q. This event will feature children ages 15 and under that would like to grill chicken to win prizes. Leg quarters will be provided by Chuckwagon BBQ & Grill, and small grills will be provided by the MECO Store. Also, again this year, the event will feature the Backyard Cookers category. This category will feature participants that love to grill in their own backyards, at the lake, etc., but have never participated in a cook off before. This is a great way to show off their BBQ skills and get braggin' rights to the best in town. The event will also feature the Old Smokers, participants that have entered before in any BBQ competitions previously.

New to this year will be the church category. Churches can participate in the chili category for FREE and be in the running for braggin' rights to the best chili around. The committee encour-

continued on page 17

THE LEGEND OF RED BOILING SPRINGS

In 1830, Edmund Jennings, a lone hunter, left his home in search of game. History records that it was early in the season, and chance took him into the hills of what is now Macon County, Tennessee. In true hunter style he followed the well-worn animal trails, realizing that somewhere nearby he would find the reason for their making. For days he followed these trails, until, suddenly coming out on the brow of a hill, he saw in the valley below that mecca of all hunters - a salt lick. The valley was fairly alive with all kinds of wild life, gathered to lick the salt from the rocks whereon it had dried as the streams from the nearby springs flowed over them. Here he also found a Cherokee village under Chief Katawley, the Indians long having made this spot near the lick their home. Upon his return to civilization the news spread quickly that a salt lick had been discovered, where the game came to the hunter who waited nearby instead of his having to search for it. Immediately families moved into the territory, and the first settlement was established - much to the discomfort of old Chief Katawley and his band of Cherokees.

In 1840 a new settler, Shepherd Kirby, came with his family to make his home in the little settlement. He had for years suffered with a serious infection of his eyes, and shortly after his arrival, while hewing logs with which to build his home, the pain became so intense that he quit his work and went to a nearby spring hoping to relieve his suffering by bathing his eyes therein. The pain died away, and the next morning his eyes were so much improved that he went again to bathe them in the same waters. Within a short time his eyes were entirely cured, and once more the news spread quickly. This immediately brought others who sought to try the new cure of which they had heard such wonderful things, and as one by one they came with every imaginable ill, they were encouraged on their way by the words of others happy on their homeward journey, having been cured by the use of the waters. This hardy race of pioneers soon gave place to a more modern civilization, and now, as we go back over the same territory a very different sight meets our eyes - for here today, on this exact spot, stands the far-famed Red Boiling Springs, still serving humanity, as in the days of the pioneer, by restoring health to thousands each year.

AUSSIE FALL FEST - continued from page 16

ages all churches to enter and join in the fellowship and fun that the event provides.

Participation in the cook offs is open to everyone, from scout troops to industries and from churches to clubs and organizations. All cook off participants, other than the churches and Kids' Q, will be charged an entry fee of \$125 per category. The cost for a 10'x10' craft booth is \$50, and for food vendors the cost is \$125. The event will also feature the 2nd Annual Aussie Corn Hole Tournament sponsored by Farm Credit Services. The tournament will begin at 2 p.m. and will be located in the heart of the festival area. Entry fee is \$20 per two-man team with a grand prize of \$200 and a trophy. Second place will be awarded \$100. The rules include a double elimination (best 2 out of 3 games). Players must sign up in advance.

Also in conjunction with the event will be the Keep Greene Beautiful 3 Mile Walk starting at 10 a.m. Registration is 9:30-10 a.m. The entry fee is \$12 for those who sign up by October 15 and \$15 for those who register after that date. Awards will be presented for three places in each category.

"This event has been successful in its first six years," stated Tammy Kinser, Tourism director for the Partnership. "In 2009, the weather was a bit of a problem, but we still had good crowds and great competition. More than \$3,000 was given out in cook off prizes. We are also looking forward to a large number of participants entering the new church category that has been created. Kids will love this and the backyard cookers can finally get recognition for their hidden talents."

The event will last into the evening for spectators to enjoy Trey Hensley, a Jonesborough native, who, after picking up a guitar at the age of 10, quickly took the bluegrass world by storm. Trey performed on the Grand Ole Opry when he was 11. Hensley, now with his second CD entitled "It Is What It Is," that was released on July 4th, is heading out to play his own brand of honky-tonk music.

Trey will light up the entertainment stage at 6 p.m.

The title sponsor for the event is MECO with Greeneville Light & Power being the t-shirt sponsor. Other sponsors include RoadShow Mobile Stages, The Greeneville Sun, Wendy's, WGRV/WIKQ/WSMG, Animal Medical Center, LMR Plastics, McInturff, Milligan and Brooks, DTR Tennessee, C & C Millwright Maintenance, Consumer Credit Union, Holston U.M. Home for Children, Marsh Petroleum, Andrew Johnson Bank, Greeneville Federal Bank, GreenBank, Wal-Mart Distribution, East Tennessee Promotions, and John and Wanda Green.

Anyone interested in participating in the Aussie Fall Fest Chillin' & Grillin' is asked to contact the Partnership office at 423-638-4111 or email tkinser@greenecop.com or kgb@greenecop.com.

A LAST REQUEST

By Thelma Thompson

Tired traveler, should you stop to rest,
Upon this sod above my breast,
And reading the stone which says to you,
That this man's life on earth is thru.

Please lift your head to God above,
And ask him please to share his love,
With a hopeless soul who, on this earth,
Felt love of none thru life from birth.

TIRE SHOP

LOCALLY OWNED & OPERATED BY JERRY MANIER

MONDAY - FRIDAY 8:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M.

SATURDAY 8:00 A.M. - 12:00 NOON

24 HOUR SERVICE AVAILABLE

MOBILE SERVICE TO REPAIR & FILL THE FLUID IN YOUR
TRACTOR, TRACTOR TRAILER, LOADERS, ETC...

GUARANTEED LOWEST PRICES IN TOWN

615-699-2404

6001 CLAY COUNTY HWY.

RED BOILING SPRINGS

JERRY & STAFF AT TIRE SHOP THANK THEIR CUSTOMERS FOR PAST BUSINESS & SUPPORT, & REMIND YOU THEY ARE OF SERVICE TO THE ENTIRE AREA!
WE SALUTE OUR HEROIC MILITARY MEN & WOMEN!

SMITH'S MOTOR SALES

LOCALLY OWNED & OPERATED BY TIM SMITH

MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.

SATURDAY 8:00 A.M. - 12:00 NOON

CLOSED WEDNESDAY

QUALITY AUTOS, TRUCKS, SUV'S



615-666-2205

112 HWY. 52 BY PASS • LAFAYETTE

EVERYONE AT SMITH'S MOTOR SALES THANKS THEIR CUSTOMERS FOR PAST BUSINESS & SUPPORT, & REMINDS YOU THEY ARE OF SERVICE TO THE ENTIRE AREA!
WE SALUTE OUR HEROIC MILITARY MEN & WOMEN!

COMPTON'S SAWMILL

LOCALLY OWNED & OPERATED

14 YEARS OF SERVICE

MONDAY - FRIDAY 7:00 A.M. - 3:30 P.M.

• POPLAR FRAMING LUMBER • BARNs, SHEDS, HOUSES
• ROUGH CUT BARN LUMBER • BUYER OF STANDING TIMBER

615-666-8922

5514 WOODMORE RD. • WESTMORELAND

EVERYONE AT COMPTON'S SAWMILL THANKS THEIR CUSTOMERS FOR PAST BUSINESS & SUPPORT, & REMINDS YOU THEY ARE OF SERVICE TO THE ENTIRE AREA!
WE SALUTE OUR HEROIC MILITARY MEN & WOMEN!

A HISTORY OF MACON COUNTY SCHOOLS & CHURCHES

The first primitive schoolhouse, with peglegged slabs for seats, a log omitted on one side for light, gave place a little later to a small one room weatherboarded structure, many of which you can see over the county.

The first school building in Lafayette was a log structure which gave way a little later to a small academy of two rooms; later this was replaced by a three-room modern building, and in 1901 a new eight-room modern structure was erected and called Lafayette College. In 1922 this burned.

Among the educators who have contributed to the uplift of the education in Macon County, Mr. and Mrs. L.S. Gillentine stand peerless. Through their cultural teachings pupils of enviable and unquestioned scholarship have gone out from the county to high positions in other towns, counties and states.

The first religious denominations were the Baptists and the Presbyterian, these worshiped in a rude building outside the town of Lafayette. The building was a little pavilion structure, a roof shed with no walls. (Presumably their zeal was kept bottled through the winter months). The progressive trend, however, incited the Baptist to build a small frame church which had a quaint high pulpit, behind which, the preacher if small in structure presented the appearance of peeping at his audience.

Wooden scones around the walls held tallow candles. The time for evening service was announced a "at early candlelight". In this building all denominations worshiped. This at last going down before the march of progress, was replaced by a modern structure. The Christian Church soon followed. Later a Methodist Church sprang up, other buildings kept pace. This emphasized the march of times.



Courtesy of the Macon County Chamber of Commerce

A stream ripples through the valley separating the corn field and the tobacco plants. In the foreground, cooled from the summer's morning sun, sets a small church nestled among a cluster of shade trees. Voices singing praise rise from the steeple and filter through the stained glass windows. Their echo will soon be replaced by sounds of children running and playing, laughter and conversation - "I'll take seconds from that dish of fried chicken."

This is the heart of Macon County; its people and their values, living amidst the scenic beauty of the Upper Cumberland's hills and valleys composing the Highland Rim Plateau. From Peddler's Ridge's breathtaking fall colors, to the turn-of-the-century architecture displayed by the hotels in Red Boiling Springs, throughout Macon County there lies interest for all.

Named for Nathaniel Macon, the North Carolina statesman, Macon County rests against the Kentucky state line. Its county seat, Lafayette (also named after a prominent figure, the legendary Frenchman, Lafayette, who assisted the American colonies in gaining their independence), sits only 60 miles from Nashville - a plus to Macon Countians. Not that the county lacks in industrial jobs, for within its boundaries are numerous factories, including those in the garment industry, automotive parts, and greeting cards, to name a few of many. But being so close to more commercially developed cities (Nashville, Cookeville, and Gallatin, TN and Bowling Green, KY) offers residents the choice of spending their working hours in the city, their leisure ones in the country.

Whether working inside or outside the county, many Macon Countians live on small farms raising a tobacco crop, having cattle or hogs, and enjoying the natural beauty and resources surrounding them.

For the fishing enthusiast and those relishing water activities, Center Hill, Cordell Hull, Dale Hollow, Old Hickory, and Barren River lakes are within 15 to 35 miles from Lafayette. Also, within the county lines and nearby area, wild turkey hunting is becoming a favorite springtime sport, while deer hunting remains a popular fall sport.

Macon County is not without historical features. In the town of Red Boiling Springs, several hotels, built between 1890 and 1924, have been maintained and are still operating. It was their elegance and the numerous mineral springs and baths that made these resorts a 1920s tourist mecca.

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continued from below

In Lafayette's Key Park, housing the Chamber of Commerce and Macon County Historical Society offices, is the log house built in 1842, the year Macon became a county. Countywide, there are 434 cemeteries in which graves with dates in the early 1800s are found. Also, throughout the hills and valleys are several rural communities which are not only rich in history, but unique in name. Other historical and scenic attractions to visit are the Red Boiling Springs Co-Generation Electricity Plant, the world's first sawdust fired gas turbine plant for generating electricity, the Hardwood Sawmill; a one room school house; covered bridges; and still sporting tradition, the courthouse whittlers.

Throughout the year, local events dot the calendar. There's the Macon County Fair, horse shows, craft shows, the Christmas parade and the December Candlelight Tour of Homes, truck and tractor pulls, Hillbilly Days, antique car shows, the Folk Medicine Festival, and other activities sponsored by local civic and church groups designed to entertain family, friends, and visitors.

With these local events, the historical features, and the natural scenic beauty, not to mention the simpler, slower pace lifestyle found in rural America, it's no wonder its residents proudly claim their place to call home is Macon County.

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HISTORY MYSTERY

*Have A History Teacher Explain This-----
If They Can*

1. Abraham Lincoln was elected to Congress in 1846.
John F. Kennedy was elected to Congress in 1946.
2. Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860.
John F. Kennedy was elected President in 1960.
3. Both were particularly concerned with civil rights.
Both wives lost their children while living in the White House.
4. Both Presidents were shot on a Friday.
Both Presidents were shot in the head.

Now It Gets Really Weird

5. Lincoln 's secretary was named Kennedy.
Kennedy's Secretary was named Lincoln.
6. Both were assassinated by Southerners.
Both were succeeded by Southerners named Johnson.
7. Andrew Johnson, who succeeded Lincoln, was born in 1808.
Lyndon Johnson, who succeeded Kennedy, was born in 1908.
8. John Wilkes Booth, who assassinated Lincoln, was born in 1839.
Lee Harvey Oswald, who assassinated Kennedy, was born in 1939.
9. Both assassins were known by their three names.
Both names are composed of fifteen letters.

Now Hang On To Your Seat

10. Lincoln was shot at the theatre named 'Ford'.
Kennedy was shot in a car called ' Lincoln ' made by 'Ford'.
11. Lincoln was shot in a theatre and his assassin ran and hid in a warehouse.
Kennedy was shot from a warehouse and his assassin ran and hid in a theatre.
12. Booth and Oswald were assassinated before their trials.

GHOSTS FROM THE PAST

RED BOILING SPRINGS, TENNESSEE

Courtesy of Macon County Chamber of Commerce

The gentle art of conversation was alive. Walking, talking, taking the waters and breathing the cool fresh air that swept down from the Cumberland Mountains were favorite pastimes.

In an era when mineral springs were thought to cure iron poor blood, acid indigestion and other more serious maladies, Red Boiling Springs in Macon County was a favorite watering spa.

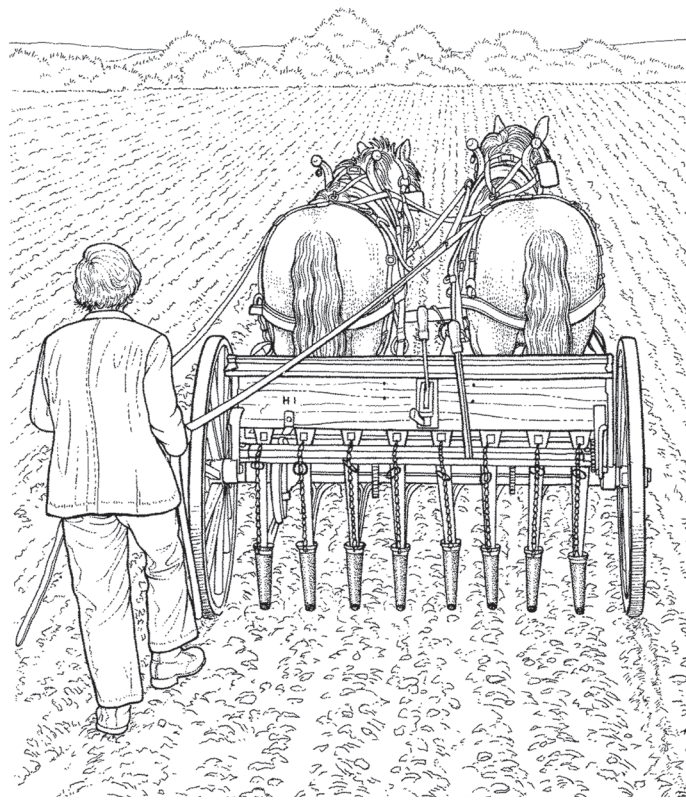
Settled by Kentucky pioneers seeking abundant wildlife in the Tennessee wilderness, a small group of early settlers soon discovered curative powers in the mineral waters that bubbled up out of the ground. News of a magical cure-all for every imaginable illness soon spread far and wide.

Red Boiling Springs grew from one hotel in 1860 to eight hotels and more than a dozen boarding houses in its heyday. A boom-town from 1890 to 1930, thousands of people appeared at the picturesque little resorts each year like mushrooms after a summer rain.

They came to rest and relax. They came to hunt, fish, walk, bowl, skate and play croquet. They came to listen to romantic orchestra music and dance under the stars. They came to be spoiled by the abundance of delicious food served at family-style meals. Arriving by railroad cars and horse-drawn wagons, they made their way to the popular mineral resort to bathe and drink the waters.

Red Boiling Springs sits today like a patient lover awaiting her sweetheart's return. Though forsaken for a love affair with the automobile, she still has much to offer.

Dignified but neglected, elegant but shabby, she basks in the attention of those who come to remember. With spring flowers in her hair she reclines gracefully beneath a canopy of tall trees to disguise her aging face. Like a small child though, when no one is looking she slips away to wade barefoot in Salt Lick Creek and revel the memories of an earlier day when she was the queen of many hearts.



THE FARMER

By Thelma Thompson

From early morn til evening late,
Thru wintry chill and summer's heat,
The farmer has a date with fate,
The fate he chose himself to meet.

The cows he milks, the stock he feeds
Before the dawn has really broke;
A hearty breakfast, then he needs
Must plow the fields, must cut the oak.

And pine for stoking winter's fires;
A mighty green John Deere his steed
As o'er the bumpy fields he rides;
A farmer is he in word and deed.

Born to the plow, son of the earth,
He holds his head among the clouds,
As noble is this man by birth
As one who is of peerage proud.



ALLUSIONS HAIR SALON

*Owner/Stylist - Marquetta Carlisle
Stylist - Alyssa Jenkins
Nail Tech - Candy Troutt
Tuesday - Friday 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.
Saturday By Appointment*



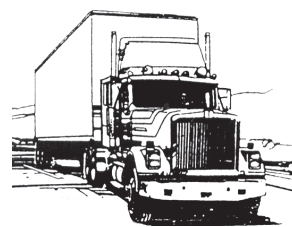
Hairstyling to suit the individual is what's offered at **ALLUSIONS HAIR SALON** at **1061 Scottsville Rd. in Lafayette, phone 615-666-6568.**

This well-known salon of beauty features stylists to shape, cut, curl and color YOUR hair into a beautiful style that says, "distinctly you!" Their modern techniques and hair care products assure you of the most natural, liveliest hair possible. You'll look better, feel better and have a beautiful hairstyle, every time you stop in at this fine shop.

ALLUSIONS HAIR SALON specializes in all phases of hair and beauty care. From a simple cutting and foiling to a whole new hairstyle to a professional manicure, pedicure or facial waxing... this is one of the very best places in town you could go. Give them a try. The writers of this 2010 Historical Review think that you'll soon be a regular customer!

Everyone at **ALLUSIONS HAIR SALON** thanks their clients for their past business and support, and reminds you they are of service to the entire area!

We Salute Our Heroic Military Men & Women!



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For the type of performance you expect from your car, pick-up truck or semi, visit **THOMPSON DIESEL** for expert repairs on all makes and models, foreign or domestic, gas or diesel. This complete service center is located at **3948 Hwy. 52 East in Lafayette, phone 615-688-5444**, and offers you honest, accurate and reliable service at competitive prices. They care about your car or truck just like you do and their goal is your complete satisfaction. After all, a satisfied customer is a good referral.

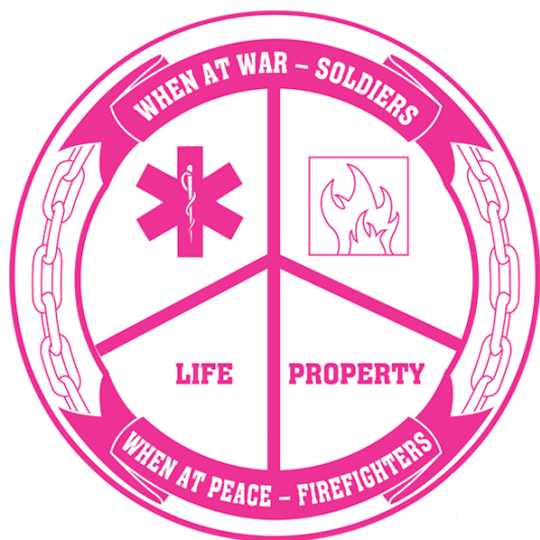
THOMPSON DIESEL can handle anything from a simple tune-up or brake work to a major repair or overhaul. Their technicians with their state-of-the-art equipment, assures you that your investment will continue to be a good one.

We, the writers of this 2010 Historical Review, are pleased to list **THOMPSON DIESEL** among the area's leading businesses.

Jeff and everyone at **THOMPSON DIESEL** thank their customers for past business, and remind you they are of service to the entire area!

We Salute Our Heroic Military Men & Women!

FIREFIGHTERS MEMORIAL COIN



FRONT OF THE COIN

The front of the coin is divided
Our duties saving life & property

The ribbons are held
Together by a golden chain
Each link represents a brother

Seven links: Alpha & Omega
Beginning & the end

The ribbon at the top reads:
When At War-Soldiers
The ribbon at the bottom reads:
When At Peace-Firefighters

BACK OF THE COIN

Somewhere in a stairwell
Firefighters reach the fire floor
They know at that point
The building is coming down

The message is radioed
They know they can't make it out
Seconds count-Maybe another brother
Will make it-if we attack

They fight the fire
Black smoke & steam
When they think there is no hope
The hand of an angel
Reaches out for them

If a brother is out a little R & R and fails to produce his coin the next round is on him.

GOD SPEED MY BROTHERS

Coins are \$29.95 + tax, shipping and handling. To order call Cube International, LLC 386-328-0720.

I carry this coin
A simple reminder to me
I am part of a brotherhood
Wherever I may be

This coin is not magic
Or a good luck charm
It isn't meant to
Protect me from harm

It's not for identification
For the world to see
It's a simple understanding
My brothers & me

When I put my hand in my pocket
To bring out a coin or key
My special coin is there
To say the price a brother
Is willing to pay for me

It reminds me to be thankful
Each & every day
& strive to do better
In all I do & say

So carry this coin
To remind only me
There is no greater gift
A life so free

9-11 Never Forget
The day our brothers
opened the door to hell

We stand ready at a moments notice
To serve & bring peace to chaos

Our service is to God, family & country
We place ourselves in harms way
While others flee to safety

The top ribbon reads:
No Greater Gift
The bottom:
A Life For Another

A link in the chain is broken
A brother down
Let us never forget
Our duty to one another

At the service - Brothers will pass
And in the firefighters honor
Put our special coin
In their place of rest
Amen

MY SPECIAL COIN

Submitted By Ernie Rickard

In some town USA, a
28-year-old mother stared
at her 8-year-old son, who
was dying of terminal cancer.

Although her heart was
filled with sadness, she
also had a strong feeling of
determination. Like any
parent, she wanted her son
to grow up and fulfill all his
dreams. Now, that was no
longer possible. The cancer
would see to that.

However, she still wanted her son's dream to come true.

She took her son's hand and asked, "Johnny, did you ever think about what you wanted to be once you grew up? Did you ever dream and wish what you would do with your life?" He replied, "Mom, I always to be a firefighter when I grew up." She smiled back and said, "Let's see if we can make your dream come true."

Later that day, she went to her local Fire Department, where she met Firefighter Jimmy, who had a big heart. She explained her son's final wish and asked if it might be possible to give him a ride around the block on a fire engine.

Firefighter Jimmy said, "Look, we can do better than that. If you will have your son ready at seven o'clock Wednesday morning, we will make him an honorary fireman for the whole day. He can come down to the fire station, eat with us, and go out on all fire calls. The whole nine yards! In addition, if you will give us his sizes, we will get a real fireman's uniform, with a real fire helmet -- not a toy, but with the emblem of the Fire Department on it, rubber boots and a very special coin carried by firefighters and their friends all over the world.

Three days later, Firefighter Jimmy picked up Johnny, dressed him in his uniform, gave him his special coin and explained the symbolism and what the coin represented and how a firefighter was never off duty even if he was off the clock. We are ready to serve. We carry our coin at all times. It is a very good tool. Sometimes, we used a Teddy Bear to reduce stress in a patient and sometimes the coin. (Peace I leave with you.)

Johnny, with a big smile, said, "I understand. Yesterday, I was a stranger. Today, I am a Brother." He kissed his coin and put it in his pocket. Johnny knew he was part of a very special Brotherhood and if he ever needed help, a Brother would be coming, and, if one could not get there in time, God has a special Angel for Firefighters.

Johnny was then escorted from his hospital room to a waiting hook and ladder truck. Johnny got to sit on the back of the truck and help steer it back to the fire station. He was living his dream.

There were several fire calls that day and Johnny got to go out on all the calls. He rode in the different fire engines, the paramedics' van, and even the Fire Chief's car. He showed all the firefighters his special coin and they all showed him theirs. He was also videotaped for the local news program.

Having his dream come true, with all the love and attention that was lavished upon him, Johnny, so deeply touched, lived three months longer than the doctors thought possible.

One night his vital signs began to drop dramatically, and the head nurse, who believed in the Hospice concept that no one should die alone, began to call the family members to the hospital. Then she remembered the day Johnny had spent as a firefighter, so she called the Fire Chief and asked if it would be possible to send a fireman in uniform to the hospital to be with Johnny as he made his transition.

The Chief replied, "We can do better than that. We will be there in three minutes. Will you please do me a favor? When you hear the sirens screaming and see the lights flashing, will you announce over the PA system that there is not a fire? And, will you open the window to his room?"

About three minutes later, a hook and ladder arrived at the hospital and extended its ladder up to Johnny's third floor window. Sixteen firefighters scrambled up the ladder into Johnny's room. With his mother's permission, they hugged and held him and told him how much they loved him.

With his dying breath, Johnny looked up at the Fire Chief and said, "It's my last alarm."

Johnny smiled and reached out for that Special Angel that comes to all firefighters. His arm dropped and his little hand opened to reveal his Special Coin. The machines started going off.

Johnny's room was cleared and when the nurse went to close the window there were 16 coins on the sill laid there in Johnny's honor.

