

# Lenoir City News-Banner

What The People Don't Know Will Hurt Them

## Loudon County Herald

Established 1836

Covering The County From The County Seat

84 Years Of Publication



# Loudon County Centennial Edition

## Loudon County Formed From Blount, Monroe, Roane

### 1970 Is Centennial Celebration Year

(Editor's Note: The following is a historical sketch which appears in the "Inventory of the County Archives of Tennessee" - Number 83, Loudon County, published in 1943 by the Works Projects Administration.

**1. HISTORICAL SKETCH**  
Loudon County, one of Tennessee's youngest and geographically smallest counties, lies in the heart of the historic valley of East Tennessee. Lenoir City is the county's largest municipality, although the seat of government is the town of Loudon.

The creation of Loudon County followed the termination of post-Civil War Reconstruction in Tennessee and the restoration to power of the Conservatives. On June 2, 1870, the General Assembly created Loudon County from fractions of Roane, Monroe and Blount counties, but few weeks later changed the name of the new county to Loudon.

Establishment of the county had been anticipated and provided for by the framers of the Constitution of 1790. That instrument, while prohibiting the establishment of new counties with a population of less than seven hundred qualified voters and an area less than two hundred and seventy-five square miles (larger than that of Loudon County), included an exception providing that a new county might be formed from fractions of Roane, Monroe, and Blount counties with the consent of at least two-thirds of the qualified voters in the portions of the old counties to be affected, the boundary of such new county not to approach Maryville, Kingston, or Madisonville nearer than seven miles, except in the case of the Tennessee River the boundary line might approach within ten miles of Kingston. The constitutionally-required plebiscite in the fractions of the old counties forming Loudon County was provided for, and the establishment of the county was approved by the required majority. An election of county officers was ordered and held on August 5, 1870. The actual organization of the county took place on September 3, 1870, in the Baptist Church of the town of Loudon. Twenty justices of the peace were present at the organization meeting, and William Y. Huff was elected chairman.

While from time to time since the creation of Loudon County its boundaries have been altered by the General Assembly, the county is now delimited on the north-east by Knox County, on the east by Blount, on the south by Monroe and McMinn, and on the west and north by Roane. Loudon County has an area of 219 square miles, ranking eighty-seventh among Tennessee's ninety-five counties in area.

Much of the richest history relating to Loudon County antedates the creation of the county. The very name of the county and of the county seat stems from events constituting a significant chapter in eighteenth century American colonial history. In 1768 the English erected Fort Loudoun on the southern bank of the Little Tennessee River near the mouth of the Tellico River as protection against the French and their Indian allies. The fort was named for John, Earl of

Loudon, commander of the English forces in America at the outbreak of the French and Indian War. Although its site was in present Monroe County, the memory of the fort was kept perpetuated in Loudon County place names. Nearly a century after the fort was built, the name of the community then known as Blair's Ferry was changed to Loudon, and that town was later designated as the county seat. The original name of the county - Christian - changed by subsequent legislation to Loudon, and one of the Tennessee Valley Authority's major dams, now under construction near Lenoir City, is named Fort Loudoun Dam.

One of the earliest white frontier outposts in what is now Loudon County was Fort Grainger, erected by Governor William Blount during the territorial period of Tennessee's history. Designed to afford protection against the Cherokee Indians pending the extinction of Indian title to the area, Fort Grainger was located on the north bank of the Tennessee River near the present site of Lenoir City. The fort was named in honor of Mary Grainger, Governor Blount's wife.

Indian title to the area including present Loudon County was extinguished by three separate treaties between the United States and the Cherokee. The Treaty of Holston, of July 2, 1775, relinquished claim to that extreme northern portion of the present county which is north of the Hawkins Line, surveyed six years later. By the First Treaty of October 2, 1798, the Cherokee ceded the area lying below the line as far south as the Tennessee and Little Tennessee rivers. On February 27, 1819, they surrendered the lands south of the Tennessee River, the southern portion of present Loudon County was included in the Hiwassee District, created by the General Assembly in 1819.

White settlement of what is now Loudon County seems to have rapidly followed the extinction of the Indian title. One of the most prominent of the early settlers was William Ballard Reiter, who in 1810 made his home at the confluence of the Tennessee and Little Tennessee rivers. The land on which he settled had been deeded to him in 1809 by his father, John Reiter, a distinguished North Carolinian, although it is believed that he purchased the land from Judge David Campbell of Tennessee and William B. Lenoir of North Carolina. On the other hand, an exchange of letters in 1809 between William B. Lenoir and Judge Campbell relate to the prospective sale to Campbell of Lenoir's land "adjoining your (Lenoir's) other lands."

Campbell also wrote that "My plan is to add to yours will make one of the finest in any country." This settlement and the present Lenoir City was early known as Lenoir's or Lenoir Station, and William B. Lenoir seems to have been its first postmaster. There is

abundant evidence that Lenoir engaged profitably in land, cotton and milling enterprises - operations that were later continued by his sons under the corporate name of the Lenoir Manufacturing Company. Among other early settlers in the region were James William and Samuel Blair, Jesse and Simeon Elledge.

Henry Bogard, Jacob Gardenhill, John and Pomeroy Carmichael and Benjamin Prater James Blair operated a ferry at what is now the town of Loudon, and the nearby community was known as Blair's Ferry until given its present name, about 1853. Blair's Ferry envisioned a golden future of commerce.

In 1852 it became the northern terminal point of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, with a daily train operating to and from Dalton, Georgia. At a junction point of rail and river traffic, Blair's Ferry seemed happily situated to prosper and to achieve rank as a large community in East Tennessee provided that it

remain the terminus of the railroad. Indeed, so appealing was the prospect that some of the town's more zealous citizens seem to have devised a plan to prevent the extension of the railroad. But their dreams were shattered when in 1852 the General Assembly so arranged the system of state aid to

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A RECENT VIEW OF LOUDON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

## Courthouse Building Closely Followed County's Formation

By Calvin Lunaford  
Possibly one of the most colorful places in Loudon County is the courthouse. This is true for two reasons. It has been and continues to be extremely rich in the space. Many changes were made including the removal of the public sanitary facilities which had occupied the rear basement section of the building. Improvements in brick ways and grounds as well as cleaning of the outside brick wall were also included.

The old time benches sitting along the front walk for many years has served as a gathering place for the senior citizens or those handicapped or in ill health. And, to those with the problem of passing the lagging daylight hours, some came to relieve a battle of a war of long ago, or to inject a serious thought in the world. The benches gathered under the giant shade trees to gain shelter from a hot beating summer sun as they listened to the sounds of a July 4 celebration or to listen to a governor, senator or congressman seeking election to office.

To some it holds the memory of a walk down the large front walk to obtain a marriage license; to others a trip to the register of deeds for a couple's first home. Then, or to listen to a governor, senator or congressman seeking election to office.

Just after Loudon came into existence, the citizens of Loudon County met and chose the Loudon town square as a location for Loudon County's courthouse. A plan for the building was submitted by A.C. Reese who has served as the hub of all county activities. From the county seat it has served for many years as a polling place and around the premises at election time, has been emitted a strong political hand from those holding or seeking to hold one of the offices doing business from that location.

In the 1930's the old courthouse which had begun to show the effects of time and use, underwent a complete remodeling, both inside and out. At that time an additional east wing was built to provide much needed space. Many changes were made including the removal of the public sanitary facilities which had occupied the rear basement section of the building. Improvements in brick ways and grounds as well as cleaning of the outside brick wall were also included.

The history of the function of court in Loudon County, which has been held in this building for the better part of 100 years, is one which covers a magnitude of cases. Circuit court was organized by Judge E. T. Hall on Sept. 26, 1870. The first grand jury was composed of Darius Hodgins, H.N. Dale, J.C. Pennington, E.S. Adkins, A.N. Cook, David Roberts, W.E. Best, H.H. Segal, J.C. Wyley, P. Whitlock, R.C. Alford, J.K. Crowder and W. W. Adams.

murder in the second degree and sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary. Samuel Franklin escaped arrest. Many are the county officials who have served the people of the county from this old structure. The following is a list, in part, of some of those who have served the years: Francis Beah, 1870-1874; J.L. McLemore, 1874-1880; R.N. Ragone, 1880-1882; R.L. Loftis, 1882-1886; J.B. Payne, 1886-1890; W.C. Greer, 1890-1922; and R.N. Brooks, 1922-1941. These persons held the office of recorder of deeds.

Trustees have been: Lane, 1870-1874; G.W. Littleton, 1874-1876; T.J. Maun, 1876-1878; S.A. Humphries, 1878; Joseph H. Williams, 1878-1886; J.W. Huff, 1886-1890; J.W. Cardwell, 1890-1898; I.L. Harrison, 1898-1900; J.W. Kollock, 1900-1904; S.S. Matthews, 1904-1908; H.L. Bacon 1908-1912; J.L. Jones, 1912-1916; M.C. Anderson Sr., 1916-1932; J.I. Brevante, 1932-1941; Tim Watt, Floyd Connor and J.V. Schrimmer.

Clerk and Masters: Mitchell Rose 1870-1875; Elbert Green 1884-1888; N.H. Green 1884-1898; S.S. Henderson 1898-1905; Joseph W. Carroll 1905-1920; J.H. Dudson 1920-1941; Arlin Dalgle 1941.

Justices of the peace serving in 1870 with William Huff as first chairman were: M. Robinson, A.J. Fout, D.F. Harrison, T.C. Grant, John Campbell, M.D.S. Burnette, J.W. Griffiths, J.C. Conner, W.N. Johnson, W.L. Greer. This is not a complete list.

Chairman of the county court who have served through the years are as follows: William Y. Huff, M. Robinson, H.H. Greer, W.D. Watkins, J.W. Cossady, J.F. Mattlock, W.C. Burnett, W.D. Watkins, G.M. Barett, W.S. Rogava, W.C. Burnette, T.C. Foster, B.S. Brown, A.E. Robinson, M.L. Mourfield, J.C. Lee, J. Howard, W.S. Robinson, R.M. Johnston, S.S. Brown, William C. Cannon, J.W. Campbell, B.S. Brown and J.W. Harris. In the year 1920 the county court passed a resolution changing the title chairman to judge. Those who have served as county judge since that change are: John J. Blair, S.P. Dannel, Ben Simpson and Harvey Sproul.

Possibly others who have served in roles for county courts or county court are not mentioned because of lack of records, but they also were an important part of a group who served the citizens of Loudon County. Today it stands a part of a progressive area, the grounds have seen the passing of the era of hitch racks, an important part of a past life, to the automobile age. An age which has brought with it many changes in the way of life. The county citizens lives at times have evolved around the courthouse, which stands as a historical symbol to a people who stand proud of 100 years of living together and serving one another.

### Hundreds Aid In Historical Issue

Hundreds of people all over Loudon County have contributed material, information, leads, pictures, stories, and other assistance in the preparation of this historical Loudon County Centennial issue.

To attempt to list them in extremely dangerous for in looking back over the past four months which have gone into the collection of material, rewriting it for clarity and brevity, interviewing people, looking at old pictures, chasing down reports to the effect that "so and so has such and such you could use . . ." and the thousands of other jobs, we are certain to leave out someone who made an important contribution. The issue would not be complete, however, without recognizing the invaluable advice, direction, writing and

sharing of experience by R. Frank McKinney, editor emeritus of the Stowah Enterprise. Over the past 20 years, he has produced a good half-dozen historical or other commemorative issues of his newspaper. Mr. McKinney, a native of Lenoir City, is the uncle of News-Banner Editor, Vernon McKinney, and the brother of T.G. McKinney, Roy and Mrs. Maude Robinson of Lenoir City. Perhaps his most valuable advice was in the beginning when he detailed how to "get started." Mrs. Barbara Cardwell, coordinator for the issue, has handled the enormous number of details involved in calling for, collecting, organizing, re-writing and assigning re-write to others, accumulating pictures, talking to people, tracking down tips, advice, direction, writing and

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### A Whopping Lot of Newspaper!

The copy of the Loudon County Centennial Edition, published as a joint effort by the Lenoir City News-Banner and the Loudon County Herald is by far the largest newspaper ever published in Loudon County. Originally planned for 100 pages, the editors expanded it to 108 in order to accommodate more of the historical feature material accumulated during the past three months.

The following are interesting facts about the issue:

- \* Consists of 108 pages . . . 10,000 copies.
- \* Totals 15,156 pounds . . . 7.5 tons
- \* Required 322 pounds of ink . . . 36 gallons
- \* Newsprint used in this issue, a special finish for greater permanence by Bowaters Paper, Cleveland would cover some 32 acres.
- \* In printing the paper, about 9.48 cords of pine wood . . . 133 trees . . . were used. This timber would take one acre of Tennessee forest land 9.5 years . . . or 9.5 acres one year to end.
- \* The total of 1,080,000 pages, laid end to end, would reach from here to Memphis.
- \* It probably isn't the only case, but it certainly is one of the very few instances of two independent, competing newspapers collaborating on such a publication.
- \* More than 10,000 column inches of stories, headlines and pictures are contained in the issue . . . and that's a lot of reading.
- \* There are 310 pictures, not including those in advertisements, contained in the issue, most of them valuable historical treasures loaned for the publication.

All those figures add up to the fact that it's a whopping lot of newspaper . . . and if our readers enjoy it half as much as we have enjoyed the herculean task of producing it, all our efforts have been worthwhile.

### Extra Copies Available

Extra copies of this Loudon County Centennial Edition are available at the offices of either the Lenoir City News-Banner or the Loudon County Herald for only \$1.00. If you desire, the edition will be mailed in a protective bag for \$1.50 (the \$1.00 plus 50 cents postage and handling charge). Phone 986-7591 or 458-2087 for reservation of your extra copy needs. All sales cash.

JUN 11 1970

# City of Ludon Purchased From Pathkiller

## Since 1852 Ludon Has Grown From River Town To Industrial City

by Calvin Lunford

The colorful history of the Town of Ludon, Tennessee, not only is the recorded history of the struggling growth of a proud pioneer east Tennessee town, but depicts much of the overall challenge faced by the early settlers who came to Tennessee.

Life for the early settlers was not easy, many of the governing factors, (to which modern day citizens are indebted to the pioneers), were not yet in effect. But were later to be borne out of the minds of dedicated and courageous men such as those that settled many years ago at what we now know as Ludon, Tennessee.

The town of Ludon, Tennessee became Ludon in the year 1852, after having been called Blair Ferry, and dates back to the time when Ludon was a part of Roane County, and its history is as follows:

The City of Ludon is situated in the extreme northeast corner of the Hiwassee District. This District, prior to 1733, was a part of North Carolina, and by Chapter 2, Sec. 5, of the Acts of 1733, North Carolina Chartered the Cherokee Indians "should have and enjoy certain lands (including the Hiwassee District) and that such lands are hereby reserved unto the said Cherokee Indians and their posterity forever." In 1789 North Carolina ceded these Indian lands to the United States, and in 1806 these lands were transferred to the State of Tennessee, but the Indian title was expressly reserved.

Between 1789 and 1819 the United States made several Treaties with the Cherokee Nation, and the Treaties of 1817 and 1819, which affected the Hiwassee District.

Treaty of 1817

By the Treaty of 1817 an Indian head of the family who desired to become a citizen of the United States, desired the lands conveyed under that treaty, which might thereafter be surrendered, was granted a reservation of 640 acres, with his improvements as near the center as practicable, his census was to be taken in June, 1818. This reservation was a life estate to the head of the Indian family, with reversion of fee simple title in his children and dower to his wife.

On June 14, 1819, an Indian named Pathkiller made an entry with the Indian Agent for the Cherokee Nation, reciting five in his family and claiming a reservation on the Main Tennessee River about 2 1/2 miles above the mouth of Sweetwater Creek, at the place where the ferry is located.

This Treaty did not surrender the lands contained within the Hiwassee District.

TREATY OF 1819

Lands in the Hiwassee District were surrendered by the Treaty made on February 27, 1819. By this Treaty it was agreed to allow a reservation of 640 acres to each head of an Indian family who choose to become a citizen of the United States. The reservation in fee simple title to be in a square to include the improvements as near the center thereof as possible.

The lands in the Hiwassee District were to be sold. The District was surveyed and mapped to show Townships and Sections. The town site of Ludon, in the extreme north east corner of the District. This town site

was a portion of Sections 12 and 13 in the First Precinct Township, Second Range East of the Meridian, North of the base line.

**PATH KILLER**

The Path Killer who made the entry in June, 1818, with the Indian Agent of the Cherokee Nation, on the Reservation at the ferry near the Cherokee Nation, Jr. The Cherokee Nation had one chief called Path Killer, who became the head ruler of the Cherokee about 1813, when Little Turkey, principal Chief, died. Path Killer was called "the King" by some and was very old. He died in January 1827.

A treaty with several white men for cultivation of land near Chota was signed in January 1817, and two of the signers were Path Killer and Path Killer, Jr. There was a Path Killer participating in litigation in the Courts of Roane County in 1836, hence the Path Killer who claimed Reservation at the ferry must have been Path Killer, Jr.

What is now the City of Ludon was formerly known as Blair Ferry, and was across the river from Ludon by the white people. The archaic and the Blair names were settling the river, by division line being close to the south right of way line of the river bridge.

James and William Blair purchased their land in 1816. In 1817 the County Court of Roane County granted Blair the right to operate a ferry across the Tennessee River.

This permit was renewed to James Blair in April 1819, and in 1820, this County Court ordered that James Blair have control of the banks of the Tennessee River which he was operating, his ferry until the lands in the Hiwassee District were sold.

For a period of time Path Killer was a joint operator with James Blair of this ferry. Blair kept all tolls on traffic crossing the river from East to the West, and Path Killer kept all tolls on traffic originating on the Ludon side and on the rocky bluff spring of 1820 Path Killer purchased a ferry boat for the operations.

This ferry continued operations by the Blair family from the beginning in 1817 until the river bridge at Ludon was made a free bridge in 1847, when there was a road crossing the river at the old ferry landing across the river from Ludon, were sold.

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When the State of Tennessee started selling tracts in the Hiwassee District William Tunnell, James Johnston, and Charles McClung purchased the land where Ludon is located. These purchases were by certificates later redeemed by a deed or grant signed by the Governor. These certificates were transferable. Charles McClung assigned his certificate to James Blair on December 7, 1820, and James Blair assigned to John Blair on March 13, 1823. The grant from the State of Tennessee to John Blair bears date of April 26, 1826.

**EARLY GROWTH**

From to the land sales of 1820 there were few residents on the Ludon side of the river. John Putnam and Ben. William Caves had tended land near ferry. James McNabb lived near the Ludon side of the ferry. Gabriel Caves, father of William Caves, before the extinguishment of his title, had settled on Path Killer's reservation as a tenant of Taylor Eldridge. Gabriel Caves and Eldridge got into a dispute and Eldridge threatened to drive Caves out of the Cherokee Nation when Path Killer interceded and secured for Caves title and permitted Gabriel Caves to retain possession.

In the suit of "Blair vs. Carmichael" decided by the Tennessee Court of Appeals and Errors in 1829, which the right of Carmichael to establish a competing ferry was decided. It was brought out that originally the ferry operation of Blair was not profitable, but in 1827 it was very profitable.

**LITIGATION OVER LAND TITLES**

The early growth of Ludon, after the County Court of Hiwassee District were started, was slow. This evidently was due to the dispute in title to the land. This dispute was not cleared up until 1851. Four law suits were brought during that period of time over lands where Ludon is now situated. These grew out of the Blair vs. Carmichael Tennessee case, conflicting with the reservation of Path Killer and rights given to James Blair under the Treaties of 1817 and 1819.

On April 8, 1821, Path Killer brought an ejectment suit in the Circuit Court of Roane County to evict James Blair from the following 640 acre boundary of land claimed by Path Killer, and was operating, his ferry until the lands in the Hiwassee District were sold.

Beginning at an Ash elm on an island in the bar-har, of the Tennessee River, about 20 poles above the upper end of an island in the bar-har, thence West 125 poles to a stake near a marked mound on the bank of said river, thence down its meanders 200 poles to a chestnut and Spanish oak on a rocky bluff, thence South 122 poles to a post oak; thence East 376 poles to a stake near a marked hickory, red oak and dogwood on a rocky bluff near the river, crossing the branch at 180 poles; thence down the river as it meanders 354 poles to the beginning of the river, crossing the river at the mouth of the branch at 188 poles.

After the taking of numerous depositions this case was tried by a jury in 1826 and verdict for Path Killer. On appeal the lower court was affirmed, but in a split decision. One of the judges held Path Killer took his reservation under the Treaty of 1819, and two judges held he acquired his reservation under the Treaty of 1817.

Following this decision of the Court of Appeals and Errors that Court issued a writ of possession to put Path Killer back on his land. This first writ did not get Path Killer back all the land within the confines to his claimed reservation so a second writ was issued which put Path Killer in possession of the Southwest quarter of Section 13. This second writ of possession issued Aug. 8, 1831. James Blair had died pending this suit and willed all his land on the Ludon side of the river to Wiley Blair.

On April 12, 1832, John Blair served notice on Path Killer a petition would be filed with judges of the Supreme Court for writ of restitution to restore to him the Southwest quarter of Section 13, as he was the owner of and in possession before Path Killer started his mill in 1821 and was not made a party to the suit. Upon this application the Supreme Court granted John Blair the writ he sought.

At about the same time commencing the mill in 1821 James Blair, and John Blair, the suits were started against James Johnston and Wm. Tunnell who held deeds to lands within the boundaries of Path Killer's reservation. These were left idle in Court to abide the decision in the James Blair case.

A few days after John Blair served his notice to apply for a writ of restitution so as to restore to him the Southwest quarter of Section 13, James Blair, as next of kin of Wiley Blair, filed an appeal. It was William Gardeshire and G.W. Gardeshire as tenants in common. James Blair, and Path Killer reserved to himself the right of the said land in 1827 it was very profitable.

All this litigation terminated upon the execution and delivery by Path Killer of a deed dated January 23, 1838, reciting that in consideration of \$1000.00 paid to him by Blair and transferred his rights to the 640 acre reservation taken under the Treaties of 1817 and 1819, and in this deed described by metes and bounds, the full amount described in his suit against James Blair. This deed was made to Wiley and John Blair, James Johnston and William Tunnell.

The following is copied from the original deed made by Path Killer, and bears the signature of Path Killer (who could not write), and is witnessed by the court of Roane County, and the date of the 23rd of January in the year 1838.

In this indenture, made this twenty third day of January, the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight between Path Killer of the County of Roane and State of Tennessee, of the one part, and Wiley and John Blair, James Johnston and William Tunnell, of the other part, James Johnston and William Tunnell, in consideration of the sum of one thousand dollars in hand paid to the said Path Killer, is hereby acknowledged, hath bargained and sold, released and conveyed, and by these presents hath bargained, sold, released and quit claimed unto Wiley and John Blair, James Johnston and William Tunnell, and to their heirs, forever a certain tract of land and premises, to wit: A reservation of the County of Roane and State of Tennessee on the Tennessee River taken as reservation under the treaties of 1817 and 1819 containing 640 acres, beginning at an Ash elm and White oak on the banks of the Tennessee River about 20 poles above the upper end of an island in said river, thence West 125 poles to a stake near marked mound on the banks of the aforesaid river, crossing the river at the mouth of the branch at 180 poles; thence down the river as it meanders 200 poles to a chestnut and Spanish oak on a rocky bluff, thence South 122 poles to a post oak. Then East 376 poles, to a stake near a marked hickory, red oak and dogwood on a rocky bluff near the river, crossing the branch at 180 poles. Thence down the river as it meanders 354 poles to the beginning of the river, crossing the river at the mouth of the branch at 188 poles and for divers other good uses and valuable considerations here related released. Quit claimed and forever more discharged by these presents for and by the said Wiley and John Blair, James Johnston and William Tunnell their heirs, assigns and assigns forever every one of them and from all and all matters of action and action suits and by the said Wiley and John Blair, James Johnston and William Tunnell their heirs, assigns and assigns forever. Debts or dues or sums guaranty accounts, recognitions, bonds, specialties or warranties, contracts, promises, damages, estate debts, and all other demands whatever in law or equity or otherwise whosoever which might or lawfully may be or become due to the said Wiley and John Blair, James Johnston and William Tunnell their heirs, assigns and assigns forever.

I ever had now or have or which my heirs are executed hereafter, on, shall, or may be laid upon or by reason of any matter cause or thing whatever, from the beginning

of the world until this date in writing, whereof I have set my hand and seal the day and date afore written, Path Killer in presence of us, signed, Path Killer, James Johnston, J. Bolton, Andrew McNabb, William Y. Huff.

**LOUDON AS A RIVER TOWN** - In the early years of Ludon County the City of Ludon was a River Trade Town. A river barge docked near where the Charles H.

of the world until this date in writing, whereof I have set my hand and seal the day and date afore written, Path Killer in presence of us, signed, Path Killer, James Johnston, J. Bolton, Andrew McNabb, William Y. Huff.

**STATUTE TO RESCUE**

The troubles of these land purchasers were brought to the attention of the State Legislature and that body voted in 1831 that the Treasurer of East Tennessee refund to the Executors of the Estate of James Blair, deceased, the full amount paid into the Treasury on account of the purchase of the Southwest quarter of Section 13, Northeast quarter and the Northwest quarter of Section 13, plus legal interest from the time the money was paid until 1826, pay the further sum of \$400.00 lawyers fees and \$255.61 court costs. In 1839 Wiley Blair, John Blair, James Johnston and William Tunnell petitioned the legislature for relief. After investigation and on February 23, 1842, the Legislature voted an appropriation for reimbursement of \$2,297.72, allocated as follows:

Wiley Blair \$1,381.32  
James Johnston 325.52  
John Blair 255.80  
William Tunnell 255.80

**LITIGATION RENEWED**

James Johnston and William Tunnell, Rebecca Tunnell and John Fifer, Hiram Haskins, Rebecca Tunnell and James Johnston, claiming as the trespassors on the Path Killer reservation. By pleading the defendants agreed to rely on their own titles. This case never came to trial but was discontinued on June 23, 1851. The file in this case not being available the basis for this suit is unknown. In view of the majority opinion in the original Path Killer suit the reservation of Path Killer held according to the Treaty of 1817, which reserved title to the children, it is surmised that the gardeners had acquired the interests of the children. The deed of 1838 only carried the name of Path Killer as grantor.

The title of James T. Gardeshire and wife, Sarah Gardeshire, has not been found, but on the day before the dismissal of their suit they executed a deed to Thomas H. Calloway, Samuel Johnson, James Johnston, John Blair, Wiley Blair, Rebecca Tunnell, in consideration of \$3000.00 paid to them, to wit:

"In the County of Roane on the south side of the Tennessee River, between the river and the reservation, and being the tract of land on which John Blair, James Johnston and William Tunnell now live and butted and bounded as follows: -

Until the spring of 1855 when the railroad bridge was completed, Ludon was the terminal of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and "cars" as the trains were called in those days; going to Dalton and Georgia, and connections were made with trains to Macon, Rome, Augusta and Savannah.

In the fall of 1862 the first newspaper in Roane County was started at Ludon, and a saw mill located on the river. The foundation of the Grace



LOUDON AS A RIVER TOWN - In the early years of Ludon County the City of Ludon was a River Trade Town. A river barge docked near where the Charles H.



Bacon Company now is located (showing the still standing railroad bridge in the background) unloads merchandise at the Ludon Wharf.

representatives of James Johnston and Wiley Blair. By the Acts of 1857-1858 the Private Acts of the State Legislature to John Blair, James Johnston, Wiley Blair and Wm. Y. Huff the sum of \$2,765.23.

**STREETING SLOW**

In 1822 the 1823 Presbyterians organized the first church in Ludon, its location being at what is now Steeple Cemetery. A few years later the Baptists organized a new streamer ran to Chattanooga, Knoxville, Dandridge, Morganton and Clinton. Flat boats brought grain, flour, dried fruits, bacon, eggs and butter here to be shipped to South. Buyers from Southern cities came to bid and purchase these products, competing with local merchants who also purchased for Southern trade.

During this boom period from 1851 to 1855 six institutions of learning were advertised in the Ludon Free Press, also Gaylord's Dancing School.

Duety's Hotel was the main stopping place and arrivals of more than 100 a week were registered at this hotel. The guests, other than Tennessee, stopping at the hotel were from such distant points as Baltimore, the distant cities of Louisville, Cincinnati, and Boston, and many as 25 business firms were away from Ludon advertised in the paper. Welch & Company erected an iron rolling mill, and E.C. Peet built manufacturing agricultural implements.

Stable coaches operated to Kingston, Knoxville and Dandridge.

During 1 week there was shipped from Ludon 140,000 lbs. bacon 1,075 lbs. flour 1,500 bu. wheat 1,000 doz. eggs 1,000 lbs. butter

**CHOLERA EPIDEMIC**

The last of June 1864 was located the Ludon in fear of Cholera. The train stopped running and business ceased to be conducted. The newspaper missed a weekly edition. On July 19, 1864, the Ludon was again visited by cholera. The newspaper carried a notice to the residents to return, the cars to return and return to the town.

**INDIAN MOUND**

During the construction of the river bridge, for the railroad it was necessary to cut through a hill on the east side of the river. This hill turned out to be a large Indian burial mound. Much of the burial ground was dug up and many skeletons found, upward of 200 mounds to about 1000 feet in length. The skeletons were found in the ground. The skeletons were of full grown persons and due to the fact these skeletons were all placed in the same position, the conclusion was drawn that a big Indian battle had been fought at Ludon, and warriors lost their lives.

**CITY CHARTERS**

At the October 1862 meeting of the County Court for Roane County a petition signed by 72 men was presented requesting that the community be incorporated as a City and given the name of Ludon. The reason of this petition was as follows:

"Feeling deeply the importance for the safety of life and property within the limits of said village, it is indispensable necessary for the preservation of good order."

This petition was granted and the corporate limits set forth as follows:

"Beginning at the railroad bridge across the Tennessee river and running with the main track of the East Tennessee & Georgia railway to line of Samuel M. Johnston & Company and John Blair cross said railroad; thence West with said line to corner of same; thence South with the line between lands of Samuel M. Johnston & Company and Thos. J. Mason to corner to same near pond; thence North with line of Samuel M. Johnston & Company and Thos. J. Mason to middle of Tennessee river to the railroad bridge and beginning."

This incorporation was approved and adopted by Private Act of the Legislature passed on March 22, 1860. On March 23, 1877, the Legislature repealed this Charter, the repealing Act to take effect immediately "the public welfare requiring it."

On August 23, 1891, an election was held to incorporate the town of Ludon. There were 198 qualified voters or said election and 133 voted in favor of incorporation and 16 against. Accordingly on August 23, 1891, a Charter was passed by the Legislature. This Charter was signed and amended by the Governor on September 1, 1891, and the corporate limits defined as follows:

"Beginning at the mouth of the Tennessee River thence North to the North side of E.T.Va. & Ga. RR. to W.C. Duff line - thence West along the North side of RR. to the lot owned by Railroad Company and now occupied by John W. Kitts - thence along the line of W.C. Duff and the railroad land to the North corner of said Railroad lands thence West a straight line to and with the line of J.K. Sams and J.B. Payne - thence thence North and including said alley, to N.P. Bacon residence lot - thence Northwesterly with the line or alley between N.P. Bacon and B.F. Hambricht to the North corner of N.P. Bacon lot - thence North to the lot owned by Railroad Company and now occupied by John W. Kitts - thence along the line of W.C. Duff and the railroad land to the North corner of said Railroad lands thence West a straight line to and with the line of J.K. Sams and J.B. Payne - thence thence North and including said alley, to N.P. 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# Lenoir City Developed By Son Of General Lenoir

## Lenoir's Station Was Wealthy Trade Center

By Tommy Bradshaw

No history of Lenoir City would be complete without first giving the background of the Lenoir City Family, which first owned the great estate on which the city now stands, and later gave their name to the town.

In France, the name Lenoir is not an uncommon one. It was first probably written Le Noir, then anglicized into Lenoir. It is the name of the Huguenots of the family even in France wrote the name "Lenoir" to distinguish themselves from the Catholics, who wrote it "Le Noir."

The Lenoirs of France were not of the nobility, being for the most part farmers, merchants, explorers, manufacturers, and with an occasional banker.

There were four Lenoir brothers who came to America after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by King Louis XIV on May 2, 1685. One of the brothers came across in his own vessel. He probably had been a resident of Nantes, a great commercial and shipping point since the time of the Roman occupation.

In the archives of the Old French Church in New York City a Baptismal Record of which the following is a translation:

"Baptism Today, 6th October, 1696. "After the prayer of the evening has been baptised in this church, Isaac, son of Isaac Lenoir and of Anne, his father and his mother, born on the 25th of last September and presented to his baptism by Auguste Graaot and Susanne Hullin, Godmother and Godmother, and baptized by M. Perot, Minister."

New York had at that time been an English Colony for only 22 years, having been taken from the Dutch in 1674.

In a later voyage, this Lenoir vessel was lost "in a storm, carrying him to a seaman's grave." Another note speculates that he may have died in a storm, a shipwreck, or have been taken captive by pirates. At any rate, he was never heard from again.

It is supposed to be the great grandfather of William Lenoir who settled in Wilkes County, North Carolina and who was the father of William Ballard Lenoir who settled at the present site of Lenoir City in 1810.

William Lenoir was born in Brunswick County, Va., May 8, 1751. His mother was left a widow with ten children, with William being the youngest.

When he was nineteen years of age he began teaching school in Halifax, N.C., and the following year, 1771, he married Ann Ballard of that city.

Two years later he moved to Western North Carolina to that place where Wilkesboro now stands. It was a wild, mountainous frontier country and Lenoir later said, "I dealt with my wife on one side and my gun on the other."

In 1785, he moved to a lonely valley near present Lenoir, N.C., where the clear, cold Yadkin River ran between sheltering ranges of mountains. Here he built his home, "Fort Defiance," and here most of his nine children were born.

William Lenoir served as a lieutenant in the campaign of 1776 under General Rutherford against the Cherokee Indians who had been raiding the white settlements of the North Carolina frontier. It is thought that it was while on this campaign to the Valley of East Tennessee that Lenoir

first saw the area where Lenoir City now stands. The area about Lenoir's home was constantly harassed by Tories as well as Indians, and he was made a Captain of Rangers. In the late summer of 1780 Lenoir was ordered to march with his company to Burke County to drive out the British. They were joined by a regiment from Virginia under Colonel Campbell.

The 400 patriot troops on horseback rode from Green River on Oct. 9, to Cowpens where they were joined by some South Carolina troops. They rode all night and were joined in the morning by men from across the mountains under Shelby, Sevier, Cleveland and Campbell.

Although Lenoir was a Captain, of a company, he set them at Green River to fight in the ranks.

Col. Ferguson, at the head of over a thousand British and Tory troops, had been ravaging the Southern country since the day of marching in the rain, these Patriot troops caught up to Ferguson at Kings Mountain.

The British had an excellent position around the mountain. The backwoodsmen went storming up the heights, taking as they ran from tree to tree.

The battle lasted almost an hour. A thousand British and every British soldier was either killed or taken prisoner. This battle played a big part in breaking the power of the British and set the stage for the surrender of General Cornwallis at Yorktown and the end of the Revolutionary War.

Lenoir was wounded twice in the action, one bullet striking him in the arm, and another in the side, although neither wound was serious. Another ball passed through his hair, just above his forehead.

Not also saw action at the defeat of the celebrated traitor, Col. Fyles near Haw River, and in this engagement had his horse killed from under him and his sword broken.

William Lenoir was appointed Major in the Militia, and was the first president of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina. He was a member of both State Conventions which met for the purpose of considering the Constitution of the United States, and was elected a delegate to the Federal Convention, if in the event a second one was called.

Year after year he was elected to the state legislature, and from 1788 to 1795 he was speaker of the Senate of North Carolina. He was also a member of the Peace for 60 years and was Chairman of the Court of Common Pleas.

None of the Thirteen States were wealthy, and had no money to pay the soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War and who were independent of the United States. After the war, the states paid these debts by granting land to the soldiers in the West across the Appalachian Mountains.

This land technically belonged to the states across the western boundaries were on the Mississippi River. Another part of the land still belonged to the Indians.

There was a doubt as to the legality of these grants, since no treaty had been signed giving the land to white people to settle, and since this land was either peopled by the Indians or used by them as hunting grounds, no one thought to cross the mountains and claim their ground, at least not for several years.

All this was to lead to some dispute over land titles later on, and much fighting in court before the ownership of the land could be determined.

First Known Residents Are Cherokee Indians. The earliest known inhabitants of the Lenoir City area were the Cherokee Indians. Their Overhill towns were located on the Little Tennessee River, with the nearest town being Coyales near the mouth of that river.

The Cherokees were living all along the river when Hernando De Soto visited the Overhill towns in 1540. The exact route travelled by the Spanish expedition is not known, but some authorities believe that the Indian town of Chiahu, which DeSoto's expedition did visit, was located on what is now known as Bussey's Island in the mouth of the Little Tennessee River.

So far as is known, no other white men visited the Overhill County again until 1673, when two English traders, James Needham and Gabriel Arthur, came far west along the river, the principal town of the Cherokees.

The stream of white people had started, and it was not to cease until the Red Man was forced from his beautiful country early in the nineteenth century.

Many times during the following years, white militiamen were to raid the country about Lenoir City as punishment for Indian raids on white settlements, and in 1791 Territorial Governor William Blount erected a fort "opposite the mouth of the Tennessee River" at the site of present day Lenoir City.

This fort was named Fort Grainger, in honor of Bount's wife, the former Mary Grainger.

In 1796, a Thomas Dillon, visited Fort Grainger on a journey through Tennessee. He recorded that the fort contained about fifteen men, but that they were poorly equipped and ill-disciplined and frequently absent. In spite of its shortcomings, he thought it was in what was later to be the fort was necessary as protection against the Indians.

He added that the fort was poorly garrisoned due to the "economical ideas" of the agent for Indian affairs at Knoxville. The people living around Fort Grainger were the "most ordinary" of any of the settlers he met on his journey.

This may have been true, because it took tough people to live in such a remote and savage land, but he must have met the worst. There were substantial people there also, but they probably did not frequent the place around the fort.

Among the earliest settlers at the mouth of the Holston, as the Tennessee River above Lenoir City was then known,



THIS EARLY VIEW OF Broadway shows the block presently extending from Lenoir Hardware and Furniture Co. at the extreme left, to Lenoir Drug Co. at the extreme right. Sienknecht Bros. is identified across the awning at entrance to the Grand Theatre. Sienknecht Bros. is identified across the awning at entrance to the Grand Theatre. Sienknecht Bros. is identified across the awning at entrance to the Grand Theatre.

was the Campbell family. Sometime prior to 1795, "Judge David Campbell" established settlement called Campbells near Fort Grainger. Judge Campbell was an outstanding Tennessean.

He was Federal Judge, helped organize the state government, and helped write the state constitution. He was also a justice of the state supreme court after Tennessee became a state.

Duke Of Orleans Visits Here. Judge Campbell's house was built near Town Creek, approximately where is the James Early home is now located just off Bussey's Island.

Another family were John and Arabella Winton, who built their home by the present Market Road. Colonel Winton was a huge man, weighing five hundred pounds. He was a Methodist minister, and in 1795 he donated some of his land for the building of the Muddy Creek Methodist Church.

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overland travel. It was advantageously situated for river traffic, too, since it was at the junction of two main rivers.

Early Settlers Came Into Area Around 1800. It is during this time that permanent settlement was being made by the pioneer families of the Lenoir City area. Some of these original homes still remain. Benjamin Prater and his wife Nancy settled on a Tennessee River above Lenoir City before 1800.

Prater purchased a seven-mile strip of land along the Tennessee River, and established a ferry. His fine brick home still stands, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Carr.

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construction of the fine home was planned to build across Town Creek at the foot of the hill west of his present home.

It required several years, but in 1821 the family moved into their new brick home. This building, altered over the years, has long been known as the Ledbetter apartments, located next door to the Utility Building.

Lenoir had hardly settled in his new home when the War of 1812 began, and he took part in that conflict.

He later became one of Roane County's leading citizens, serving as a justice of the peace in 1819. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Blount College, the forerunner of the University of Tennessee.

Lenoir continued to purchase land after he moved into his new domain from Judge Campbell, Outlaw and John Buford.

Lenoir's Became Wealthy From Many Developments. A grist mill was built on the banks of Town Creek, and a saw mill was set up near the house. The fertile land along the Tennessee River was cultivated, and Lenoir became a wealthy man.

His four older sons, Benjamin Ballard, William, Avery and Israel began to take much of the responsibility of running the large estate from their father, and eventually they would handle the entire load.

One of the first manufacturing industries, aside from the early flour mill and distillery, in which the Lenoirs engaged, was a mill to make cotton batting and yarn.

This building, which was located on the bank of Town Creek a short distance down the creek and toward the river, was completed around 1837. Operated by water power, the mill had a successful and uninterrupted service of over fifty years.

This mill was later converted into a flour mill after the sale of the property by the Lenoir family. Roane County, North Carolina in 1786, located generally on the same site as the Lenoir-Lewis title of 1788.

The dispute continued as the trial progressed, and year followed year. Finally, in 1807 Outlaw began selling his land, the final 200 acres going to Hugh Kelso of Meigsland in 1812.

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where Loudon now stands was Indian country until the treaty of 1830, after which several white families moved there. They were dependent of the mills at Lenoir, seven miles distant, for their ground meal with which to make their johnnycakes. This was their favorite bread in pioneer days, and was made by placing a smooth board before the fire and spreading the batter on it. The heat from the open fire would cook it brown, and this was considered good eating by the pioneers.

Transportation in the early days was either by river-boat or overland by oxen or horse drawn wagons. Lenoir was the heart of a network of important roads. The Athens state road passed through the small settlement which had grown up around the homestead, while the road from Morganton to Southwest Point (Kingston) crossed the river at Lenoir. The road from Knoxville to Southwest Point passed four miles away at Eaton's Station.

Steamboats, Railroads Come To Area. River transportation received a boost when the steamboat "Atlas" passed up the river to Knoxville in 1825, and within a few years regular steamboat travel was established between Knoxville and Decatur, Alabama.

In the years following 1825 steamboats were able to run consistently for at least six months out of the year, and during that time the Lenoirs shipped as much produce as they could find markets for, and also brought their supplies for the year in by boat.

Railroad building began in earnest in East Tennessee in 1828, when the Hiwassee Railroad Company began grading for a railroad to run from Athens to Knoxville. The road bed was graded into a four mile run after the sale of the property by the Lenoir family. Roane County, North Carolina in 1786, located generally on the same site as the Lenoir-Lewis title of 1788.

The dispute continued as the trial progressed, and year followed year. Finally, in 1807 Outlaw began selling his land, the final 200 acres going to Hugh Kelso of Meigsland in 1812.

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THE TOWER and pointed roof of the Buck Bros. building, occupied by Lenoir Drug Co. in 1943, but has since been removed, but the store still occupies its corner location.



THIS PICTURE POST CARD, postmarked in 1943, but made somewhat earlier than that, from the appearance of the cars, shows a view of Broadway when single parking was the practice. Most of the present-day buildings were already constructed.

THE OLD EATON BUILDING, at left, where the General Lenoir Hotel now stands. Dr. Andrew Boyd Eaton had the first drug store on the corner. Later the Post Office was here. Dr. Eaton and his wife lived upstairs until he bought the old Eaton home at Eaton Crossroads from the heirs. The building at right with the tower is the Buck Bros. building then, as now, occupied by Lenoir Drug Co.



# First Leader Elected 1906; Charter Granted 1907

(Continued From Page 3)  
and Georgia Railroad, with its southern terminal located at Dalton, Georgia.  
The line was built to Blair's Ferry (Loudon) in 1852, and after three years was in operation, bridging the Tennessee River, the first train passed through Loudon City on July 4, 1855.  
This event heralded new horizons for the Loudons. They now had the means to ship their products anytime in the year.

Meanwhile, William Ballard Lenoir had died in 1852, and in his will, he left the management of the estate in the hands of four sons, William Lenoir, Waightstill Avery, Benjamin Ballard Lenoir, and Isaac Pickens Lenoir. The firm became known as the William Lenoir and Brother Company, although it was not locally chartered.  
William Lenoir was the superintendent of the factory and Isreal was in charge of the mill. Avery handled the farming activities, and Benjamin Ballard was the region's leading doctor.

In the 1840 census, Lenoir listed 150 head of cattle, and working in the various undertakings on the estate, had \$10,000. That was a large sum in those days.  
By 1860, the value of the estate was \$63,000, and the firm engaged extensively in the manufacture of general merchandise in a large country store, and the sale of general merchandise in a large country store, and the sale of general merchandise in a large country store.

The railroad had built a large station across Town Creek from the Lenoir house, at the present location of the Charles H. Bacon Company. There was a small village located around the station, where many of the workers at the various mills lived. The village was known as Lenoir Station, although many people still call it, simply, Lenoir.

**Civil War Comes To Lenoir Area**  
The Civil War had a profound effect on the lives of everyone at Lenoir Station. The sympathies of the Loudons, as well as most other landed families of the area, were with the South, and the Lenoir family contributed heavily to the Southern cause.

A frequent visitor to the Lenoir home was Dr. J.G.M. Ramsey, who was to gain fame as the author of "Ramsey's Army and Navy Dispensary." His daughter Henrietta had married Benjamin Ballard Lenoir, and Ramsey was the custodian of Confederate funds at Knoxville, and he contributed \$1,000 to the fund as well as furnishing food and clothing.

Many of the boys from Lenoir Station joined the army, and many of them were fairly active in the area. The first real action occurred early on the morning of June 20, 1863, when the Confederate garrison was ordered to proceed to Loudon as it was expected to be attacked by a Union cavalry column under the command of Colonel William Sanders.

The Confederate troops hurried away, and the Union troops occupied the village at 8 o'clock, about thirty minutes after the Confederate troops had been driven away. The railroad station was burned, and a warehouse, but most of the other buildings were spared. Sanders stated in his report that "there was a large cotton factory, and a large amount of cotton at this place, and I ordered that it should not be burned, and I furnished the Union citizens of the country with their only material for making uniforms, but have since learned that it was burned by mistake or accidentally."

According to the old Lenoir records, it was not burned, so someone was lying when he reported the matter to Sanders.  
The railroad was pulled up at spots about a mile apart all the way to Knoxville.  
The Union army captured Knoxville in September, and the Confederate army had been General Buckner retreated south of the Tennessee River. Loudon and burned the bridge there.

In November, General James Longstreet moved north with a Confederate army to capture Knoxville. The Union army had been stationed at Loudon and at Lenoir Station. When Longstreet's army was withdrawing in the direction of Knoxville,  
At four o'clock in the morning, Nov. 15, Burnside was evacuating his army from their positions east of the Tennessee River at Loudon.  
Meanwhile General

Longstreet began crossing the river at Huff's ferry on the west side of Loudon.  
While the Union army was retreating eastward toward Lenoir Station, Longstreet Burnside's army spent the night of November 15 at Lenoir Station. The air was bitterly cold, but only one fire was allowed to each company to avoid observation by the enemy.

Longstreet's men bivouacked two miles to the north. The east end of Hotchkiss Valley was a wooded area, and the Union army was bivouacked there.  
Burnside ordered his troops to be ready for 2 a.m. the following morning and start withdrawing toward Knoxville. A heavy rain fell, and the ground was falling and before long a dirt road had turned into a bottomless bog.

It required eight hours to move three miles, and in the end the Union army was bivouacked at the site of the present location of the Confederates, feeling their way through the mire. The morning of November 16, 1862, captured the company and 80 well stocked wagons which had been left behind.

Some shooting took place, but that was about all. During their stay at the Lenoir farm, the Union troops had burned several rail cars, and several cows, and the Lenoir brothers filed a claim for over \$70,000 in property damages. They received \$991.87.

Following the Civil War, the Lenoir farm recovered rapidly. Although much of the South had been ravaged by the war, the Lenoir family suffered comparatively little. Before long, the Lenoir mills were in full operation, and the village was once again a center of importance.

Isreal Lenoir was the first of the Lenoir brothers to die in 1876, leaving no will. To avoid the necessity of settling the estate, the Lenoir family charter was obtained on April 9, 1877 and the new firm, the Lenoir Manufacturing Company, was made into a stock company.

By that time the entire mill manufacturing company, including farm products and general merchandise sold at the Lenoir store, was made into a stock company, as stated by George Burdette, company secretary-treasurer, who valued the company at a million dollars in value.

Dr. Benjamin Ballard Lenoir was the first president. He had graduated from East Tennessee University in 1842, and he had been a medical student at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1855 he married Dr. Ramsey's daughter, Henrietta. When the Civil War started, he joined the Confederate army as a surgeon.

The company employed around a hundred people in Loudon as well as in James A. Reagan was the superintendent.  
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**City Company Plans**  
The Lenoir City Company was formed in the spring of 1890, and was organized by Hon. Calvin S. Brice of Lima, Ohio, president of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad; Col. Charles M. McGhee of Knoxville, president of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; General Samuel Thomas of New York, president of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad (now the Southern); E.K. Chapman of Knoxville, president of the Southern Railway; and John G. Moore of New York of Moore and Sons, Knoxville.

Col. Oliver H. Payne of New York, of the Standard Oil Company, was also a member of the company. McGhee, president of the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad; H. H. Hendrix, president of the Black Diamond Coal Co.; W.P. Chamberlain of Knoxville; A. B. Chamberlain and Albert, wholesale druggists; C.M. McClung of Knoxville; E. C. McClung & Co.; A.J. Albers, E.T. Sanford and J.M. Thornburg of all Knoxville.

The first directors of the company were C.M. McGhee, E. C. McClung, J.M. Thornburg and E.T. Sanford. Samuel Masfield of Knoxville was the manager of the company's holdings.  
Immediately after its organization, the company proceeded to lay out a town site, clear the ground, and place its lots on the market.  
The Lenoir settlement in 1890 consisted of the Lenoir

home, the flour mill, the cotton mill, a sawmill, several warehouses, the depot, the large general store, a livery stable, a blacksmith shop, a church, a school, and about 40 residents.  
The Lenoir City Company immediately began seeking industries to provide employment for the citizens. It hoped to attract to the new city.

About a hundred houses were built to accommodate the new residents of the area who came for employment, and the company donated lots for the construction of churches and schools.  
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**Industry Comes To Area**  
The first large industry induced to locate here was the Base Foundry, established in 1892 by J.H. Basco of Fort Wayne, Indiana.  
Other early industries were the Bonanza Furniture Factory, established by John T. Bonanza, Syracuse, New York. Bonanza still bears his name. Cooper Brothers operated a brick plant, and the Johnson Brothers had a saw mill which turned out thousands of feet of lumber each day.

The Lenoir City Company was organized in 1891 for its building at the corner of A Street and Depot Street. This was the site of the present corner of the Hotel General Lenoir now stands, across from the Lenoir City Company, most of the business establishments had occupied that part of Depot Street, and between "A" and "B" Streets, facing the railroad. This was true because that part of Depot Street followed the main road from Loudon to Knoxville.

During the 1890's, Broadway began to assume its present role of the town's principal street, and many of the business firms began moving to that location. E.K. Hendrix started a job printing plant in 1904, and on June 1, 1905, printed the first issue of the Loudon News. His description of Lenoir City at the time is the best picture possible of a backwoods settlement.

That year of 1904 saw a town that bore little resemblance to the town of today (he wrote in 1964), being just a thinly scattered collection of frame buildings on the wooded hillsides, with mud streets, held in place by wooden poles and stumps. No water system, no electricity, no sewers, not a paved street in the whole county."

The News was not the first newspaper for the town since the Virginia, was one of the first such persons to tutor in the Loudon area. Henry Nelson, the eldest son of B.B. Nelson, Miss Elizabeth Nelson, who later married James Reagan, was another who came to the town.

The old "Twin Buildings" were built on the corner of W.T. Foster, and A.B. Avenue around 1899. They were operated by Loudon County and under the supervision of J.F. Griffith.

**School Tax**  
Precedes City Charter  
Before the city was incorporated, a committee composed of J.W. Buswell, W.T. Foster, and A.B. Quennele led the early drive for a high school. On October 2, 1896, a tax of fifteen cents on each \$100 worth of property was assessed for the benefit of the proposed high school.

On March 6, 1907, the same committee approved a desirable location for the high school. This is the block bounded by Fourth and Fifth Avenues and "A" and "B" Streets, and then known as "Hotel Square" when they started an ice plant several years before, sold his home to R.M. Calloway as an "exclusive franchise for the use of the streets, avenues, alleys and parks for a period of twenty years for the purpose of erecting poles, wires for furnishing electric lights.

In consideration of this franchise, Calloway contracted to furnish lights on the following terms and rates: "Five lamps of two thousand candle power for the streets, to be turned on at early candle light and to be kept going until twelve midnight, and to be turned on again at four o'clock a.m. and kept going until good daylight, each per annum to be paid monthly, fifty-five (\$55.00) dollars."

This was really the first services the new city was to receive. The first mayor since Weis was followed by Weis again in 1913.  
Harry N. Curd became mayor in 1915, and Weis was elected again in 1917.  
It was during this administration that the United States was involved in the First World War.  
The new city was colored, and many Lenoir City boys were sent "Over There" to fight the war which was supposed "To end Wars."



THE PRESENT—This view of Loudon in 1970 shows the newly installed traffic light system designed to control individual lanes separately.

There were several smaller industries, and many mercantile firms, including Buck Brothers, which had come here from Virginia in 1889 to operate a general store where the Lenoir Drug Company is now located; E.E. Eldridge, who owned another general store built in 1905; Eason Norwood Hardware, which had been organized in 1894 and was the leading hardware store in Loudon; and the clothing firm owned by S.F. Carroll and M.C. Anderson. A lumber company owned by B.M. Calloway was another industry of importance in the area.

Established around 1900, this company gave steady employment to over 30 men, and Mr. Calloway was to play a most important role in the progress of the town.  
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**Gymnasium Built**  
Weis was still mayor when the movement to build the first gymnasium got underway. Years later when a movement was afoot to name the gymnasium after Weis, Professor J.H. Jarvis wrote: "Many of us remember very fondly and with affection the condition of Lenoir City when Mr. Weis was elected mayor in 1913. There was a foot of sidewalks, street pavement, no sewers. The town was not high, and we did it own a site for one. Under his administration, the deficiencies were corrected."

"When the writer suggested the building of a gymnasium at a meeting of the school board and believed that he could raise a sufficient fund to erect a small frame building at a cost of \$25,000. At a meeting of the school board on February 1, 1917, a resolution was adopted to erect a gymnasium at a cost of \$25,000. At a meeting of the school board on February 1, 1917, a resolution was adopted to erect a gymnasium at a cost of \$25,000. At a meeting of the school board on February 1, 1917, a resolution was adopted to erect a gymnasium at a cost of \$25,000.

"Then it was that Mr. Weis proposed that if about six hundred people would go forward to raise by private subscription, the building, he would donate \$2,000. Dr. Foust suggested that the town was too poor to accept such a liberal donation."

"The subscription was a success, and when the board suggested naming the building in honor of Mr. Weis, he was elected mayor. Mr. Carroll was re-elected in 1914, and World War Two ended in 1945, and returning veteran Gilbert Goodwin was elected for an unprecedented fifth term as mayor in the elections of 1946.

No record remains of early schools of the area, but the Lenoir children were tutored by private teachers. It is possible that a school existed near the home Mrs. Beattie Campbell of Abington, Virginia, was one of the first such persons to tutor in the Loudon area. Henry Nelson, the eldest son of B.B. Nelson, Miss Elizabeth Nelson, who later married James Reagan, was another who came to the town.

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24-hour basis. The price was \$75,000.  
Z.B. Wilson was elected mayor in 1923, and O'Connell became mayor in 1952. In 1953, the Yale & Towne Lock Company built a plant on "C" Street across the railroad from Broadway. This plant employed 500 initially, but by 1970, at Eaton Yale & Towne, Inc., the plant was giving employment to approximately 1,600.

Talbot was re-elected in 1924.  
Hamilton became mayor again in 1956, and again in 1960.  
In 1957, Lenoir City celebrated her golden anniversary with week-long celebrations. Parades were held each afternoon down Broadway, and a pageant, "The Legend of Lenoir" was given on Civic Field.

Bill Hamilton was elected in 1956, and again in 1960, and once again an event of far reaching effect took place. For many years the city had been unable to secure a bridge across the Tennessee River at Lenoir City. The river is a major barrier to the region across the river, to Marryville, and to the airport. All these efforts had failed, but early in 1961 construction on the bridge began. The dedication ceremonies were held on July 22. Many dignitaries were present, including Governor Buford Ellington.

Speaker of the United States House of Representatives Sam Rayburn of Texas, and a relative of the late President John F. Kennedy, were the principal speakers.  
During the same celebration, the name of the city was changed to Loudon. The first step was taken on November 27, 1961 to more than double the size of the city by annexing a large area west of the city. The resolution to annex the area was passed at a public hearing on January 8, 1962 and took effect on February 8, 1962. The annexation increased the city's population by 1,101 to give the city an estimated population of 6,080.

**Notes First City Sales Tax In State**  
Talent was re-elected in 1962, and the issue of a city sales tax to raise funds for a new high school occupied much of the time of the referendum was held on February 29, 1964, and the question of whether to make Lenoir City the first city in the state to pass such a law. The referendum was held on February 29, 1964, and the question of whether to make Lenoir City the first city in the state to pass such a law. The referendum was held on February 29, 1964, and the question of whether to make Lenoir City the first city in the state to pass such a law.

The first major utility Board was formed in 1939 when the city through the Tennessee Valley Authority purchased the Tennessee Power Company's holdings. The combined holdings of power plant the city had been operating.

At the time the worth of the board was approximately \$285,000, and it served 2100 customers. Many new families moved to the city, and the town once again began to grow.

The Utilities has just completed a \$1,600,000 treatment plant costing approximately \$1,600,000. World War Two had begun with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and hundreds of Lenoir City boys were in the service of their country.

At the time the United States became involved in the war, the atomic energy plants at Oak Ridge (a new and secret city at the time) were built, and hundreds of Lenoir citizens found employment there.  
M. Gilbert Goodwin was elected mayor in 1935, and was re-elected in 1937 and again in 1941. He joined the Army in 1942, and S.F. Carroll was elected mayor. Mr. Carroll was re-elected in 1944, and World War Two ended in 1945, and returning veteran Gilbert Goodwin was elected for an unprecedented fifth term as mayor in the elections of 1946.

Bill Hamilton was elected in 1956, and again in 1960.  
In 1957, Lenoir City celebrated her golden anniversary with week-long celebrations. Parades were held each afternoon down Broadway, and a pageant, "The Legend of Lenoir" was given on Civic Field.

Bill Hamilton was elected in 1956, and again in 1960, and once again an event of far reaching effect took place. For many years the city had been unable to secure a bridge across the Tennessee River at Lenoir City. The river is a major barrier to the region across the river, to Marryville, and to the airport. All these efforts had failed, but early in 1961 construction on the bridge began. The dedication ceremonies were held on July 22. Many dignitaries were present, including Governor Buford Ellington.

Speaker of the United States House of Representatives Sam Rayburn of Texas, and a relative of the late President John F. Kennedy, were the principal speakers.  
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No record remains of early schools of the area, but the Lenoir children were tutored by private teachers. It is possible that a school existed near the home Mrs. Beattie Campbell of Abington, Virginia, was one of the first such persons to tutor in the Loudon area. Henry Nelson, the eldest son of B.B. Nelson, Miss Elizabeth Nelson, who later married James Reagan, was another who came to the town.

The old "Twin Buildings" were built on the corner of W.T. Foster, and A.B. Avenue around 1899. They were operated by Loudon County and under the supervision of J.F. Griffith.

**School Tax**  
Precedes City Charter  
Before the city was incorporated, a committee composed of J.W. Buswell, W.T. Foster, and A.B. Quennele led the early drive for a high school. On October 2, 1896, a tax of fifteen cents on each \$100 worth of property was assessed for the benefit of the proposed high school.

On March 6, 1907, the same committee approved a desirable location for the high school. This is the block bounded by Fourth and Fifth Avenues and "A" and "B" Streets, and then known as "Hotel Square" when they started an ice plant several years before, sold his home to R.M. Calloway as an "exclusive franchise for the use of the streets, avenues, alleys and parks for a period of twenty years for the purpose of erecting poles, wires for furnishing electric lights.

24-hour basis. The price was \$75,000.  
Z.B. Wilson was elected mayor in 1923, and O'Connell became mayor in 1952. In 1953, the Yale & Towne Lock Company built a plant on "C" Street across the railroad from Broadway. This plant employed 500 initially, but by 1970, at Eaton Yale & Towne, Inc., the plant was giving employment to approximately 1,600.

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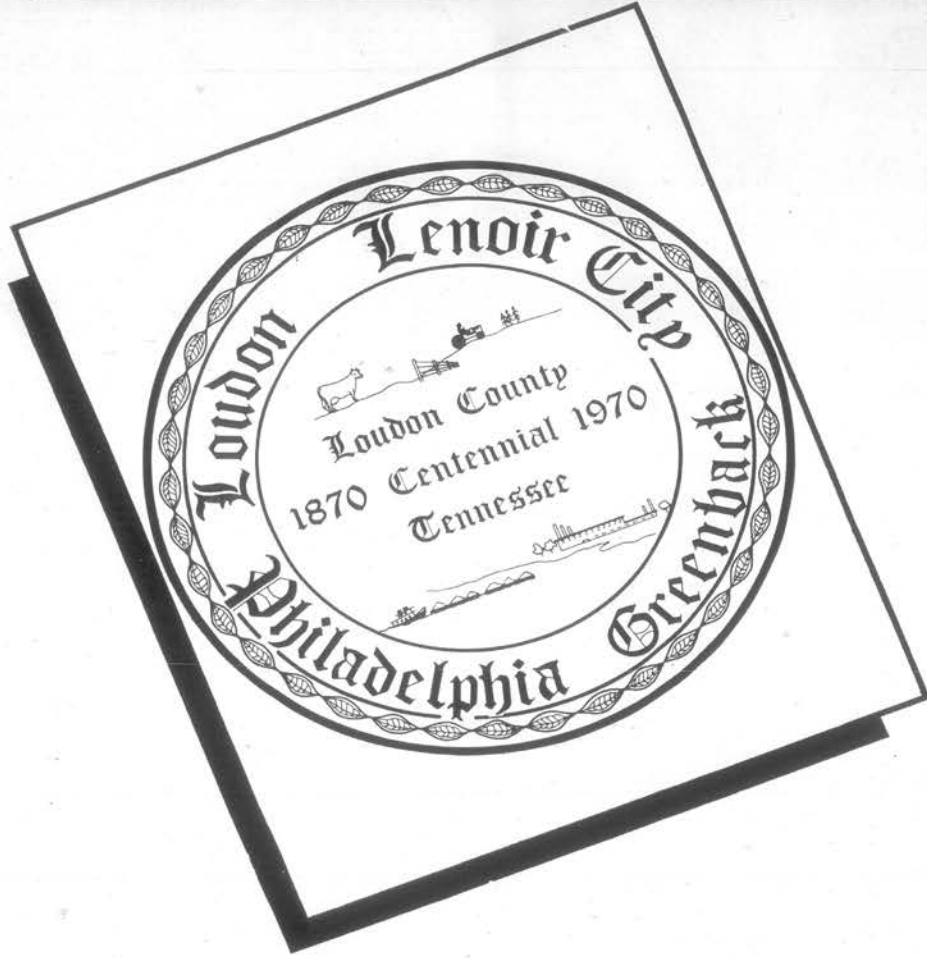
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# 1870 LOUDON

## THE OFFICE OF LOUDON CELEBRATING 100 YEARS PROGRESS



LOUDON COUNTY COURT - From left, seated, I. D. Conner, Curtis Williams, Jack Lefler, County Judge Harvey Sproul; standing, James M. Hartsook, Henry Foster, Reece Paul Hamilton, J. J. Blair, J. G. Hudson and Roy Bledsoe.

Loudon County government is considered by many Tennessee state agencies to be among the most progressive and most efficient of any county its size in the state. In order to see to the efficient management of your tax dollars, the County Court has installed:

\*A Central Accounting and Control office \*A Full-Time Budget Director \*A Full-Time Purchasing Agent. Work has been completed on a county-wide reappraisal of property values and tax assessments now are based on this equalized reappraisal, and, in addition, a reapportionment program has been completed resulting in a reorganization of County Court on a one man, one vote basis.

Loudon County cooperates fully with, and takes advantage of the services offered by the Tennessee State Planning Commission, the East Tennessee Development District, the County Services Association, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Tennessee Department of Public Health, Tennessee Department of Education, and many other state and federal agencies which have an interest in the general administration of county affairs. Through one of these agencies, a study is now in progress which may result in the construction - on a multi-county cooperative basis of a Regional Jail which would provide rehabilitation and counseling services for prisoners.

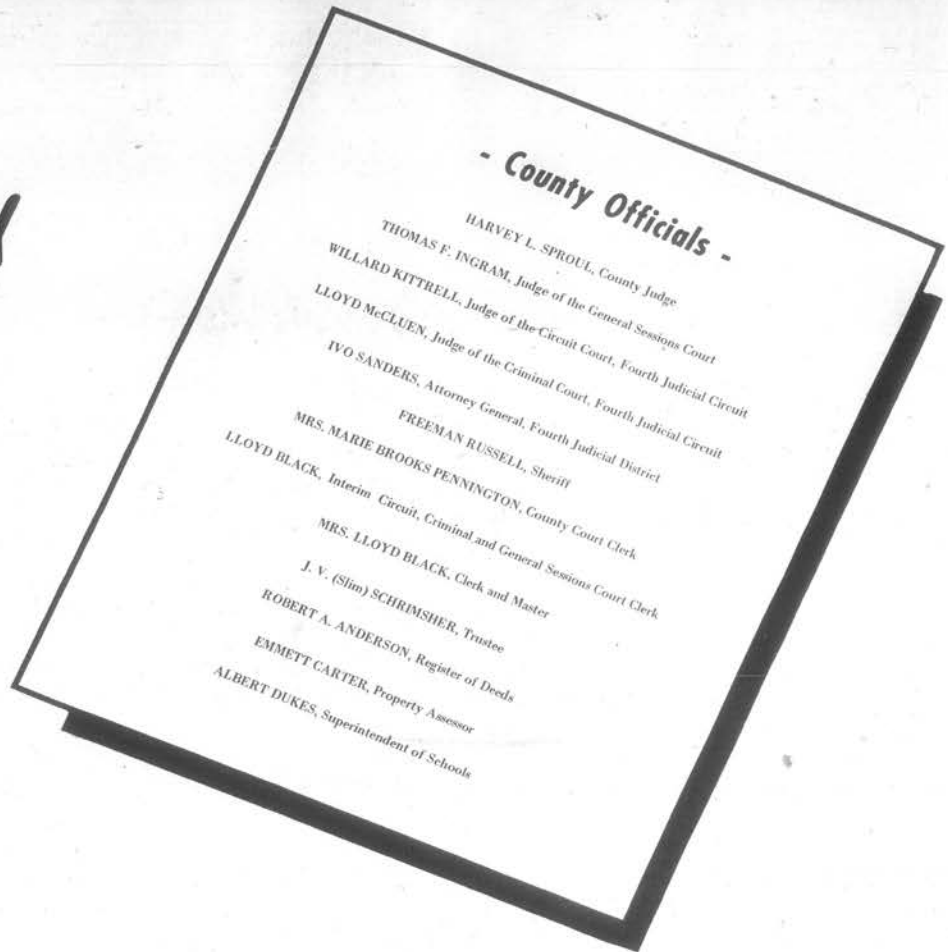
Loudon County's Board of Education and the County Court recently completed a new High School building at Loudon and the County participated in the erection of a new Senior High School at Lenoir City. Now a new construction program to cost \$600,000 to \$700,000 for the county's elementary schools is under study. Through a county-wide sales tax, teachers salaries have been raised.

Your County Government continues to strive to provide a better life for its citizens.



# COUNTY 1970

## OFFICIALS DON COUNTY EBRATE YEARS OF GRESS



LOUDON COUNTY SCHOOLBOARD - From left, Superintendent of Schools, Albert Dukes, C. E. Thompson, James H. Bailey, Clall Miller, Leonard Liles, John M. Hutton, Lester Thomas and Charles Eblen.

# LOUDON COUNTY TENNESSEE

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# Cherokees Lose 100-Year Fight For Loudon County

By Tommy Bradshaw  
Although other peoples probably lived in what is now Loudon County for many, many days of pre-historic time, the Cherokee Indians were the inhabitants of that part of the county which borders the Little Tennessee River when white men first visited the country in the 1700's.

The route followed by the Spanish explorer, Hernando De Soto may have brought him down the Little Tennessee, although his exact route will probably never be determined.

The first written record of Indians in the county concerns a buying trip to Coyatee, the only Indian town of any importance in Loudon County.

Coyatee was a large village, stretching up and down the Little Tennessee River for some distance. Coyatee spring, which is still known as Coyatee Spring, although no remains of the village are visible today. Some reports state that Coyatee was at the mouth of the river, although the spring is located a few miles upstream on the Little Tennessee.

This early visit was paid by some white men from the early white settlements in the upper corner of East Tennessee along the Nolichucky River. There were Jeremiah, Jack, and William Rankin, and they came by canoe down the Holston River from Greene County, seeking corn. The crops in their country had been poor, and the people were badly in need of grain.

The men at Coyatee refused to trade with them, and were far from being friendly. The warriors began looking in the bushes, and found some rifles covered with clothing.

The warriors at once became angry, and the men's lives were in danger. The beloved woman, Nancy Ward, happened to be present and she appeased the warrior's wrath, and they decided to trade with the white men.

The fact that John Donaldson's "Journal of a Voyage" does not mention the village should be proof if actually was not located at the mouth of the Little Tennessee but farther up that stream.

The "Adventure," with emigrants bound from Fort Patrick Henry on the Holston to the French Salt Springs on the Cumberland River, passed where Lenoir City now stands three o'clock on Saturday, March 4, 1780.

One of the leading figures of Cherokee history, and certainly one of the most important men ever to live in this area, lived at Coyatee. His name in the Cherokee language was Socolata, and the English and American pioneers called him the Hanging Maw.

The first mention of the Hanging Maw was in March, 1775, when he, along with all the other leading Cherokee chieftains, appeared at the Sycamore Shoals in Upper East Tennessee to sign a treaty with Richard Henderson.

At this treaty the Cherokees traded all of Kentucky to the Americans, although the great chief, Dragging Canoe, opposed the treaty and refused to sign.

When Dragging Canoe, the great war chief, led a large number of the warriors on an exodus from their old homes along the Little Tennessee to new ones along Chickamauga Creek, the Hanging Maw approved of the action, although a little later his talk with John Sevier saved Indian town from destruction.

Following the Treaty of Dumplin Creek in 1785, many white settlers violated the treaty by moving onto lands reserved for the Indians. Killings took place. Governor John Sevier sent an expedition under General William Cocke and Colonel Alexander Outlaw against the Cherokees.

The army, along with Sevier's Continentals, reached Chole on July 31, and a conference was held to negotiate a second treaty. For some unknown reason, the talks were moved to Coyatee, where they were concluded Aug. 3.

Principal Chief of the upper towns to succeed Old Tassel, while Little Turkey, was selected by the Lower Towns east of Lookout Mountain along Chickamauga Creek.

In June, 1791, Governor William Blount sent an invitation to the Indians to a treaty to be held at White's Fort (now Knoxville). Forty chiefs and 1,200 braves, squaws and children attended. After seven days of discussions, the treaty was finally signed by the Indians, although his exact route will probably never be determined.

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The treaty really settled nothing. Hanging Maw and a band of warriors ambushed a surveying party north of the surveying party late in the summer.

The Hanging Maw was also a diplomat. He, along with Dragging Canoe and Little Turkey, sent a letter to Gov. Johnson of North Carolina in 1788, expressing entire willingness for peace, provided their hunting grounds were restored.

Valley, eighteen miles from Knoxville. Captain John Beard was sent after the Indians with orders not to go into Indian Territory.

He disobeyed orders, and on the morning of June 12th attacked Coyatee, and wounded Hanging Maw, his wife, and a daughter of Nancy Ward, the Beloved Woman. Scanteo, Fool Charlie and six others were killed.

This flagrant violation of all the treaties was to have far reaching effect. Hanging Maw, who had fought with Washington in the French and Indian War, and had met him, wrote the president a letter protesting what had happened. Douthett and Watts vowed vengeance.

A little later, Watts gathered the warriors from the Lower Towns, and late in September, appeared at the chiefs of these towns to meet him at Coyatee on May 20.

The Hanging Maw was very prominent at these talks, since he not only was the Principal Chief of the Little Tennessee towns but also was in his town at Coyatee on May 20.

John Watts was determined to make the meeting with Governor Blount at Coyatee one that should be memorable in the annals of Indian Diplomacy.

The day set for the gathering was May 20, 1792, and many of the chiefs of the Five Lower Towns who were implacably hostile to the Americans during Dragging Canoe's lifetime, marched to Coyatee to participate in the treaty.

They were painted blue, the war color, and over the black paint they had sprinkled blue, signifying that they had been for peace. On the 20th, Governor Blount was greeted at Coyatee by 2,000 Indians forming parallel lines, the end of which was an American flag, waving from a high pole. The governor rode between the two lines of warriors, a volley was fired in salute, followed by shouts of welcome.

The meeting at Coyatee lasted three days, and Governor Blount returned to Knoxville feeling he has secured peace for the frontier.

Such was not the case, however, as Indian hands clung to their outlying settlements and kill from time to time the Lower Towns, until the governor planned to raid Nashville, but were stopped at Buchanan's station. Chiefs Doublehead and Branch led the raid, and so stirred up the warlike spirit of the Indians that Hanging Maw's neighbors in his own town of Coyatee joined the war parties.

President George Washington had requested that the leading Cherokee chiefs be invited to Philadelphia, then the United States Capitol. Governor Blount left for Philadelphia early to arrange for the reception of the chiefs. He considered that this meeting would assure the long hoped for peace with the Cherokees.

Early in June, 1793, the chiefs began gathering at the home of Hanging Maw at Coyatee. Chiefs Doublehead, Otter Lifter, Scanteo, Fool Charlie and nine others were present, and Watts was daily expected.

Meanwhile, early in May a man and his son were killed and scalped in Raccoon Ward Mill, Nursery Well Remembered.

The late Albert W. Ward had a sawmill located near the site of Loudon Chair factory in West End. He owned a farm adjoining the old Mason-McQueen land, on the west end of the road south the land belonging to the Huff family. On this land Mr. Ward had a fine nursery, consisting of trees, both fruit and ornamental, shrubs and plants in his yards and garden. He owned the first automobile in Loudon and spent quite a bit of time filling up mudholes in the old dirt roads with rocks.

He was very popular with the young people of Loudon. Having no children of his own he would take the boys and girls riding in his car.

He was an uncle of the late William F. Custard of Loudon. Living in Loudon at the present time is the family of the Leroy Custard, in Lenoir City. Mrs. Elmer Eiden, Knoxville the family of Robert Custard whose son, Bobby also resides in Loudon. Another daughter, Mrs. Lind Kerns lives in Oklahoma. There are many sons and daughters of the late William Cody, the great "Buffalo Bill" of western fame.

1,000 warriors. He intended to attack Knoxville, which had only 40 men to defend it, but instead attacked Cat's Station and killed all the defenders there.

On the night of April 2, 1794, a party of 26 Indians hid near the block-house at the mouth of Town Creek. Early the next morning they shot and killed one of the soldiers stationed there, and attacked the block-house. Several Indians were wounded, and the assault was repulsed.

On July 24, 1794, a band of Creek warriors had killed John Ish near his block-house near the present Friendsville. They returned through Coyatee. Major King and Lieutenant Cunningham followed the trail, and when it was reported where one of the Creeks was, Hanging Maw sent Willcoxe and some other braves to capture him.

He was taken to Knoxville, Block-House on Nov. 7, 1794.

This action angered the Creeks, who had sided the Cherokees in their war with the encroaching settler, and they sent warriors into the Cherokee towns to exact vengeance.

Within two days after the Creek warrior had been captured he was at home. The Cherokee country inquiring if the Cherokee braves who had captured him were at home. A few days later 100 Creeks headed north with the avowed intention of burning the settlements in Knox and Hawkins counties.

Hanging Maw called out the warriors of Coyatee, fearing that the Creeks would attack his town. Middlestriker and Willcoxe, and 50 other Cherokee warriors started in pursuit of the Creek party. They overtook and defeated the Creeks near Craig's Station and the Cherokees returned for peace, and the treaty was signed at the Tellico

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Hanging Maw called out the warriors of Coyatee, fearing that the Creeks would attack his town. Middlestriker and Willcoxe, and 50 other Cherokee warriors started in pursuit of the Creek party. They overtook and defeated the Creeks near Craig's Station and the Cherokees returned for peace, and the treaty was signed at the Tellico

stead the Cherokees settled down to a civilized life. Many built nice homes, and some became fairly well to do. They became Christians, and after Sequoyah invented the Cherokee alphabet sometime after 1818, the children became educated.

All this also came to an end, for on Feb. 27, 1819, another of a seemingly endless line of treaties gave all the Cherokee lands in Loudon and Monroe Counties to the white man, and caused the Cherokees to leave their ancestral homes and journey to the area around Lookout Mountain and North Georgia.

Even that home would not be permanent, because a little later, in 1838, the Cherokees were forced to walk the "Trail of Tears" to Oklahoma. The once proud kinds of the Southern Highlands were reduced to a small number of homeless wanderers on an alien soil, but their memories of their bravery, and of their great chief, The Hanging Maw, will remain as long as people love the story of brave men.

The treaty of 1819 which gave the United States the land south of the Little Tennessee River to the Hiwassee River, in which the city of Loudon now stands, had a peculiar clause which allowed some of the Indians to claim reservations of 640 acres.

In 1818, Chief Pathkiller made an entry with the Indian agent for a reservation which he claimed on the present site of Loudon.

James Blair had settled on the north side of the Tennessee River in 1816, and when the Hiwassee District was opened, he, along with James Johnson and William Tunnell decided to purchase this land. Actually, Tunnell was the first white man to settle south of the river.

They purchased the land to be a deed signed by the governor.

Later, Pathkiller and the white men had several lawsuits in the courts of Roane County over the ownership of the land, and Pathkiller lost these suits. He reportedly once lived in a log cabin across from the present home of Miss Richard Huff and the Dick Huff family.

Available records do not disclose if this Pathkiller was the same Cherokee chief who lived at Turkeytown on the Coosa River in what is now Alabama in 1813. If so, he was a great chief.

## Cotton Mill Founded In 1837 Still Standing, Serves As Reminder Of Past

Still standing as a sentinel to the days when Rogers converted it into a flour mill, it was later bought by John Company. J.M. Boggs converted it into a flour mill, it was later bought by John F. Hutafelter, Thad A. Froster and the Williams brothers who operated it

just a few years ago. It is now owned by the City of Lenoir City.



ARTIST'S SKETCH OF THE Lenoir City Mill as it looked when it was first built. The building was built around the 1830's.

The mill was established by William B. Lenoir in 1837 for the manufacture of cotton yarn and batting. The mill got its power from a large water mill called the old Mill Race.

When the Yankee scouts burned the depot and other buildings, they "came to burn the mill. The Lenoirs walked among the soldiers making signs. The building was spared. A brother of Dr. Ben's, looking on curiously asked one of the soldiers why they didn't burn the building. It was because Dr. Ben was a Mason. The brother later joined the Masons to find out what the signs meant.

In 1857 the Lenoirs sold the mill to the Lenoir City

## City, County Named For Old Fort Loudoun

Editor's Note: The following is an account of how Loudon County was first appeared in law 1930 in a special edition of The Lenoir City News on City Industries.

The city of Loudon and Loudon County both received their names from the famous old fort which was located on a high bluff overlooking the Little Tennessee River in what is now Monroe County, near the edge of Loudon County. The fort was named, according to history for the Earl of Loudoun, who was then governor of Virginia, and who had the fort built in 1756. It was the first English settlement in what is now the state of Tennessee.

History indicates a treaty was made with the Cherokees as well as the Catabas after Braddock was defeated in 1755. Due to the terms of the treaty, the Indians required that a fort be erected in the Indian country as a place of refuge for the women and children of the tribes in the event the "warriors" were called out in opposition to the French.

On the evening of August 1755, the Indians continued to aid the English in their war with France, when they were persuaded by the French leaders to fight the colonists.

In 1760 Fort Loudoun was surrounded by armed forces and the fort was surrendered by the Indians. It was agreed, however, that the occupants of the fort, who numbered about three hundred men, women, and children, were to go to the white settlements after the fort passed out of the hands of the British. The Indians did not keep their promise, however, for on the second day of the journey, they were attacked by the Indians, and all were killed except very few.

included in the arrangement of Fort Loudoun had been brought across the mountains on pack horses. A quarter of the fort before Fort Loudoun was built there was not a hunter cabin southwest of the fort. The fort of Stanton River, in Bedford County, Virginia, Colonel Byrd of Virginia, built a fort on the north bank of the Holston River, opposite the Long Islands where with his army, he established his winter quarters in 1786.

In the vicinity of Fort Loudoun there were indications that a settlement existed during the last days of the old fort, but writers have failed in their efforts to uncover facts concerning its population as well as the extent of the settlement.

The farm where Honor Simpson resides in River Bend, was bought from these Indians, who remained here, for a pony and a butcher knife.

Mrs. Lucy Steele (nee) Harrison has the old deed that Pathkiller made to her ancestor for lands here in what later became the county of Loudon.

When Fort Loudoun was surrendered, the artillery was thrown into the river and ammunition deposited in a well within the bounds of the fort. The fort was completely destroyed by the Indians. The twelve cannons

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# 100th Anniversary

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# Loudon County's Only Legal Hanging Was In 1883

## 1500 Persons Gather in Loudon To Watch Deputy's Killer Die

Court House, Loudon, Tenn.



LOUDON COUNTY COURT HOUSE—This was the way the Loudon County Court house looked in 1883 when Andy Taylor stood trial for the murders of Hamilton County Sheriff W.T. Cate and Deputy J.J. Conway. Note

The "stepping stones" in the street in foreground. These were used in rainy weather to keep from stepping in the mud.

By Tommy Bradshaw

The morning of Nov. 24, 1883, dawned raw and after a night of pouring rain, but the chill and dampness of the weather failed to keep the throngs from gathering in the muddy streets, the bars and eating places and every crevice in the little town of Loudon.

One subject, and one subject only, was on the mind that autumn morning just 13 years after the Hamilton County election to remain the center of talk not only that morning but for years to come for everyone who had gathered in Loudon that cold morning 87 years ago.

Andy Taylor was to hang that day to pay his debt for the murders of Hamilton County sheriff and deputy in 1881, and people from the whole area had gathered in the little town of Loudon to see it done.

The people that day had no way of knowing that this was to be the only legal hanging ever to take place in the county of Loudon, but they knew it was the first, and the fame of Andy Taylor had spread far and wide, and the deed which had earned him this sentence had horrified everyone.

The story is not a pleasant one, but there is no violence in it, and no one ever enjoys the telling. Still, this is a part of the history of Loudon County, and for that reason should be passed on to posterity.

The story begins in Roane County in the years before 1880. One of the first things then had of making a living was cutting timber and floating it down the river in rafts in the autumn at Chattanooga.

The Taylors had done this many times, and John Taylor soon learned the trade of a steamboat engineer. He was a quick, energetic, hard-drinking young man who was always ready for a fight.

John was working on the steamboat "Tillou" in February, 1881, when it was docked along the water front at Chattanooga along with several other river boats.

An old boat builder named James Fletcher was working with John. Others were working nearby, and they failed to hear how the argument was started. Suddenly they heard a torrent of curses in a loud voice as John's temper flared.

They heard Fletcher reply to John's taunts with some more vile oaths and pulled pistol from an inside pocket.

A worker standing nearby grabbed John's arm. "Don't do anything you'll be sorry for, Taylor," he said earnestly.

Fletcher was real angry, too, and swearing, too. "You dirty coward," he said, "pull a gun on an old man. You dirty coward."

He took three or four steps toward Taylor, who whipped away from the man who was holding him. Wheeling, he fired three quick shots into Fletcher's breast.

Fletcher's mouth dropped open and he fell dead upon the deck.

John Taylor jumped over the side of the steamboat into a row boat which had been tied to the side. He was away before the other men recovered from the shock.

John made his way to the house of a relative 13 miles from Loudon on Clinch River. This proved to be an unwise move. It wasn't long before the news of the killing reached Loudon, and it wasn't long before a posse headed by Hamilton County Sheriff Jack Springfield and Joe Fouts, the youthful sheriff of Loudon County, surrounded the house in the night.

At first John refused to go out when Sheriff Sparks and his posse were going to burn the house down. The posse finally persuaded him to go out, and the posse started back to Loudon and the Railroad as it was to take John back to Chattanooga. John was still full of fight, however. The posse stopped the house of Dr. Enoch Taylor on Cross Road to eat. John got a chance to grab a gun and tried to kill Sheriff Fouts. Fouts was too big for him and took the gun away from Taylor before could fire.

Taylor was taken back to Chattanooga and held in jail on Dec. 11, 1881. John Taylor was sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary for manslaughter.

In the case to the state supreme court, which was held at Knoxville the following September, and John stayed in the Hamilton County jail until that time.

On Sept. 14, John was to be moved to Knoxville for the noon train from Sheriff W.T. Cate, who had defeated Sheriff Sparks in the Hamilton County election held a week before. Deputy J.J. Conway, who accompanied Sheriff Cate on the trip to Knoxville for the hearing before the supreme court.

Andy Taylor and another brother, Bob, visited John in jail about a week before he was to be taken to Knoxville. John knew he didn't have a chance with the Supreme Court, and he began to lay plans to escape. While the guards were out of hearing and Andy and Bob agreed on a plan they thought would work for his escape.

On Sept. 14, as scheduled, Conway boarded the train with Andy and Deputy Cate at Knoxville with their prisoner. There were several other prisoners, all bound with handcuffs. Deputy Conway carried the keys.

Another "plan of mystery" also was on the train. His name was never learned, but he played his part in the unfolding tragedy.

Early that week Andy and Bob had been in a gun battle with the sheriff and deputy from Kingston to Sweetwater. For several days they loitered around Sweetwater railway station, watching closely each train which came up the track from Chattanooga.

Finally in the afternoon of Sept. 14, the train was being awaited. As the train slowed for the station, a man came to the coach window and nodded.

Bob and Andy boarded the train before the sheriff and deputy came to the coach with the prisoner. They sat down quietly in the rear of the settlement.

John gave Bob and Andy a signal, telling them that Sheriff Cate and Deputy Conway were the only men guarding them. That was the signal they needed.

Not long afterwards the train rolled into Philadelphia. The railroad had never bothered to connect the station there, and as the train began to slow for the stop, Bob and Andy rose to their feet and started down the aisle.

The sheriff and deputy noticed this move, they gave no indication. They probably thought the men were trying to change off the train at the station. Deputy Conway had his back turned and Sheriff Cate was looking out the window.

When Bob and Andy were just behind the Sheriff and Deputy, they drew their pistols. Bob pressed his gun against Conway's arm and fired, killing the deputy instantly.

Sheriff Cate whistled at the shot and drew his pistol. Andy fired first, but the bullet failed to hit a vital spot. Sheriff Cate pulled the trigger, the bullet striking Andy in the shoulder. Andy staggered, but he fired two more shots. During all this the train was struck by stray bullets.

Although mortally wounded, Sheriff Cate ran from all his wounds, Sheriff Cate tried to raise his gun and fire again. Andy and Bob lifted him up and threw him out the door of the moving coach.

It is a matter of record that several men in the coach carried gun, but the sudden action either stunned them too long for them to help, or they simply didn't have the courage to try to do anything.

Andy secured the keys from Conway's pocket and started the train. The engineer and fireman saw Sheriff Cate's body as the train, and went back to see what had happened. They were told that they had seen the train, and went back into the cab.

"Get back up there," Bob growled. "You're going to take us out o' here." The terrified engineer and fireman could see the train coming face down in a gathering pool of blood, so it took no time to get the train back on the tracks and the locomotive moving down the track.

The Republican party was holding a convention in Loudon on the same day. It ended some time before time for the arrival of the train. A large crowd gathered at the station to board the train for Knoxville, and they saw the train as it passed. The train roared right on past the station and on across the



SHERIFF JOE FOUTS—Loudon County was the scene of two murders in 1881, and it was largely due to the work of Sheriff Joe Fouts that the case was closed in 1883 with the hanging of Andy Taylor. This was Loudon County's only legal hanging.

immediately. Sheriff Good and a deputy of LeCade County got on the train and went to the car in which Bob sat. As soon as the train was moving, the shots were fired from the side, and walked up behind Bob, said, "I have a warrant for your arrest. Throw up your hands."

Bob tried to draw his gun and the sheriff shot him down before he could get the gun out of his pocket. Thus he died on a railway coach for a crime he had committed on a railway coach.

Andy and John had sought refuge on a farm not many miles from Williamsburg, Missouri with two men named Charles Clark and Mike Hinkle.

Posing under the names of Charles Clark and James DeLozier, Andy and John were admitted to the farmers' home, where John was placed in bed in a serious condition. He was so suspicious that when he went to bed, and kept his revolver with him all night. He would not let a woman enter the room where he was. John lingered for four weeks. He died and was buried in a swamp.

It was a great irony that all so much trouble had all been caused over this man, and he had died for his crimes, and dragged down so many others with him.

Andy couldn't settle down, so he took the name of Frenal and rode into Kansas. He got a job as a farmhand on the farm of a man named J.N. Dixon, but once again he was to find nothing but trouble.

Dixon had a pretty wife, and Andy began casting eyes on her. She might be riding into nearby Emporia and get roaring drunk. As he rode back to Dixon's farm, he thought of the darkness all he could think of was Dixon's wife. He was sure that she should pay some attention to him.

His Dixon had never given a thought about Andy, so when he rode into the yard of the farmhouse and yelled for her to come out, she never answered him.

Andy couldn't believe that she had no interest in him, and after a few minutes and his response to another entreaty on his part, he threatened to shoot himself if she didn't come. Went out to be taken to tell about how tough he was, how he had killed a sheriff back in Tennessee.

He did try to kill himself, but he was so drunk he couldn't even hit his own head. As soon as word could be carried to town, the Kansas sheriff rushed out to the farm, and soon had Andy behind bars.

Sheriff Joe Fouts of Loudon County and Sheriff Williams of Hamilton County who had been following the death of Sheriff Cate went out to Emporia and brought Andy back to Loudon.

The Loudon County Grand Jury which met on Jan. 3, 1883, was made up of Robert Kites, J. Freeman, W.A. Dye, W.G. Lenoir, J.T. Lowery and M.L. McConnell returned a True Bill. He also state's charges that John and Andy Taylor did "with force

and arms unlawfully, feloniously, willfully, deliberately, premeditatedly, and maliciously did make an assault upon the body of one William T. Cate with certain pistols loaded with divers leaden balls and him, the said William T. Cate, with certain aforesaid John Taylor and James Taylor, then and there did unlawfully, feloniously, willfully, and maliciously, premeditatedly, and deliberately, aforethought kill and murder against the peace and dignity of the state.

John King was the clerk at that time, and the court records were written in his handsome handwriting in the minute books of the court. S.A. Rodgers was appointed W.L. Weicker to act as counsel for Andy. It states that W.F. Williams, being without counsel and not being able to employ counsel, was appointed by the court, W.L. Weicker, a practicing attorney, to defend him.

Friday, court then adjourned until Monday. On that day Andy Taylor pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges against him. On May 1, the task of selecting a jury out of the names of Thomas Johnson, William Key and W.W. Williams. The names of three more were selected, B.B. Williams, Alexander Williams, and James Williams. May 3rd, five more were picked. They were Alfred Hampton, Thomas Johnson, Henry Karney, James Ladd and J.B. Edmond.

In May 3rd, two more men were selected, and one who had been picked was accused of a crime. He had been selected on the first day of jury selection, was accused of a crime, and was to complete the jury. Four of the men selected were Negroes.

The case was presented during the next six days, beautiful spring days, and the world woke up from the long winter's sleep, beautiful days, beautiful hours of the drama unfolding in the almost new court house near the center of Loudon.

The case went to the jury on May 10, and it required little time for the jury to reach a verdict and file back into the court room.

"We find the defendant guilty of murder as charged," was the verdict solemnly stated by the foreman.

The following day, Judge Rodgers sentenced Andy to be hanged on the second County Jail until the 29th day of June, 1883, and that on the 29th day at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. he was to be hanged by the neck until dead, Dead, Dead, and the county of Loudon do to the execution of this sentence.

The defendant moved the court for a new trial, which was denied. He then asked for an appeal to the next term of the Supreme Court of Tennessee to be held in Knoxville on the second Monday of September. This was granted.

The Andy placed his hope on the state supreme court, just as his brother John had done two years before. The court then ordered that Andy be placed in charge of the Sheriff and Jailor of Hamilton County until the meeting of the Supreme Court, and then be delivered at Knoxville to the Sheriff and Jailor of Knox County.

The court affirmed the sentence, and because it was feared Andy might be lynched in Loudon, he was kept in the Knox County jail until the day before the day set by the Supreme Court for the execution.

Sheriff Fouts, accordingly, took five armed men to Knoxville on Nov. 23 to bring Andy Taylor back to Loudon, where a scaffold had been built behind the courthouse.

It was one of these cold, windy days we sometimes have in late November with clouds boiling up from the west giving promise of rain. The train rolled through Lenoir Station, skirted Browder Bluff and began slowing down as it neared the bridge at that place.

Sheriff Fouts rose to put on his overcoat, and told the guards how they would take the prisoner to the jail. Even now, a day before the hanging was to take place, it was still possible that someone might try to stir up a mob. One of the guards, S.M. Raser, reached in his dress coat and pulled out his pistol. He started to put it in the pocket of his overcoat, but as a cinder blew into his eye.

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He dropped the gun in the pocket, and with a howl of pain, grabbed a handkerchief and started to wipe the cinder out. He had dropped the gun into the pocket next to Andy Taylor, and before anyone realized what was happening, Andy had the pistol in his hand and was pointing it at Sheriff Fouts.

He was in too big a hurry, and in his haste couldn't get his finger on the trigger. Sheriff Fouts grabbed Andy's wrist, and a guard knuckled the gun from his hand.

Andy was in a rage, swearing some strong oaths. "Fouts, you can thank God that this didn't go off. If it had, I would have sent you to hell before me. Then you would get to hang me tomorrow."

He was given a cigar, and sat in his cell smoking the morning away. In the afternoon his sister-in-law entered his cell and begs him to get up. He remained unmoved, and she was led away.

At 2:30, a hundred men with drawn pistols were placed around the courtyard. Sheriff Fouts and some other armed men then walked across the muddy street to the cell.

Andy was led out of his cell, and the sun of late autumn was shining down upon the muddy streets now filled with people, straining to watch the scene unfolding before them.

The Sheriff of Greene County stepped up to Taylor and entreated him, "Andy, please pray and get ready for thyself, for he has seen his eyes, but Andy only swore at him.

The crowd, numbering about 1800, was strangely silent as Andy climbed the steps to the gallows platform. Sheriff Fouts read the death warrant. Andy's feet were tied. He hung limply at first, then slowly raised his shoulders and dropped them again.

A doctor took his pulse, and began checking it at intervals of each minute. After about 15 minutes the pulse had stopped, but the body was left hanging for another 15 minutes before it was cut down.

Thus ended the story of the boys who grew up as wild and tough as the scrub pine which hung on the peaks of the Cumberland above Rockwood. The story of passion, hate and murder and an ending which could have been foretold even that fateful day along the river-front in Chattanooga when man's anger set in motion the action which eventually killed five more men and gained nothing.

## Loudon County United Fund Shows Much Growth Since 1961

The Loudon County United Fund, Inc. charter was granted in August of 1961 with Ed Charleston serving as president. W.C. Patton was president, C.T. Burdett, treasurer, and Mrs. Louise Harris, executive secretary. The goal for 1961 was \$16,650 and 8 agencies were represented in the campaign that year.

In 1962, W.C. Patton was president with 13 agencies, the campaign and the goal was \$24,869.

In 1963, Jim Thompson was president with 14 agencies and a goal of \$25,869.

For 1964, Vaughn Browder served as president with 13 agencies and a goal of \$29,907.

agencies and a goal of \$35,607.

In 1969 Benny Stafford served as president with 14 agencies and \$36,246 was goal. Mrs. Roy O. Cardwell, Jr. was elected as executive secretary to fill the vacancy left by Mrs. Henry, who resigned.

Mrs. Rachel Huff is the president for 1970. Other officers serving with her this year will be Clarence Wall, vice-president; Bill Thompson, treasurer; and Mrs. Cardwell, executive secretary.

What might be termed a forerunner of the present Loudon County United Fund was the Lenoir City Charity Association which was organized in 1928. The following account of the organization was published in the 25th Anniversary Edition of The Lenoir City News, June 26, 1930.

"The report for the months of October, 30th, 1929 through May 1st, 1930, is as follows:

"Amount turned over by old committee, \$142,881; amount received since, \$318,29; coin donated by Mayor T.J. Campbell, \$20,000; loaned by Mrs. Chas. H. Bacon Co., \$40,000; number of aids given, 93; spent as Christmas on baskets, etc., \$106,32; balance in bank, \$139,157."

"One of the most worthy organizations in Loudon County is the Lenoir City Charity Association, which was organized in November, 1928. This organization was made possible through the efforts of the Civitan club of Lenoir City and the first president was R.C. Duke, former Grand Trustee manager."

"The present officers and committee of the Lenoir City Charity Association are: Rev. E.M. Boyd, president; Rev. W.M. Dean, secretary; Chief of Police Morlock, Mrs. Troy Hair, Mrs. Ben Brazelate, Miss Mary Edwards and Reverend W.R. Hill.

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By comparison, the October 1969 campaign for the Loudon County United Fund exceeded its goal of \$36,246.00.



# The Cherokees Lose 100 Year Fight For Loudon County

By Tommy Bradshaw  
Although other peoples probably lived in what is now Loudon County for many years before the Cherokee Indians came, the Cherokee Indians were the inhabitants of that part of the county which borders the Little Tennessee River when white men first visited the country in 1700's.

The route followed by the Spanish explorer, Hernando De Soto may have brought him down the Little Tennessee, although his exact route will probably never be determined.

The first written record of Indians in the county concerns a buying trip to Coyatee, the only Indian town of any importance in Loudon County.

Coyatee was a large village, stretching up and down the Little Tennessee River for some distance. It had a hot spring, which is still known as Coyatee Spring, although no remains of the Indian Village are visible today.

Some reports state that Coyatee was at the mouth of Holston, although the spring is located a few miles upstream on the Little Tennessee.

This early visit was paid by some white men from the early white settlements in the upper corner of East Tennessee along the Nolichucky River. There were Jeremiah, Jack, and William Rankin, and they came by canoe down the Holston River from Greene County, seeking corn. The crops in their country had been poor, and the people were badly in need of grain.

The man at Coyatee refused to trade with them, and was far from being friendly. The white men began looking in the white's ransons, and found some rifles covered with clothing.

The warriors at once became angry, and the men's lives were in danger. The American, Nancy Ward, happened to be present and she appeased the warrior's wrath, and they decided to trade with the white men.

The fact that John Donelson's "Journal of a Voyage" does not mention the village should be proof that actually was not located at the mouth of the Little Tennessee but farther up that stream.

The "Adventure," with emigrants bound from Fort Patrick Henry on the Holston to the French Salt Springs on the Cumberland River, passed where Lenoir City now stands at three o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday, March 4, 1780.

One of the leading figures of Cherokee history, and certainly one of the most important men ever to live in this area, lived at Coyatee. His name in the Cherokee language was Socolocute, and the English and American pioneers called him The Hanging Maw.

The first mention of The Hanging Maw is in March, 1774, when he, along with the other leading Cherokee chiefs, appeared at the Sycamore Shoals in Upper East Tennessee to sign a treaty with Richard Henderson. At this treaty the Cherokee traded all of Kentucky to Henderson, although the great chief, Dragging Canoe, opposed the treaty and refused to sign it.

When Dragging Canoe, the great war chief, led a large number of the Cherokees in an exodus from his old homes along the Little Tennessee to new ones along Chickamauga Creek, the Hanging Maw approved of the action, although a little later his talk with Governor Sever saved Indian town from destruction.

Following the Treaty of Dumplin Creek in 1785, many white settlers violated the treaty by moving onto the lands reserved for the Indians. Killings took place. Governor John Sevier sent an expedition under General William Cocke and Colonel Alexander Oulaw against the Cherokees.

The army, along with Sevier's Commissioners, reached Choche on July 31, and a conference was held to negotiate a second treaty. For some unknown reason, the talks were moved to Coyatee, where they were concluded Aug. 3.

The treaty really settled nothing. Hanging Maw and a band of warriors ambushed a surveying party north of the Cumberland River late in the summer.

Principal Chief of the upper towns to succeed Old Tassel, while Little Turkey was selected by the Lower Towns. Hanging Maw, who lived along Chickamauga Creek.

In June, 1791, Governor William Blount sent an invitation to the Indians to a treaty to be held at Nancy Ward, the Beloved Woman. Scattered, Fool Charlie and six others were killed.

This flagrant violation of all the treaties was to have far reaching effect. Hanging Maw, who had fought with Washington in the French and Indian War, and had met him, wrote the president a letter protesting what had happened. Doublehead and Watis vowed vengeance.

A little later, Watis gathered the warriors from the Lower Towns, and in September, appeared at the site of the Indian town now stands with an army of 4,000 warriors. He intended to attack Knoxville, which had only 40 men to defend it, but instead attacked Cav's Station, and killed all the defenders there.

On the night of April 2, 1794, a party of 25 Indians hid near the block-house, and the next morning they attacked the block-house. Several Indians were wounded, and the assault was repulsed.

On July 24, 1794, a band of Creek warriors had killed John Ish near his block-house near the present Friendsville. They returned through Coyatee, Major King and Lieutenant Cunningham followed the trail, and when it was reported where one of the Creeks was, Hanging Maw sent Willioee and some other braves to capture him.

He was taken to Knoxville, and after a trial, was hanged. This action angered the Creeks, who had aided the Cherokees in their wars with the encroaching settler, and they sent warriors into the Cherokee towns to exact vengeance.

Within two days after the Creek warrior had been hanged, Creeks entered the Cherokee country inquiring if the Cherokee braves who had captured him were at home. A few days later 100 Creeks headed north with the avowed intention of burning the settlements in Knox and Hawkins counties.

Hanging Maw called out the warriors of Coyatee, fearing that the Creeks would attack his town. Middlestriker and Willioee, and 50 other Cherokee warriors started in pursuit of the Creek party. They overtook and defeated the Creeks near Craig's Station, and the Cherokees refused to strike to the north.

The Indian warriors had reached "Dawitsee-Nunehi." The end of the Trail. It was the end of the Trail for Hanging Maw, too, who died a few months after signing of the treaty. He was succeeded as Principal Chief by Little Turkey.

Gone were the war whoops and scalp dances, and in their stead the Cherokees settled down to a civilized life. Many built nice homes, and some became fairly well to do. They became Christians, and after Sequoyah invented the Cherokee alphabet sometime after 1818, the children became educated.

All this also came to an end, for on Feb. 27, 1819, another of a seemingly endless line of treaties gave all the Cherokee lands in Loudon and Monroe Counties to the white man, and caused the Cherokees to leave their ancestral homes and journey to the area around Lookout Mountain and North Georgia.

Even that home would not be permanent, because a little later, in 1838, the Cherokees were forced to walk the "Trail of Tears" to Oklahoma. The once proud kinds of the Southern Highlands were reduced to a small number of homeless wanderers on an alien soil, but the memory of their great chief, The Hanging Maw, will remain as long as people love the story of brave men.

The treaty of 1819 which gave the United States the land south of the Little Tennessee River to the Hiwassee River, in which the city of Loudon now stands, had a peculiar clause which allowed some of the Indians to claim reservations of 640 acres.

In 1818, Chief Pathkiller made an entry with the Indian agent for a reservation which he claimed on the present site of Loudon.

James Blair had settled on the north side of the Tennessee River in 1816, and when the Hiwassee District was opened, he, along with James Johnson and William Tunnell decided to purchase this land. Actually, Tunnell was the first white man to settle south of the river.

They purchased the land by a deed signed by the governor.

Later, Pathkiller and the white men had several lawsuits in the courts of Roane County over the ownership of the land, and Pathkiller lost these suits. He reportedly once lived in a log cabin across from the present home of Miss Rachel Huff and the Dick Huff family.

Available records do not disclose if this Pathkiller was the same Cherokee chief who lived at Turkeytown on the Coosa River in what is now Alabama in 1813. If so, he was a great chief.

Still standing as a sentinel to the city of Loudon is a one-story building, the old cotton mill building located on the west side of the Southern Railway tracks just below the former location of Corum Mill Race.

The mill was established by William B. Lenoir in 1837 for the manufacture of cotton yarns and batting. The mill got its power from a large water mill called the Old Mill Race.

When the Yankee scouts burned the depot and other buildings, they came to the mill. Dr. Ben Lenoir walked among the soldiers making signs. The building was spared. A brother of Dr. Ben's, looking on curiously asked one of the soldiers why they didn't burn the building. It was because Dr. Ben was a Mason. The brother later joined the Masons to find out what the signs meant.

In 1867 the Lenoirs sold the mill to the Lenoir City Company. J. M. Boggs, F. Huftstetter, Thad A. Froster and the Williams brothers who operated it until just a few years ago. It is now owned by the City of Lenoir City.

THE LENOIR CITY Mill as it looks today. The picture was taken from inside the culvert which carried Town Creek, which was for many years the power source for the mill.

included in the arrangement of Fort Loudoun had been brought across the mountains on pack horses. A quarter of a century before Fort Loudoun was built there was not a hut on the banks of Otter River, a branch of Staunton River, in Bedford County, Virginia, but a fort on the north bank of the Holston River, opposite the Long Islands where with his army, he established his winter quarters in 1776.

In the vicinity of Fort Loudoun there were indications that settlements had existed during the last days of the old fort, but writers have failed in their efforts to uncover facts concerning its population as well as the extent of the settlement.

History indicates a treaty was made with the Cherokees as well as the Catabae before Braddock was defeated in 1775. Due to the terms of the treaty, the Indians required that a fort be erected in the Indian country as a place of refuge for the women and children of the tribes in the event their "warriors" were called out in opposition to the French.

Until 1759, however, the Indians continued to aid the English in their war with the French when they were persuaded by the French leaders to fight the colonists.

In 1760, Fort Loudoun was surrounded by armed forces and the fort was surrendered by the terms offered by the Indians. It was agreed, however, that the occupants of the fort, which numbered about three hundred men, women, and children, were to get to the white settlements after the fort passed out of the hands of the British. The Indians did not keep their promise, however, for on the second day of the journey, they were attacked by the Indians and all were killed except very few.

When Fort Loudoun was surrendered, the artillery was thrown into the river and immured in the culvert which was within the bounds of the fort. The fort was completely destroyed by the Indians. The twelve cannons

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## Cotton Mill Founded In 1837 Still Standing, Serves As Reminder Of Past

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The mill was established by William B. Lenoir in 1837 for the manufacture of cotton yarns and batting. The mill got its power from a large water mill called the Old Mill Race.

When the Yankee scouts burned the depot and other buildings, they came to the mill. Dr. Ben Lenoir walked among the soldiers making signs. The building was spared. A brother of Dr. Ben's, looking on curiously asked one of the soldiers why they didn't burn the building. It was because Dr. Ben was a Mason. The brother later joined the Masons to find out what the signs meant.

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We're Proud To Be A Part Of Loudon County As It Celebrates Its 100th Anniversary

LANHAM TV AND APPLIANCE

Progressing With Loudon County

For many years we have been privileged to serve the fine folks of Loudon County and surrounding area...we look forward to the future which lies ahead...

LANHAM TV AND APPLIANCE

Next Door To Post Office

215 E. Broadway Lenoir City Phone 986-2976



# Loudon County, Rich In History, Has 100th Birthday

(Continued From Page 1)

roads that the East Tennessee and Georgia was virtually completed. The legislation provided for state aid to railroad construction at the rate of \$8,000 per mile, with the proviso that the benefits of the subsidy should not apply to the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company unless that company should extend its line from Blair's Ferry to Knoxville, and it also chartered a new company to build the extension in case the East Tennessee and Georgia should not elect to do so. Three years later the rail link from Blair's Ferry, now Loudon, to Knoxville was completed.

Like the rest of East Tennessee, which was a stronghold of Unionism, the region of present Loudon County felt the full force of the Civil War. From the beginning of that conflict until the late summer of 1863 the region was in Confederate hands. During that period, loyal Unionists suffered indignities and harsh treatment at the hands of their pro-Southern neighbors. They welcomed the occupation of East Tennessee by Union forces under General Ambrose E. Burnside in September, 1863, and meanwhile sought to do what they could for the cause of the Union. To this end there was devised a plan of destroying vital bridges along the rail route from Georgia to Bristol, including that in Loudon. Some of the bridges were burned, but apparently the Loudon bridge was not among those destroyed in

the fall of 1863, the forces of General James Longstreet, moving from Chattanooga to oppose Burnside at Knoxville, crossed the Tennessee River at Loudon. While no major engagements were fought in what is now Loudon County, raids and skirmishes took place at Loudon, Lenoir Station, and Philadelphia. It is said that during his occupation of East Tennessee, General Burnside was so delighted with the lands of the Lenoir family that he tried, although in vain, to purchase them.

The physical characteristics of Loudon County help to make it a pleasant community in which to live. It is drained by the Tennessee river, which passes through the very heart of the county, by the Little Tennessee River, and by minor tributaries of those streams. The county's average temperature is approximately 55 degrees Fahrenheit, and its average annual rainfall is slightly over fifty inches. Dolomite constitutes the chief soil formation. There are large deposits of granite in the western portion of the county, and there is some marble also. The altitude of the county ranges from a minimum of 800 feet above sea level to 1,300 feet.

In terms of population, Loudon County's growth since 1820 has been steady, although in no sense phenomenal. The total population of the county in 1880 was 9,148, which rose to 9,373 in 1890 and to 10,845 in 1900 to 13,613 in 1910, to 16,275 in 1920, to 17,805 in 1930, and to

19,909 in 1940, an increase of 11.8 percent in the last decade. In 1950 Lenoir City's population was 4,470 and that of the town of Loudon was 2,876, while the population per square mile for the entire county was 81.3.

Of Loudon County's total population of 17,805 in 1930, 7,048 persons were classed as urban population, and 10,757 as rural, and of the rural population, 7,591 persons were listed in the category of rural-farm population, although by 1955, the county's farm population had risen to 9,389. A significant feature of the county's population pattern is the high proportion of native born citizens. Of a total of 17,126 white persons in 1930, only 11 were foreign born, and of the native born, only 17 were of foreign parentage and only 43 of mixed parentage. Even more striking is the overwhelming numerical preponderance of the white race among Loudon County residents. As of 1930, the county's 667 Negroes constituted only 3.8 percent of the total population, and only 8 Negroes lived within the corporate limits of Lenoir City and there was not a single resident of the county of any other race than the white and Negro races.

These facts are the more remarkable in view of the situation only thirty years earlier when 1,360 of the county's 10,838 inhabitants were Negroes, constituting 12.55 percent of the total population. Thus, between 1900 and 1930, Loudon County's Negro population

declined not only relatively but also absolutely.

Loudon County's economy is based primarily on agriculture, although industrial enterprises are by no means negligible factors. In 1935, nearly 140,000 of the county's approximately 140,160 acres were in farm lands, with a valuation of \$4,317,870. The average size of all farms was 84.6 acres, and the average value per acre was \$51.61, or \$30.84 per acre. The chief cultivated crops of the county are corn, hay, tobacco, wheat, oats, and barley. The leading types of industrial establishments in Loudon County are milling and the manufacture of textiles and furniture. Lenoir City, where an important quarry is located, is the county's chief industrial community.

The city experienced its greatest industrial impetus with the establishment there in 1890 of the Lenoir City Company. By its charter the company was declared to be "a body politic and corporate," and among the lawful enterprises of the company were "the encouragement of emigration (sic) the locating, establishing and building of towns, and cities and the establishment and encouragement of industries."

The courthouse in Loudon was built in 1872 and the jail in 1874. Public educational facilities in Loudon County seem to be adequate, measured in terms of the number of schools maintained. During the scholastic year 1938-39, there were 37 elementary schools in the county, and three four-year high schools. Expenditures for public education in the county were reported as \$72,558.22, for county elementary schools,

\$48,416.61 for city elementary schools, \$12,060.62 for the county high school and \$29,943.91 for city high schools. It may be of significance that in recent years there has been a decrease in both the number of schools in Loudon County and total expenditures for public education. In the case of Lenoir City, public education has benefited from the policy of the Lenoir City Company of donating sites for school buildings.

Loudon County is served by two railroads and two main highways. The main line of the Southern Railway between Knoxville and Chattanooga passes through Lenoir City, Loudon, and Philadelphia, and the Cincinnati-Atlanta line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad serves the Greenback community in the southern portion of the county. U.S. Highway No. 11 closely parallels the Southern Railway through the central portion of the county, while U.S. Highway No. 70, leading to Nashville, traverses the northern portion of the county. A majority of its voters are Republican and most of its people adhere to the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian faiths, although there is one Congregation of Friends.

A significant impact on Loudon County's economy and society is involved in the construction of the Fort Loudoun Dam and Waits Bar dams. The Fort Loudoun Dam is being built in Loudon County a short distance up the Tennessee River from

Lenoir City. When completed, it will be 135 feet high, 4,836 feet long, and its reservoir area will comprise 14,000 acres. The twenty-nine million dollar project will have an authorized hydro-electric generative capacity of 84,000 kilowatts, with an ultimate capacity of 96,000 kilowatts. Construction was begun July 1940, and is scheduled to be completed in June 1944, although the first navigation and power operations will be possible some weeks earlier. As a result of the building of the Fort Loudoun Dam, the 8-foot navigation channel of the Tennessee River will be extended 47 miles. The companion Waits Bar Dam, being constructed 70 miles downstream in nearby Rhea and Meigs counties, will have a greater generative capacity, and its reservoir area will comprise 41,600 acres. Substantial portions of Loudon County will be included in the reservoir area of each dam.

Certain consequences of the TVA program in Loudon County are evident. Several thousand acres of land will pass from private hands to government ownership, and thus beyond the reach of taxing power of the county. The withdrawal from the tax polls of such amounts of land would seriously reduce the county's revenue and impair its fiscal structure. It is not for the policy of the Federal government of reimbursing counties for tax losses resulting from certain operations of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

It seems probable, also, that the program of the Tennessee Valley Authority will affect the population of Loudon County, both as to its distribution and to its size. Those persons whose homes and farms are in the reservoir

area will not have to be relocated. It is not yet known precisely how many will find new homes elsewhere in the county. Some may move out of the county altogether, while on the other hand, the work of building the dam is bringing outsiders into the county.

Finally, Loudon County's economy and physiography will be directly and materially affected by the transformation being wrought by the building of the dams. The withdrawal from cultivation of farm lands in the reservoir areas; the possible location in the county of new industries attracted by the availability of hydro-electric power; the use of the reservoir lakes for

recreational and tourist purposes; the conservation and management of lands controlling the drainage of waters into the reservoirs - these are among the factors that will impinge upon the county's material interests and development. To meet these problems, long-range planning is called for, and to this end, Lenoir City, on July 3, 1940, created a Municipal Planning Commission. The Commission was created by the Board of Aldermen of the city acting under statutory authorization of the General Assembly, and it composed of seven members - the Mayor, one alderman chosen by the Board, and five citizens appointed by the Mayor.



SKATING ON THE TENNESSEE - In the winter of 1939-40 the Tennessee River froze solid, so many several feet thick in places. Here a skater stops to adjust his blades at the Blair's Ferry is seen in the background.

## McTeer Family One of County's Oldest

The ancestor of the McTeer family in the United States was one James McTeer. He died Feb. 18, 1785, in his 49th year. His birth, birth to have been in 1697. He came to America from County Down, Ireland, and settled in Allen Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in about 1730. According to tradition, he left Ireland with a wife and two or three children. A severe and fatal epidemic broke out on shipboard while on the way. One child, lowered into the watery grave, and then another, until only he and his wife were left. Then the malady took hold on his wife, and she was lowered into the watery grave, was so great under the last bereavement following so rapidly on the other, and for several convulsions burst the buttons from a satin vest he wore. In America, he again married Margaret Anderson who died in 1794 and to them were born: James, Elizabeth, John, William, Robert, Alice, Sarah, Samuel.

Continuing in the line, Robert McTeer was the fifth child and fourth son of James McTeer, the common ancestor. He was born Jan. 26, 1740, and died at Elizajoy, Tenn., April 6, 1824. He married Agnes Martin, who was born April 26, 1740, and died at Elizajoy, Tenn., August 6, 1823. He was a pioneer of the central section of East Tennessee, where he built the first grist mill in that locality and was leader in constructing McTeer's Fort, being for protection against the Indians, in about 1785. He came to Tennessee shortly after the Revolutionary War. Robert was commissioned Captain July 31, 1777, of the Eighth Company, Fourth Battalion, Cumberland County Militia. He was again commissioned Captain July 1778, Captain of the eighth Company, Fourth Battalion, Cumberland County Militia. Robert McTeer married Agnes Martin and there were eight children born. They were:

Montgomery, died young; John, died young; William, June 14, 1780, d. May 29, 1862, first wife - Mary Bogie, second wife - Mary Bogie.

The family of the oldest son, James, continues steadily, although in no sense phenomenal. The total population of the county in 1880 was 9,148, which rose to 9,373 in 1890 and to 10,845 in 1900 to 13,613 in 1910, to 16,275 in 1920, to 17,805 in 1930, and to

19,909 in 1940, an increase of 11.8 percent in the last decade. In 1950 Lenoir City's population was 4,470 and that of the town of Loudon was 2,876, while the population per square mile for the entire county was 81.3.

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married Ethelene Chastain who died young; Susan McTeer, was born in 1958.

## Roberson One Of Early County Leaders

Michael Roberson, one of the founders of Loudon County, was a native of Greene County, Va., and was born on July 7, 1820 and was the son of Joseph Roberson, a Revolutionary War soldier, and Nancy Tunnel from a pioneer East Tennessee prominent family.

When about four years of age he moved with his parents to Loudon County and located on Sweetwater Creek where he resided until his death.

On Dec. 8, 1842 he was married to Susan E. Robinson, the daughter of Jack Robinson. Their 11 children were John W. (killed in the War Between the States), Mary, wife of Master Henderson, Sarah, (wife of Isaac Carter), Rev. J.A., of Knoxville, J.T. of Texas, H.D. and William of Loudon County. Mrs. Annie E. Kelley of Missouri, Mrs. Alice Blair of Roane County, and Miss Lavinia Roberson.

For a number of years Mr. Roberson was deputy sheriff of Roane County, and was an active Justice of the Peace for both Roane and Loudon counties.

Squire Roberson was the second chairman of the County Court of Loudon County, being first elected to fill the unexpired term of Wm. T. Huff, who died in office. He was one of the architects who designed from four separate detached sections the large brick area to be known as Loudon County.

In 1857 he joined the Baptist Church and remained a faithful member to that faith until his death.

# A SALUTE TO THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF LOUDON COUNTY

The City of Philadelphia, although the youngest incorporated town in the county, dates back many years prior to the establishment of the County in 1870. We are proud of our communities contributions to Loudon County and are equally proud to be a part of this progressive county. As we review the history of our area our faith in Loudon County is brightened. We look for even greater things in the years ahead.

## THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Roy Bledsoe, Mayor  
Aldermen: Raymond McJunkins, Jack Ham, Boyd Duckworth, Eddie Brewster.  
Vaughn Swiney, City Recorder

Miss Alexander employed Secretary Board 5 State furnished and Loe families in Greenback Creek in use all of families the line beyond Coah, N. 1665. M. Revolutio Emma daughter Chapman Vance Sa Vance a Wilson, a was the s of John Ireland.

By John... Mr. and better Kn... Lucy or... came to... from Virg... into the... Later they... at Choto... River. Th... moved to... communit... farm on... new highw... the farm... They we... by many... failed... Baptist Ch... Sunday... (except a... busy with... Sunday... G.A.S. a... Bible Scho... Their... Johnnie... Inez and... lives. Al... including... lived most... Kincers, w... kinds of... never lov... Kincer hon... to anyone... home for... years. Sch... welcome... When... envelopes... was invit... could eat... and pie... supplied... enjoyed by... Sunday... feeding the... were away... of all kind... met at the... Course wh... the boys w... few days... World War... continued... who litera... Old Miss... the many... Mr. Kinc... town comm... to keep...

# Regional Library System Started Here

The history of Loudon County's libraries is important because it was here that the first regional library system began in the state of Tennessee.

It began when the Tennessee Valley Authority wished to enlarge the regional library system at the Watts Bar Dam employees and later, the Fort Loudoun Dam employees.

The Fort Loudoun Region in the beginning included Loudon, Meigs, Rhea and Roane Counties. Later, Blount, Bradley, McMinn, Monroe, Polk, Sevier, Rhea counties were added. There are twenty-one libraries in the Fort Loudoun Region.

Mrs. T.E. Mills, Lenoir City, was one of the chairmen of the Citizens Library Movement which became the Regional Library.

The advantage of the Regional Library is that the books are "pooled" and more books are available to each county.

Loudon County, at present, has three fine public libraries; Greenback, Loudon and Lenoir City. There are, also, few book deposit stations.

The GREENBACK LIBRARY began when Tennessee Valley Authority offered Bookmobile Library Service to any community which could raise a \$20 fee.

In Greenback, Mrs. Glenn McTeer raised the money for this service through private donations. The books were sent up in the LAN Railway station. When Greenback's Community Club was organized they paid a deposit to keep the library two hours a week. Then, the book deposit was moved to the Lenoir City Library.

The Lenoir City PUBLIC LIBRARY was in existence before it came from the Tennessee Valley Authority and before the Regional Library was begun.

The Clionian Club of Lenoir City, with the help of the Lenoir City Company is responsible for Lenoir City's first library.

The efforts of the Clionian Club caused the City Council, on October, 1927, to pass an ordinance enabling them to be made available.

The enlarged facilities include a room of children's books, adult books, records and magazines, reference materials, and a microfilm reader.

Greenback has the highest per-capita circulation in the region - almost twenty books per person per year.

Library custodians have included Kay Brooks, Roberta Jones, Jean Myers and Mabel Hodges.

The Greenback Library is now being completely remodeled by the Merchants and Farmers Bank.

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use a park fund for a library. The late Colonel L. D. Tyson and Sam Dugan obtained permission from the Lenoir City Company to use a building on East Depot Street for this first library.

Clionian Club members, assisted by Miss Mary Rothrock, Knoxville City Librarian and Miss Elizabeth Mooreland, Extension Librarian of the University of Tennessee, catalogued the books. Five hundred books were in the library at the time of its official opening. In the beginning, no funds were available for new books so the books would be bought and placed on a special shelf. Patrons were charged 10 cents a week for these books. When they had been read enough to be paid for, they were placed on the free shelves.

An enlarged library has been moved to the Memorial Building and occupies a large air-conditioned room. A microfilm reader is available. Mrs. George Mincy is the present librarian.

The Library is open six



MARTHA LUCINDA THOMPSON AND FRANCIS M. BROOKS families lived in Loudon County on Brooks Road, between Meadow Road and Sinking Creek (Highway 95).

## Several Greenback Families Prominent In History

Miss Hazel Vance Alexander, of Meadow, employed as Executive Secretary of Tennessee Local Board 67, Selective Service System, Loudon, directed the News-Banner and Loudon County Herald histories of many of the families around Meadow Greenback, and Cloyd's Creek in Loudon County.

While it is not possible to use all of the family histories in this edition, most of the families are mentioned, and the lineage, dating back to the end of the Revolutionary War are given.

Miss Alexander derived invaluable service to the readers of the Centennial edition. She resides with her sister, Mrs. Gail A. Brooks at Meadow. She is the niece of James Adair, descendant of James Adair Alexander who came to Cloyd's Creek near Meadow in the early nineteenth century and established the Alexander clan in Loudon County.

On her mother's side, Miss Alexander traces her ancestry through the Vance family to be Revolutionary War and beyond that to John of Coagh, North Ireland, born in 1665. Many of the Vances fought in the American Revolution. Her mother was Emma Vance Chapman, daughter of Addison Price Chapman and Sarah Elizabeth Vance. Her father, Andrew Vance, was the son of Andrew, son of John of Coagh, North of Ireland.

Miss Alexander's family history on her father's side goes back to James Adair Alexander who was born in 1806 in either Virginia or North Carolina. He married Sarah Vance, daughter of Maryville and they settled on Cloyd's Creek in Loudon County. His father, Andrew, resided in the same area of Loudon County. He was among many settlers who came to East Tennessee after the Revolutionary War, some of whom were taken to war by the State of North Carolina.

James Adair Alexander and Jane Shaw Duncan had 16 children: (1) Joe Duncan Alexander married Lucinda McGill; (2) Margaret Phillis married Solomon Tipton Jones; (3) Amanda Bell married William Alexander Jones; (4) Robert Houston Alexander married Nancy Ann Chapman (4th) James Newton Alexander (son of Robert Houston) married Lucinda Blanche Donaldson; (5) Elizabeth married W. M. Henderson; (6) Sarah Elizabeth married Joseph Collier Thompson; (7) Francis Marion Alexander married Sarah Elizabeth Cotto (Hazel Alexander's grandparents); (8) John Darius Alexander, (father of Charles M. Alexander, world-famous gospel singer) married Martha McCollum; (9) Hannah Elizabeth married Isaac Tuck; (10) Clarinda, Clementine married George H. Gallatin Jones; (11) Mary married Columbus M. Chapman; (12) Margaret Elizabeth married David Pearson; (13) James Edward married Virginia Howard; (14) William Jefferson married Barbara Norwood; (15) Sarah A. married George Husk.

Hazel Alexander's grandfather, Francis Marion Alexander married Sarah Elizabeth Thompson and they were the parents of 13 children: (1) Mattison C. Alexander, (2) Della married Will McInturf; (3) James Russell Alexander (father of Hazel Vance Chapman); (4) Effie married E. N. Brown; (5) Beta J.

## Representatives Congratulate County

Loudon County's direct representatives in Congress, U.S. Senator Albert Gore, U.S. Senator Howard Baker Jr., and Second District Congressman John Duncan have each extended congratulations and best wishes to the people of Loudon County on the occasion of the county's 100th birthday.

Their letters follow:

**The Editors**  
The Lenoir City News-Banner  
The Loudon County Herald  
Dear Sirs:

Thank you ever so much for giving me the opportunity to express to the people of Loudon County my best wishes on the occasion of the celebration of the County's Centennial.

**Hazel Alexander's father, James Russell Alexander and Emma Vance Chapman were married in 1901 at Baker's Creek Presbyterian Church. He died in February 1932 1944. Both are buried in Cloyd's Creek Cemetery.**

Their family consisted of Gail Alexander, who married Roy McKinley Brooks (deceased). Mr. Brooks was Register of Deeds for Loudon County. They have one son, Roy M. Brooks, Jr., of Clover Hill, Tenn.

**Howard Lee Alexander, who married Hazel Webb Kirby, a son of James Russell Alexander, and a brother to Gail and Hazel, died in 1951 at Knoxville, A daughter, Mary Lois (Mrs. William Kinser Eilenburg) survives.**

Hazel Vance Alexander, a daughter of James Russell Alexander and a sister of Gail Brooks, and who has written so many of the family histories, is co-owner of K&B Grocery Co., at Greenback, in addition to her work with the Selective Board of Loudon.

Through the continuous line from James Adair Alexander and from the Vance of Coagh, North Ireland, the family histories of many of the pioneer settlers of Loudon County appear, and several very interesting persons who have figured in the history of Loudon County, Tennessee, and the Nation as well.

Gentlemen, Loudon County has a most distinguished history and has played a most important part in the development of our country and Tennessee.

You and your ancestors worked hard to develop the farms and the towns, to build industry, to establish schools and churches, and to build roads. There is no lovelier land anywhere nor any more variety than here in Loudon County. Each of you can be proud to be a part of this great area and to enjoy its resources and beauty.

I congratulate Loudon County on its 100th birthday and wish you an unlimited future of progress and prosperity.

Sincerely yours,  
John J. Duncan,  
Your Congressman

I always enjoy my visits there and look forward to seeing all of you soon.

Sincerely,  
HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.

June 1970  
Dear Loudon Countians, A  
It is exciting to be a part of your Centennial Celebration

### 20 YEARS IN LOUDON COUNTY AND STILL GROWING

WE ARE PROUD TO CELEBRATE OUR 20TH ANNIVERSARY IN BUSINESS WITH LOUDON COUNTY DURING THIS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

**We Take Great Pride In Making Each Customer A Satisfied Customer**

**We Appreciate Your Patronage.**

**We Take Pride In Loudon County And Extend Our Congratulations During This 100th Anniversary Celebration**

**John Watson Furniture & Appliance AND City Metal and Heating**

WEST BROADWAY AT CITY LIMITS  
LENOIR CITY  
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## Kincer Family Came From Virginia

By Johnny Sue Goodman

Mr. and Mrs. E.F. Kincer, better known as Floyd and Lucy or "Mom" and "Pop," came to Tennessee in 1900 from Virginia. They moved to the Oral Community. Later they moved to a farm at Choto in the Tennessee River. Then in 1914, they moved to so the Easton's community. They bought a farm on Kingston Pike. The new highway passes through the farm now.

They will be remembered by many because of their faithfulness to Pleasant Hill Baptist Church. They usually walked to church, rain or shine.

Mr. Kincer was a deacon and Mrs. Kincer was busy with boys' classes in Sunday School, W.M.U., G.A.'s and Y.W.A.'s and Bible Schools.

Their children, Frank, Johnnie, Ralph, Grace, Ira, Ilea and Laura lead busy lives. All the children including Jack Nichols, who lived most of his life with the Kincers, were taught to do all kinds of chores. They were never idle. Andrew Kincer was always open to anyone who needed a home for a day, week or even years. School teachers and preachers were always welcome.

When watermelons and snappees were in full everyone was invited in for all sizes of apples. Ice cream suppers and pie suppers and box suppers at Easton school were enjoyed by all.

Sunday's were a day of rest (except for milking and feeding the stock) and church was always invited in for fun of all kinds. Church groups met at the home for Study Groups when Mr. Kincer and the boys would take off for a few days fishing. During World War II the house which contained 11 or 12 rooms was literally full of people who needed a place to live.

Old friends will remember the many good deeds of mercy. Back in hard times Mr. Kincer let people from town come out and cut wood to keep their families warm

and Mrs. Kincer would can everything she could for her own use and give away to the sick and needy. She was very good to many in Virginia. They would walk home the next morning in time to milk but if she was not there, they knew the milking would be done. Mr. Kincer would always appear where there was a death in the family and see to their needs and prepare food for them.

Mr. Bill Hudson remembers that the way with her when all her children were born. Of course the doctor was there, too.

Mrs. Kincer had a green thumb and could grow beautiful flowers. She loved flowers and she had a pit flower hot house. Most of the flowers were given away to friends and the sick in the Community.

One time the church needed some new chain so The Kincers gave a "Hot Party" everybody who came brought a hen. After the party the chickens were taken to town and sold. The money was used to buy the new chains.

Others will remember Mr. Kincer because he made their brooms. He made 3 sizes of brooms. The light broom was 23 cents, the medium size for 24 cents and the heavy broom for 25 cents. However, if a farmer brought his own broom straw, he made him a broom for 15¢ cents. Mr. Kincer grew his own broom straw.

Mr. Kincer cut all the family wood and made wooden shingles.

Some will remember him as their Watkin's man. He bought the dealership from M. E. Northrup. He drove his cart which was pulled by 2 horses named "Bob Walker" and "Charlie." He sold in the Easton Community, Greenback, and Loudon.

Twice each week, he was a peddler in Lenoir City. He sold sweet and butter, milk, butter, eggs, cottage cheese, and in the summer he sold almost all kinds of vegetables.

Mrs. Kincer and the children milked 12 to 15 cows and at times Mrs. Kincer sold 50 lb. of butter Saturday.

Some of her customers were the Lucy Hotel, Early & Groceries, Mrs. E. J. Goodwins, Lancaster, Dr. Padgett, Eason's, Boggs, Eshanks and many others.

Mr. Kincer rented a stall in the Western Ave. Market House in Knoxville and sold produce there for many years in the summer time. He would remember seeing Mr. Cas Walker come in to buy produce back when he first started in the grocery business years ago.

Mr. Kincer and the boys raised tobacco, about an acre. They raised 2 crops of Irish potatoes a year and sweet potatoes, too! Before the community potato house was built, Frank built a potato house and installed it with saw dust. They raised "Hickory nut" and "Walter of butter" each year. Mr. Webb's corn for their white meal and they raised wheat for their flour. They raised cane for their molasses. Each year they raised beans, corn, butter beans, onions, lettuce, cabbage, rhubarb, and asparagus and other things. They had apple, pear and peach trees and grape vines. In the spring they picked a lot of strawberries, blueberries and raspberries. Mr. Kincer and the girls canned hundreds of cans of good things to eat. She also canned meat and dried a lot of beans and fruit. She made soups and stews. They had black, and brown and white and speckled beans, the children would sit for hours and separate these beans and then they could sell all of them if they didn't need for their own use.

They raised chickens, geese, turkeys, ducks and guinea. They killed 10 to 12 hogs a year for their own use. They had a "smoke" house where some of the hams and sausage was smoked, the rest was either salted down or canned. Mrs. Kincer knew how to use almost every part of the pig to make good things for the family to eat. They rendered their own lard and made cracklins.

Mr. Kincer made almost all of the family's clothes and made clothes for other people, they say she was out 3 sewing machines. One winter Mrs. Kincer and Grace quilted 40 quilts at 21 apiece.

Mrs. Kincer and several other ladies in the community made pajamas for the wounded soldiers during the war and they knitted socks and sweaters for them, too.

Now the all was work for the Kincers. Mrs. Gro Johnson (a daughter) remembered that after the day's work was all done Mr. Kincer would get the Bible and hand it to his wife and she would read and they would have prayer. Then they enjoyed porching corn or popping corn over an open fire before they went to bed. Mr. Kincer would kill rabbits, he dressed them and before they went to bed he would take a large iron kettle in the hot coals and almost covered it. The family knew that it would be well done and delicious for breakfast.

The family was never rich with money but God blessed them with wonderful children and many friends and good health for many years. They never put work before their church.

The cooking was done on a wood stove, the ironing with a heavy flat iron, the washing on a board, the water heated in a black iron kettle, the soap was home made, they had the Bible by an old lamp yet they were happy useful people who were willing to share with others.

Mr. Kincer passed away in Dec. 4, 1949 and Mrs. Kincer lived until March 26, 1966.



**EARLY PHOTOGRAPH** of Lenoir City Rotary Club members. Left to right they are: Ray Long, Dan Thompson, Jessa Jamerson; Second Row: J.H. Rice, Dwight McDonald, John Cardwell, Joe Tallent, Jesse L. Hope, Jr., Rayburn Allen, Jack Keith; Third Row: Ralph Phelps, Clarence Burdette, Gene Armstrong, Allen Fine,

Paul Brown, Dixie Miller, Ozell Jenkins, Joe Millard, Judge Dannel, Jason Lewis; Fourth Row: Walter Babb, Avery Leeper, Joseph Lewis, Jessa Jamerson, Jr., Margaret Hall, George Carter, Visitor, Ed Sutherland, Henri Marius.

## L-C Rotary First In Small Town

By Rebecca Clayton  
The organizing meeting of the Lenoir City Rotary Club was held in the office of Dr. Tom Leeper, January 25, 1921.  
It was some time before the club was recognized by Rotary International because it was not believed that so small a club, in so small a town, could survive. The Lenoir City Rotary Club was the smallest yet admitted and helped to reverse the policy of Rotary Clubs only in large cities. Today, Rotary seeks to establish new clubs in almost all incorporated towns.  
When the club was, at last, accepted by Rotary International, March 27, 1924 was the date set for the meeting at which they would receive their charter.  
District Governor Will R. Manier, Jr. of Nashville, was to present the charter and when he arrived by train the entire club membership was at the station to meet him and escort him to the home of Dr. J.P. Campbell, where the meeting was held.  
The district convention of 1924 was held at

Chattanooga. Lenoir City's attendance was so good that a special passenger car was attached to the local train for the Lenoir City club.  
Though it was the youngest club, Lenoir City was awarded the attendance Rotary Belt which still is on the President's table at all meetings.  
Jesse S. Jamerson, Sr. was elected the first president.  
The list of beneficiaries carried out by the Lenoir City Rotary Club is a long one. They annually assist the Rotary sponsored Hospital for Crippled Adults, located in Memphis, Tennessee.  
"The Rotary Foundation which finances the exchange of high-standard students between countries of the world.  
"Sponsorship of a delegate to Volunteer Boys' State, a convention of outstanding students in which they participate in simulated government legislative activities.  
"Contribute trophies to high school outstanding students in each of the senior,

junior, a sophomore and freshman classes.  
"A banquet for members of the high school football squad and their girl friends;  
"Annual Farmers' Night, a banquet to which each club member invites a farmer guest as a means of encouraging good Rural-Urban relations;  
"The Loudon County United Fund;  
"Invite new teachers of the public school system to a weekly meeting, to learn of the teachers' background and experience.  
The Rotary Club has taken part in all aspects of the growth of Lenoir City and Loudon County. When a great celebration was planned to celebrate plans to build a Tennessee Valley Authority Dam, Rotarians met the train which brought U.S. Senator Kenneth McKellar, Congressman John Jennings, Jr. and, at that time, Congressman Estes Kefauver.  
The Rotary Club was served their weekly meal for many years by Mrs. W.D. Williamson, Sr. and her daughter-in-law Mrs. W.D.

Williamson, Jr. at times at the Williamson's historic home, "The Anchorage," although they held their regular meetings in the Yale and Town Cafeteria, with Mrs. Williams serving.  
Tom E. Mills was the last surviving charter member of the club with continuous membership. He died in August, 1963.  
The Lenoir City Club has supplied one District Governor. He was Henri Marius, Superintendent of Lenoir City Car Works, who occupied the post in 1957-1958.  
The object of the Rotary Club is to encourage and foster the ideal of service, to set high ethical standards in business and professions, to recognize the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the use of each Rotarian of his occupation to serve society.  
The advancement of international understanding, good will and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men is a Rotary Club goal.

## Cardwell Family Is Diversified

John Wesley Cardwell, a circuit-riding Methodist preacher, fathered one of the original families in Loudon County. Residing at the top of Hill Street in Lenoir City with him and his wife Martha were nine children, Meta, Ninna, Roy, Noel, James, John, Alvin, Raymond, and Robert Cardwell.  
The family originally came from England, landing in New York. One immigrant son moved on to Virginia and is thought to have been the first clerk of the capitol city of Richmond. Of his three sons, one settled in North Carolina and two settled in East Tennessee. To one of these East Tennesseans, a son, Robert Grenade Cardwell, was born in 1830 and he settled in the Oral community of what was to become Loudon County.

To Robert was born only one son, John Wesley Cardwell, in 1861, for the father died one year later. Probably because of the extreme youth of John Wesley's mother, he was adopted and reared by a couple well known in the Oral Community as Uncle Joseph and Aunt Angeline Cox. They were of some relationship to the child, and in later years he often spoke of the wonderful love and care provided during his growing-up period.  
John Wesley Cardwell was married in 1885 to Martha Cornelia Duff, daughter of Jim and Jane Eblen Duff, who are the ancestors of the

Duff family in Oral. She was one of six children, three boys and three girls.  
In the early years, John Wesley Cardwell was both a farmer and circuit-riding preacher in Roane, Anderson, Knox and Blount Counties. His fancy black buggy and fine mare were well known over this part of East Tennessee. He continued this type of preaching until the family moved to Lenoir City about 1906. After that, he continued to fill pulpits on various Sundays in his circuit and other churches, but left that principal occupation to enter the mercantile business.  
A more complete history of his church organizational and preaching activities are found in another section of this Centennial Edition in the Cardwell's Chapel and Central United Methodist Church stories.

designation (it was fast moving out of the farm business) and because of the itinerant work associations of the other six sons and six of the grandsons for varied and repeated periods during their advanced education. The firm was particularly proud of the fact that it made significant financial contributions toward the attainment of 29 college degrees. The firm closed its doors in 1966 with the retirement of the last senior partner, Roy G. Cardwell Sr.

**Holdredge and Cardwell 1920 - 1930**  
At the beginning of this period, the store had already moved up the street to a more substantial structure (presently occupied by Cato's store and by Judge Thomas F. Ingram). The general merchandise line was discontinued and the firm upgraded and limited its stock to general hardware and farm supplies. During this time, also, Meta, eldest daughter of John Wesley Cardwell, was married to U-T Engineering Professor Leo Holdredge, who forsook his teaching profession to enter business as a partner in the firm.  
**Cardwell and Son 1907 - 1920**  
The family first entered business in Loudon County at the turn of the century when a general merchandise store was opened on the corner now occupied by Goodwin Drug Co. Principal partners were J. W. Cardwell Sr. and his eldest son, Roy, with frequent help from the other older boys (there were seven boys and two girls in all). The term "general merchandise" was aptly descriptive, for community residents could find materials to feed, clothe, shelter, and provide a livelihood for all family members in the tall, narrow,


**Cardwell Hardware 1930 - 1966**  
The Holdredge interest was purchased jointly by John Wesley and Roy G. Cardwell Sr. and the business organization again reverted to the original "Cardwell and Son" arrangement. However, the firm selected the name Cardwell Hardware Co. both to denote the specialty

**Cardwell Insurance Agency 1935 - 1960**  
At the beginning of this period, J. W. Cardwell was impressed by the need for a general insurance firm in Lenoir City and established one with its office located in the hardware store building. For a time he associated with Samuel H. Monger in this branch of the operation and the insurance firm became Cardwell and Monger, writing, at its peak, fire and casualty insurance and surety bonds in several major companies. It was during this period that J. W. Cardwell retired from business and a reorganization occurred, associating S. H. Monger with the general Cardwell business.  
In 1960 the insurance agency was sold to Lee L. Thompson who in association with Charles E. Barkdale, still maintains many of the original policies in active status in the present General Insurance Agency.

John Wesley Cardwell died in 1945 and his wife, Martha, died in 1964. The couple left behind them a large family of children and grandchildren spread through the technical, business, and educational professions. Of the nine children, six are still living: Ninna, retired teacher and principal in Florida; Noel, retired minister in Indiana; Alvin, retired Dean of Kansas State University; Raymond, minister and now editor of the "Virginia (Methodist) Advocate" in Richmond; Robert, a physician in Texas; John Wesley Cardwell Jr., the only one in Loudon County, who raises beef and pork on the farm he originally settled, the "Old Sam Foste Farm," in the Easton Crossroads community. Meta and James died several years ago and Roy Sr. died March 28, 1969, after having also lived in Loudon County all his life.



EARLY CARDWELL HARDWARE - John Wesley Cardwell Sr., left, and his son and partner, Roy G. Cardwell Sr., started a general merchandise store in Lenoir City in 1907. Later this firm became a hardware store and continued that line until it was closed in 1966.




# CONGRATULATIONS

## LOUDON COUNTY

### ON YOUR 100<sup>th</sup>


# ANNIVERSARY



The Tape Totals Are Always Lower

At Your IGA Foodliner In  
Lenoir City ---

COME IN AND SAVE EVERY SHOPPING DAY ---



WE GIVE SOUTHERN STAMPS

We are proud to be a part of progressive Loudon County and we pledge to continue providing the very best service and quality products to the fine folks of Lenoir City and this area ---

# LENOIR CITY FOODLINER

You Get Southern Stamps With Every Purchase

Open Daily 9 a.m. To 9 p.m. - Saturday 8 a.m. To 9 p.m. - Sunday 12 Noon To 6 p.m.

PLENTY OF FREE PARKING

IN THE NEW MASONIC BUILDING - 1210 E. BROADWAY

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# Harrisons Come To County In 1837

By Marie Pennington

Four sons of James Harrison, Sr. of Jefferson County came to the area, portions of which were to become the newly organized county of Loudon, many years later. These were: William Harrison who died in Monroe County, 1830; Dr. Benjamin Harrison, an early M.D. went to Kingston, in Roane County, while John and James Harrison, Jr. settled in the Big Bend of the Tennessee River, about a mile below Blair's Ferry, in the old Fifth District of Roane County. William married Nancy Addams in Jefferson County; Dr. Benjamin Harrison married Polly Hanson in Jefferson County; John Harrison married a widow, Susannah (Fogus) Jackson whose husband, Josiah Jackson, died in Jefferson County about 1804; in 1807 she married John Harrison, who bought land adjoining Bridge and moved between Muddy and Town Creeks in Grassy Valley, Roane County, and died shortly after their marriage; bringing with them the Jackson children, six

being young and the seventh, Susannah married to John B. West in 1807, also moved to Grassy Valley the same year and bought land. In the year 1815 Benjamin Eldridge, son of Simeon, married Martha Jackson. The other Jackson children grew up and married into other families in this section, with the exception of Heskiah who made his will in Roane County in 1810, leaving his estate to his brothers and sisters. John Harrison and wife Susannah (Fogus) Jackson Harrison had one son, born in 1809, named James Fogus Harrison. He studied medicine, became an M.D., and was one of the first doctors to practice in the vicinity of Loudon. He died in 1861. In the year 1837, John and Susannah having sold their land in Grassy Valley, moved to the "Harrison Bend" adjoining the land of John's brother, James Harrison, Jr. and his wife, Eliza (Lanston), whom he had married in Greene County, Tennessee, in 1814. Susannah (Fogus) Jackson Harrison died at her new home on March 17, 1837. She is buried in Harrison

Cemetery on the land John had been granted. Grant No. 3092 which he had entered No. 1374, 18th July, 1828. John Harrison, married secondly, June 7, 1838, Nancy Hinda, daughter of James Hinda, and his wife, Sally (Payne) Hinda of Knox County. John and Nancy (Hinda) Harrison had seven children, which made a total of fifteen children John Harrison had under his jurisdiction at one time or another. His youngest son was born in 1854. He will be long remembered as the late "Dr. Will" Harrison of Loudon.

John Harrison and Dr. Benjamin Harrison of Roane County lived in the War of 1812 from Roane County. Their brother, James Harrison, Jr. also served in the War of 1812, from Jefferson County. Dr. James Fogus Harrison married Sarah Dodson Merriek in Roane County, in 1814. He died in Jefferson County, Tennessee, in 1814. James Harrison, Jr. and his wife, Eliza (Lanston), whom he had married in Greene County, Tennessee, in 1814. Susannah (Fogus) Jackson Harrison died at her new home on March 17, 1837. She is buried in Harrison

Harrison of Loudon, whose home and medical office were across from the Loudon County Court House, and whose 10 children will long be remembered for their exceptional qualities - a brilliant mind, a variety of talents and professional ability. His son, Joe James Harrison, studied medicine and established the first hospital in Loudon County, known as The Harrison Sanitarium. "Dr. Joe" was a successful internist, and a skillful surgeon - in an era before "specialist" became available. James Harrison and his wife Eliza (Lanston) Harrison had seven children. Mary Harrison married John Warren of Roane County and they "moved west." Their descendants today live in Arizona, New Mexico, California, Oklahoma and Texas. Another daughter, Penelope, married a Jarratt and also went west on migration from Monroe and Roane Counties to Missouri. James Harrison married Anne Holston; William Harrison became a Minister; he married Martha Evelyn Low; they lived in Monroe County. John Harrison went to live in Missouri; he married there and left descendants. Elizabeth Jane Harrison was born in 1828, one of the younger children of James and Eliza (Lanston) Harrison. She married John LaFayette Low. They bought the John Harrison farm where it was sold following his death and moved there. They had two daughters, Corolla Low and Laura Jane Low. Addie married Arthur E. Rowland. Their children live in Loudon County and surrounding areas in Nashville and Dayton Beach, Fla. Laura Jane Low married Charles Piesano; Taliaferro, one daughter, Elizabeth (Taliaferro) Sharp (Mrs. Reuben T.) of Loudon. Benjamin Tolbert Harrison was the youngest child of James Harrison, Jr. and his wife Eliza (Lanston) Harrison. He married Martha Rebecca Clark in 1860. They lived at the home place. The Harrison children, the heirs of James Harrison, Jr. and lived at the home place. Benjamin Tolbert Harrison, Benjamin Franklin Harrison was killed in World War II while serving in the Army. He was the son of their son, John Harrison and Mary E. (Alford) Harrison. (From Loudon County Herald 7-12-1945.)

young men, being known and liked by a large number. His whereabouts and safety has been the concern of many persons, since the war began. Benjamin Tolbert Harrison and his wife Rebecca (Clark) Harrison have many descendants in the County of Loudon and surrounding areas; these have had many honors, including the late Dr. Benjamin Irvin Harrison who served in the American Army Hospital Unit of 25 surgeons, 66 women nurses and 151 other men, and the first detachment of men in Europe in World War I. These were received in Loudon by King George and Queen Mary at the royal palace before going to France. Dr. Benjamin I. Harrison was a successful M.D. in Knoxville until his death in 1946. His two sons also took the study of medicine, one becoming an M.D.; the other D.D.S. specializing in oral surgery. Benjamin Beas Simpson, another grandson of Benjamin Tolbert Harrison, is a lawyer. He served Loudon County as Judge several times. He married Annie Laura "Dr. Will" Harrison, grand-daughter of John Harrison and his wife Eliza (Lanston) Harrison. Their son, John Harrison Simpson, was killed in Vietnam May 13, 1967. (From Loudon County Herald Thursday May 15, 1967.)

The family of Marine Cpl. John Simpson of Loudon who was killed in action in Vietnam on Saturday, May 13, has suggested that a memorial similar to those for World War I and II, be erected to honor those who died, served or will serve in the war in Vietnam. In a written statement the father of the victim, former Loudon County Judge Ben Simpson suggested that in place of sending floral offerings that a donation be made to any American Legion VFW Post in Loudon County to start a fund to erect a permanent memorial to the Loudon Countians who have lost and will lose their lives in Vietnam. Judge Simpson said that it was his opinion that the memorial should contain the names of those who were killed in the war and also those who "are fortunate to make it back." He said, "you have been so kind to us that we again believe in the conscience of mankind." The statement was signed by Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, their son Ben T. and daughter Sarah Ann Etlander.

The body of the Marine Cpl. is expected to arrive in Loudon late this week or early next week a member of the family said. They were told that it would take from 10 to 12 days for the body to arrive home. They were notified of the death last Wednesday. In the War Between the States, Lieut. John Henry Harris, C.S.A., born 1832 was killed June 6, 1864 at the Battle of Piedmont, Va. He was the son of Dr. James Fogus Harrison. In World War I Hugh Von Harrison, son of Dr. Will Harrison and Eva Porter was a member of the U.S. Navy Band. He died in New York with pneumonia while waiting to sail for Europe. There are many descendants of John and James Harrison who are outstanding citizens of our town and community and most worthy of being included in this sketch, but have to be left unmentioned due to lack of space.



INTERIOR OF Goodwin and Moore Drug Store on the corner of Broadway and A Street, now Atchley's Pharmacy.

Began In 1884 . . .

## Goodwin Drug One Of City's Oldest Businesses

Goodwin Drug was started in 1884 by W.H. Goodwin at Union Crossing. This is the area known today as Easton, Crossroads and Paw Paw Plains and was located in Roane County.

In 1884, the business moved to the corner of Broadway and B Street in Lenoir City. At the time it was one of the two business places in Lenoir City.

When the store first moved to Lenoir City it served as a combination drug store and grocery. W.H. Goodwin ran the drug store half of the business and his brother J.W. Goodwin operated the grocery half. Shortly after the brothers split the business into two different establishments.

W.H. Goodwin operated the drug store until his death in 1923 when his son, Hason took over the operation of the drug store.

Another son of W.H. Goodwin, Idus, operated Goodwin and Moore Drug Store with Martin Moore on the corner of Broadway and A Street.

In 1937 Idus Goodwin sold his share of the Goodwin and Moore Drug Store to Martin and went into business with his brother Hason in the Goodwin Drug Store and it moved to the present location at the corner of Broadway and Kingston Street.

The Martin Drug Store later was sold and is now Atchley's Pharmacy. W.H. Goodwin again believe in the conscience of mankind." The statement was signed by Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, their son Ben T. and daughter Sarah Ann Etlander.

Congratulations Loudon County We Are Proud Of You!

We Look At The Growth Of Which We Are Proud To Be A Part . . .



Serving Loudon Countians For More Than 25 Years . . .

**KEENER'S DINER**  
LORA AND CARL KEENER  
East Broadway Lenoir City

## Area Native Is Assistant To President Richard Nixon

Lamar Alexander Jr., a member of the board of clan whose foreparents are said to have fled from England because of Presbyterian persecution, came to East Tennessee via Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina and settled on Cloyd's Creek in what is now Loudon County, is now serving as a special assistant to President Richard Nixon in Washington.

He is from the same Alexander family claimed by some to be descendants of the 1775 signers of the Mecklenburg Revolutionary War paper.

The son of Andrew Lamar Alexander and Genera Florence Rankin, Andrew Lamar Alexander Jr. was

born in Blount County (Maryville) on March 7, 1940, educated in the schools of Blount County, graduated from Maryville College and Nov. 2, 1960. Their children were Gustava Irene, born Aug. 5, 1891 and who married Carlos Robert Campbell on July 29, 1914; Lois Eida, born March 7, 1894 and who married Charles Sidney Lane on June 1, 1916; Fannie Lee, born June 16, 1896 and died Oct. 10, 1901; John William, born Oct. 2, 1897 and died Dec. 6, 1906; Ruby Tennessee, born Sept. 12, 1899 and who was married to Joseph Clarence Taylor, born June 17, 1903 and who married Mattie Marie Mayworth on Dec. 14, 1941; Joseph Dold, born April 29, 1905 and who married Gladys Ruth Simerly Nov. 24, 1932; and Andrew Lamar, born Nov. 15, 1907 and who married Genera Florence Rankin.

Lamar Alexander Jr.'s great-grandfather was John Alexander, born July 24, 1841 and who married Sarah H. Donaldson. He died on June 16, 1912 and she died July 1, 1925. They lived near National Camp Ground. There were six children in this family. (1) William Henry, born Feb. 5, 1869, died Nov. 9, 1921. He married Lydia Ann Mills Nov. 2, 1890. (2) Thomas Lamar, born July 18, 1872, died May 4, 1928. He was married to Nancy Caroline Burton. (3) Harlan Dale, born Feb. 14, 1876, died June 10, 1952. He was married to Malvina T. Fortner. (4) Malvina Letitia (Mallie), born March 20, 1874, died Aug. 16, 1924. She was married to Dr. W.O. Rickell. Records show that there were twins who died in infancy. The head of this set of Alexanders was Francis Alexander, generally known as "Granddaddy Frank." He was a brother of James Adair Alexander, grandfather of Charles M. Alexander, the world-famed gospel singer, who is the subject of another sketch in this issue. Francis Alexander was born on Dec. 12, 1809 and died Jan. 16, 1877. He was buried in Cloyd's Creek Cemetery.

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## Congratulations Loudon County



## Loudon County

During The 100th Anniversary Celebration

FOR THAT SECOND FAMILY CAR, STUDENT TRANSPORTATION OR JUST PLAIN RUN ABOUT - - -

SEE - - -

## RAY EVANS Evans Auto Sales

Route 2 Harrison Road Lenoir City, Tenn. Phone 986-5098 Evenings And Saturdays TRADES - TERMS - FINANCING

Ray Evans Says Thanks To The People of Loudon County For Their Friendship And Patronage.



We Are Proud To Be A Part Of Loudon County And Extend Our CONGRATULATIONS During This Centennial Celebration

GENE SHAVER PRODUCE CO. WEST HILLS LENOIR CITY



GENE SHAVER PRODUCE CO. WEST HILLS LENOIR CITY

GROWING IN A PROGRESSIVE



# GROWING IN A PROGRESSIVE AREA

## LENOIR CITY, TENNESSEE



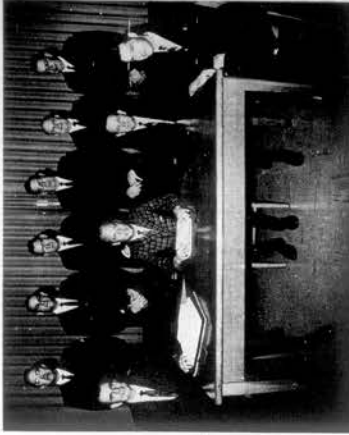
Mayor R.M. (Mickey) Legettter



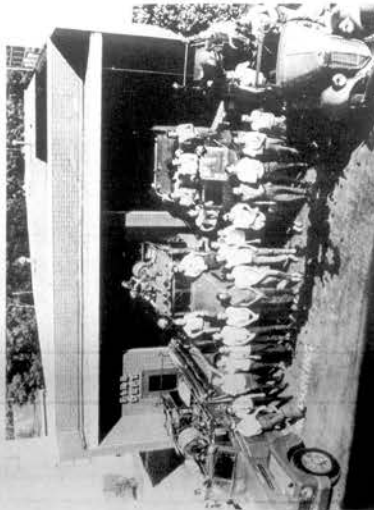
City Treasurer Henry Foster and Mrs. Gerald Hamsby, Secretary to the Mayor.



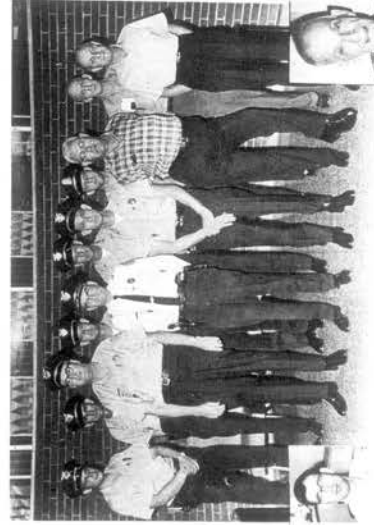
THE LENOIR CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION - From left, Bob Cusick, C.R. Abernethy, Jr., Mayor R.M. (Mickey) Legettter, Chairman; Superintendent of Schools J. Guy Buchner, Billy Joe Littstrom and Glen Ellis.



THE LENOIR CITY COUNCIL - From left, seated, City Recorder Henry Foster, Mayor R.M. (Mickey) Legettter, Aldermen Fred Nelson, Don McMurry, standing, Aldermen David Gorman, Joe Grayson, Curtis Owens, Fred Nelson, Nathan Trinder, and Harry Wampler.



LENOIR CITY VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT - These 30 Volunteer Firemen man the department with a two-man crew around the clock ready to move immediately to a fire with one of the city's four fire engines and others rush to bring one or more of the others. Trucks are stationed at the City Fire Hall and at the old reservoir on Fifth Avenue at G St.



THE LENOIR CITY POLICE FORCE - equipped with three patrol cars, provides round-the-clock police protection. From left, Sgt. Roy Rogers, and Dispatchers Glenna Littstrom and Joe Brabson. Back row, Sgt. Walter (Doc) Babb, Jack Rogers, Floyd Williams, Clifton Williams, and Dispatcher Lester Gaston. In front are Dispatchers Donnie Blakney and Charlie Wyrick.



STREET AND SERVICE CREW - These are the men who maintain the streets, collect the garbage, mow the grass and weeds, collect the leaves, and do the many other duties of a progressive city. The crew owns: two garbage trucks, four street trucks, three pick-up trucks, a grader, a high lift, two rollers, a street sweeper, a brush chipper, a leaf blower, a lawnmower, two walking mowers, a leaf pick-up machine, a brush chipper, and miscellaneous small equipment, including the wheel barrow shown in front.



# CITY OF LENOIR CITY

07911111

# Snow Family Came To Loudon Co. In 1828

Richard Snow was born in South Carolina Oct. 3, 1808. In the 1880 census of Loudon Co., he states that his parents were born in Virginia. Richard's parents moved to Surry County, N.C. between 1810 and 1820 and Richard came to Roane County (now Loudon County) about 1828. He married Sarah Elizabeth Murphy Sept. 5, 1829. They lived in what is now the Prospect Community. Other members of the Snow family left Surry Co., N.C., and settled in the same community.



RICHARD H. SNOW, SR. SARAH MURPHY SNOW

Richard Snow and Sarah Murphy had 8 children, only four of which lived to adulthood. Sarah Emaline Snow married a Lewis and moved to Missouri. Mary Snow was never married. She will be remembered by many as "Aunt Pop." Richard Snow, Jr. married Catherine Marney first and after her death married Ophelia Vaughn. Many of his descendants remain in Loudon County.

Perhaps the best remembrance of all of Richard Snow's children would be Andrew Jackson Snow. "Uncle Jack" as he was known, was born March 23, 1841. He served in the Civil War with the Union Forces and did many Loudon Countians. It was a county divided. Jack and about twenty companions and relatives left Stockton Valley in August, 1862, to join the Company A, 2nd Tenn. Regiment. He was taken prisoner at Rogersville, in 1863 and spent 13 months in prison at Richmond and Florence, S.C. He was released after the war in an exchange of prisoners. His experiences in the war were written in a book. Upon his return to Loudon County he married Sarah Elizabeth Snow and was the father of three children.



SNOW FAMILY—Front row, Andrew J. Snow, Lennie Snow, Sarah Bowman Snow; back row, James F. Snow, Sr., and Charlie Jackson Snow.



MAUD DUNBAR SNOW AND JAMES F. SNOW, SR.

About two years after the marriage of William E. and Rachel Johnston Huff, they purchased the home and farm owned by the other Joseph Johnston and lived there the remainder of their lives. Their children were: Joe Yates, who died at five months and his twin who died at birth; Mary Jane; William Ebenezer II; twins: Sally and Lina Belle.

Sally married Will Kline and died in 1901. Mary Jane died Aug. 27, 1942. William E. II on Aug. 21, 1958, and Lina Belle on March 6, 1968. William E. Huff II married Ada McCroskey on Dec. 27, 1901. They had three sons, Henry McCroskey and James Robert, lost their lives in World War II. The remaining children, Rachel Elizabeth Huff and William E. Huff III, who married Webb Huff, their sons, James Scott and Henry McCroskey, are the present owners and occupants of the James Johnston homeplace. They are the only living descendants of Joseph and Rachel Johnston who were in the process of building this home when Loudon became a County in 1870.

James Franklin Snow, Sr., born 1876, married Maude Dunbar, young school teacher who came to teach at the Snow School in Stockton Valley. She was the daughter of Charles Melvin Dunbar and Stacy McCollough who settled in the Luttrell Community of Loudon County in 1873. They came from Ohio. James F. Snow, Sr., studied medicine for a short while but turned to the study of Law. He was elected

a Justice of the Peace in Loudon County when he was only 21 and remained a Justice for over 35 years. At that time he was one of the youngest ever elected to the office in the State of Tennessee. He performed the marriages of many present Loudon Countians. Their children were James F. Snow, Jr., Robert Snow, Charles J. Snow, Vaughn Snow and Loudon County, Marvin Snow an attorney in

Cookeville, and Margaret Snow Lawson of Birmingham, Ala. They had two children in infancy. Charlie Jackson Snow, born 1881, married Beulah Black. They did not have any children. Lennie Alice Snow, born 1884, married LeRoy Huffine. They still live in Stockton Valley. They are the parents of two daughters, Babe Huffine Mincy and Frances Huffine Brogdon.

## Had Interest In Education ...

# Ross Family Settled In Stockton Valley

Robert Baseline Ross (1843-1901) and Sallie Angelina Johnson Ross (1839-1916) came to Stockton Valley in Loudon County from Brickmill community in Blount County. They had four children, Hugh Alexander Ross (1870-1950), Albert Lythall Ross (1876-1936), Anne, 1877, still living, married Hugh Scott; Minnie (1881) deceased, married Joe Ross.

Hope Cemetery where he was trustee of New Hope Methodist Church.

Albert L. Ross Sr. (1876-1936), seeking the best educational advantages for his young children sold his interest in the Stockton Valley farm and homestead to his brother, Hugh and brought his family to the county seat in 1919. Albert L. Ross Sr., had many trades. As a young farmer he operated the first threshing machine in Loudon County. He owned and operated shoe shops in Philadelphia and Loudon. He was co-owner with Dave Miller in the grocery business. In his later years he did carpentry work. Albert Ross Sr., is buried in old Stockton Cemetery.

Albert L. Ross Sr., second son born to Robert and Sallie Angelina Ross, married Maud Elizabeth Morris and to them were born three daughters, Blanche, Helen and Ina; one son, Albert Lythall Jr. Blanche married A.W. Woods of Sweetwater, now Elizabeth Woods. They have two married sons, James Albert and David Arnold. Helen married

Charles P. Pennington of Sweetwater, now living in Beachmont, Ky. They have three daughters, Ann, Sue and Kay. Ina is married to Robert Mota, and lives in Oak Ridge, Tenn. Albert Jr., married Eleanor Jane Newman. They have two daughters, Judith Jane and Alyce Ann.

The Albert Ross Sr. family has occupied the one home place on Mulberry Street since 1919. Many Loudon County folk will recall visiting in his home, seeking the services of Albert L. Ross' widow, Maud E. Ross as she was well known for her skill in dressmaking, slip cover and drapery construction. Mrs. Maud Ross, now retired from her sewing, will be remembered as having made Loudon County Schools' first band uniforms. Also she made the first draperies for Bacon Hospital.

Albert L. Ross Jr., is the last of the generation to bear the Ross name. Descendants now living in Loudon County are Marilyn Cox and Linda Johnson, daughters of Helen Rose Cox (deceased); Hugh Scott, son of Annie Ross Scott.

## RACHEL JOHNSTON AND WILLIAM EBENEZER HUFF

# Huff Family Among County's First Settlers

The couple pictured with this story were lifelong residents of Loudon, and were the grandchildren of three of the first settlers of Loudon County. William Ebenezer Huff, Sr. and Rachel Ann Johnson were married Feb. 17, 1876.

At the time that Loudon became a County (1870), William Huff was living on the north side of the Tennessee River where his grandparents John and Mary Yates Huff settled in the early 1800's. John Huff came to Tennessee from Virginia as an agent for the King Salt Works. William's father, William Yates Huff, came to Tennessee with his parents, and after the death of his parents continued to live on their farm and operated Huff's Ferry. He served as a Roane County official for 14 years. When the first Loudon County County was organized in 1870, William Yates Huff was elected chairman.

William Y. Huff was married Sept. 29, 1829, to Kesiah Tunnell, whose parents, William and Rebecca Tunnell, were the first settlers south of the Tennessee River. William Tunnell came with his parents from Virginia to Washington County, Tennessee, and after his marriage moved to this location. His father, Stephen Tunnell, was a Methodist minister. Billy and Rebecca settled the land on the opposite side of the Tennessee River from that entered by John Huff. This land is now owned by the McCQueen family.

After William E. and Rachel Johnston Huff were married, they lived practically all their lives on the farm that had been settled by Rachel's grandparents and her father, John Johnston, about 1818. James was the son of Joseph and Rebecca Johnston, who came to Tennessee from York County, S.C. with his ten children, Joseph and Margaret settled in Blount County, and each of his other children entered land in the area known as "Sweetwater Valley." James' father was on the west side of what is now Steeple Cemetery, and the land adjacent to his on the

# Waller Family Had Role In Two County Histories

The Waller families play an important part in the history of two states, Virginia and Tennessee, and in two counties, Roane and Loudon.

The beginning of the family was with John Waller, born in Virginia in 1617. He had two sons, John and William. It was from William that a direct descendancy of the Waller family in Tennessee still exists. William had a son George who married Anne Winston Carr. From this union a son, George Jr. and others were born. It was George Jr., who was the Col. George Waller of Martinsville, Va., which history tells was with Gen. George Washington at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown during the Revolutionary War.

For his services during the war, Col. Waller was given a large tract of land on Clinch River opposite Paw Paw in Roane County. He gave it to his son, William, who settled on it in 1802. William became the head of the Tennessee clan, and from William stemmed the family of Loudon City's Moss L. Waller, Sr. and other Loudon City Wallers.

William's son Henry married Sarah Kickett of Roane County, and it was their son, George P. Waller and the father of Moss L. Waller, who made history for Tennessee in the War Between the States. The Confederate Veteran, a magazine of importance, had this to say of George

Pickett Waller following his death of June 12, 1924 at the age of 86.

"George P. Waller was one of East Tennessee's oldest and most prominent citizens, and but few, if any, of his sons have been more closely identified with her industry and political making. He was a man of unquestioned courage, and was blessed with an unusual amount of native ability. His friends knew where to find him on any public questions involving the welfare of his community and county. He was a Democrat of the old school, but never let his political bias weaken him so far but that he looked at the man and not at the party."

"Few men in the State have passed through the trying times that George P. Waller did, and his record and experiences of the War Between the States sound like a romance. In 1863 he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of Company B, 63rd Tennessee Regiment, and actively participated in seventeen battles. He fought in the Battle of Chickasaw, the Battle of Chattanooga, and was taken part in the siege of Chattanooga. He was a member of the 1st Company, Preston Division in Longstreet's Corps, commanded by General Bragg, and was with Longstreet when he was ordered to Knoxville to meet Burnside. He was in the long siege at Petersburg. On the 2nd of April, 1865, when the

# Simon Eldridge Erected First Cabin In County

The Eldridges of Loudon County can trace their family's part in the settlement of Loudon County and area to Simeon Eldridge, a Revolutionary War soldier, who was born in Virginia in 1758, the son of Thomas Eldridge and Catharine Taylor. He served in the Revolutionary War under the command of Col. John Sevier, and for this service he was rewarded with a grant of 1,000 acres on Town Creek, now a part of Loudon City. After the war he married Mart Brittain of Guilford County, N.C., and in 1792 he claimed his reward from Col. John Sevier.

Gen. Sevier paid no attention to this grant of land until it was learned that the family was settling on his property. Around 1795 Gen. Sevier sent his son, Major William Ballard Lenoir to Tennessee to see about his grant of land. He liked the new territory his father sent him to see, and moved his wife and children into the Eldridge home.

Simon was a very industrious person, but realizing the situation, he remained with the Lenoir family as an overseer for a while. He later entered a grant for a homestead of 400 acres on Town Creek. Part of the farm is the site of the new Loudon City High School.

R. A. Eldridge, pioneer mail carrier in Loudon County, was a great grandson of Simeon Eldridge and seven brothers were born on the Eldridge farm on Town Creek, according to Historian John D. Eldridge, who founded the first newspaper in Loudon City. John D. Eldridge was the brother of Frank Eldridge and Mrs. Minnie Eldridge Duncan. He had a daughter, Mary Sue by an early marriage, and two

sons by a later marriage. Both Mrs. Duncan and Frank Eldridge are deceased.

The Eldridge homestead of 400 acres on Town Creek has never been subdivided and is still possessed by direct descendants of Simeon, they being James Harrison Eldridge an attorney with TVA in Knoxville, Mrs. Glenn McTeer of Greenback, Mrs. John A. Hinkle of New Port, Ark., the sons of Frank Eldridge, Allen Bart and Jim Frank Eldridge of Loudon City.

Among other descendants are Mrs. John C. Harrison Sr. of Loudon, the Alfred family of Loudon City, the Cox family of Benton, Tenn., Thelma Duncan Barrow, the Nichola family of Texas, Mrs. Frank Weiss of Naples, Florida, and others. Mrs. Weiss will be remembered as the wife of Loudon City's first mayor.

# Brown King To Have Double Celebration

This year is a double celebration for Brown King of Loudon City.

As Loudon County is 100 years old, Brown King can top it by celebrating his 100th birthday last August, and is the only living centurion in the county, and certainly the only one in Loudon City.

When Mr. King celebrated his birthday last year the City Fathers proclaimed Aug. 4 as "Brown King Day," and "Honorary Mayor" of Loudon City.

He was a colorful character here for many years, being employed by Lenoir Carworks. He later drove a coal and ice trucks, and worked at other various jobs.

The centurion was born in Virginia and moved to Loudon City in 1909. He has seven children, 31 grandchildren and 61 great-grandchildren and 17 great-great-grandchildren.



MAJOR R.M. (Mickey) Ledbetter presented Brown King with a certificate naming him "Honorary Mayor" at the time of his celebration of his 100th birthday.

# Congratulations To The People Of Loudon County

For two years it was my privilege to serve as your representative in the Congress of the United States when Loudon County was in the Third Congressional District.



BILL BROCK



The people of Loudon County are most kind and cooperative. It is with a great deal of personal feeling that I join with many others in wishing for you and your county a most joyous time during the Celebration of Loudon County's Centennial Year.

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515  
Very truly yours,  
BILL BROCK  
COMMITTEE ON BANKS AND CURRENCY  
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

# Greenback Born Out Of Growth Of The Railroad

Greenback came into existence during the late 1800's with the building of the railroad into that part of Loudon County.

The earlier river towns of Morganton and Unita died when the railroad extended into Loudon County and a small town developed on either side of the line.

When the railroads ran their lines through Blount and Loudon Counties in the 1870's, the site of Greenback was a field owned by Robert Thompson and J. Hall.

The residents wanted to call the new community Allegheny Station or Thompson Station, but the Post Office Department refused the request because of other post offices with the same or similar names.

The first school in Greenback was opened Aug. 7, 1921. The building consisted of six rooms and an auditorium and cost \$20,000.

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SUPPLIES FOR THE Greenback Supply Co. were piled up on green tracks from the nearby railroad. From left to right are Charlie Thompson, John Kerry, Miss Anna Best, identification unknown, John Best, C.O. McCall, Jack Wilson, Miss Rebecca Hammonter, Kate Kitrell, Will Kitrell and Billy Jones.



MEMBERS OF THE GREENBACK PRESBYTERIAN Church in 1911.

## 'I Say, I Say...' Elbert Blackburn, Successful Meat Merchant, Served Many Years On Lenoir City Council

By Frank McKinney  
Perhaps no other individual, especially one in the mercantile business, was a more colorful figure in Lenoir City and Loudon County than Elbert R. Blackburn, for 30 years a leading merchant, and for many of those years a city official.

Seven years before Lenoir City was incorporated (in 1907) Elbert Blackburn came to Lenoir City and got his first start in the grocery business, that of delivering groceries for W.H. Goodwin in a wagon drawn by an old blind horse.

Some other mercantile establishments at that time were Lenoir Drug Co., in the same spot it now operates. Lenoir Hochstetler had a store where the present store of Mrs. James M. Hair is located.

After six months with Mr. Goodwin, the grocery was closed out, and Elbert Blackburn was also out of a job. He had saved up \$216. With this cash and by borrowing some from his father, he bought half interest

## Seth Johnson Early Settler

Seth Johnson, an early resident of Stockton Valley, Loudon County, was born in Virginia on April 26, 1812. He was the son of Edmund Johnson, born in Virginia on June 10, 1783, and died in Loudon County (then a part of Roane Co.) Stockton Valley, on April 6, 1883. Seth Johnson died in Loudon County, October 16, 1886.

The Johnsons came to Tennessee sometime before 1795, as a brother of Seth Johnson's, Benjamin Johnson, was born in Tennessee in 1795.

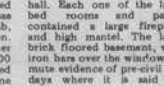
Seth Johnson married Martha York, daughter of Senour and Elizabeth York in Grainger Co., Tenn., on Oct. 20, 1814. She was born in Tennessee on March 1, 1797, and died in Loudon County, Stockton Valley on April 1, 1878.

On November 13, 1814, Seth Johnson enlisted in the War of 1812 against Great Britain, in Knox County, Tennessee as a private in the Company of Capt. John Sharp in the Regiment of 10th Tennessee Militia under the command of Col. E.E. Boothe, and served until peace was made. He was given land for this service in his country.

For many years the Johnsons lived in Stockton Valley on a farm in the area which became a part of Loudon Co., Tenn. A large family cemetery still remains on a part of this farm, and Seth Johnson, Edmund Johnson, and many other members of the Johnson family are buried in this cemetery. Others are buried in Fobbes Cemetery in Loudon County.

The 18 children of Seth Johnson and Martha York Johnson were as follows:  
Sarah, born March 3, 1816; Henry, May 11, 1817; Lucinda, April 12, 1819; Elizabeth, Feb. 25, 1821; William, April 20, 1823; George, May 29, 1826; Nancy, Jan. 16, 1827; Job, Dec. 15, 1821; Alfred, May 30, 1830; William, Jan. 22, 1832; Nancy, Sept. 24, 1833; Nicholas, Jan. 18, 1835; Nancy, April 14, 1837; Jesse, Feb. 6, 1839; Berry, May 15, 1841.

Many of the descendants of the Johnson family still live in area, but three of the sons of Seth Johnson moved to Carroll County, Arkansas about 1850. They were Job, Alfred, and William Johnson. Edmund Johnson, father of Seth, would have been 100 years of age, if he had lived from April 6, 1783 until June 10, 1883.



The 18 children of Seth Johnson and Martha York Johnson were as follows:

In the year 1795 Major William B. Lenoir of North Carolina entered 3,000 acres of land in what was then Roane, now Loudon County, Tennessee. The village which preceded Lenoir City was inhabited almost before the completion of the road after the Civil War as the Negroes began taking advantage of their freedom to

One record says this house was formerly occupied by a man named Campbell, who claimed part of the property, but was defeated in a claim by purchase or otherwise. An article by Dr. Melien on the Bank and Depot Streets and published in the Knoxville Sentinel says that the lands and improvements were purchased from Judge David Campbell who for ten years sat upon Tennessee's superior court bench.

In 1821 Major Lenoir moved his family in to the brick house which he had built. The house is a spreading square of aged stone and mortar and frame and many are the strange tales it could tell if it could speak. It is not greatly changed in appearance since it was the headquarters for the plantation except additional houses.

It stands in the heart of Lenoir City, on the corner of Bank and Depot Streets and has been the property of R.L. Ledbetter since 1916. Mr. Ledbetter came from Asheville in 1916 and purchased this property from the Lenoir City Company. At that time it was operated as a Hotel and continued to be so until the close of the World War when it was removed and made into a private home.

The building as it originally was built was made of brick and contained eight large rooms and a lower and upper hall. Each one of the large bed rooms and parlor contained a large fireplace and high mantel. The large brick floored basement, with iron bars over the windows, is mute evidence of pre-civil war days where it was the Lenoirs kept their slaves



THE THOMPSON STAND in Old Greenback as it looked in 1910. The building was built by Randall Thompson. From left to right are: Hugh Chapman, W.A. Woods, C.A. Chapman, John Isles, Fred Logan, Bill Dargatz, John Stone, Renze Thompson, Will Mull and George Crys.



THE FIRST Greenback High School basketball team was organized in 1923. Members of the team are Lynn Brooks, John Chapman, Earl Kyker, Ernest Thompson and Coy Cannon.

## Built By William Ballard Lenoir... Lenoir Mansion Now Ledbetter Apartments

When trading them, the Lenoirs were one of the largest slave holding groups in the state. The slave quarters spread over what is now the uptown section. The village which preceded Lenoir City was inhabited almost before the completion of the road after the Civil War as the Negroes began taking advantage of their freedom to

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The building as it originally was built was made of brick and contained eight large rooms and a lower and upper hall. Each one of the large bed rooms and parlor contained a large fireplace and high mantel. The large brick floored basement, with iron bars over the windows, is mute evidence of pre-civil war days where it was the Lenoirs kept their slaves

drift away, the Lenoirs substituted white labor. The brick house stood as it was originally built until some time in the 1830's when a large dining room and other rooms were added totaling something like 25. This was a frame addition and the whole building was painted grey. Now there is about an acre surrounding the old Lenoir

Man and on the rear of the lot is a small 2 room cottage which formerly stood in the front of the house just about where the path to town goes out of the yard. This was known as the "Doctor's Shop" where Dr. Ben Lenoir had his office. This part of the yard was, in the eighties and nineties, used a lot as croquet grounds.

The Trigonias school was discontinued in 1948, when bus routes were established to carry children to elementary and high schools in the vicinity to Vonore, Lanier and Greenback.

The first school in Trigonias was located off Highway 411 some where near the present Trigonias Church. The school was built in 1870's. In 1894 the second school was built. There was also a third school but the location and dates cannot be established.

Today Trigonias is a growing community and has opened a slight movement toward Maryville during the past few years.

## Trigonias Community Dates From Shortly After Civil War

The Trigonias community was established after the Civil War when many new residents settled on the bank of the Little Tennessee and a railroad was laid and a post office established.

The first great estate was started by John McGehee, who obtained several miles of the rich river bottom land by trading with the Indians. In 1845 his daughter, Margaret White McGehee, married Andrew Humes of Knoxville and was given the extensive spread of property on which they built a brick colonial home overlooking the river. The home was known as the Dr. E.J. Fouts home and later as the Ben Clark home. It was razed in 1893 to make way

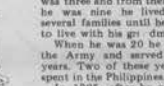
for the four-lane bridge across the planned TVA lake made by the building of the Tellico Dam.

The first great estate was started by John McGehee, who obtained several miles of the rich river bottom land by trading with the Indians.

## Allison Only County Veteran Of Spanish American War

William Allison, 88, of Eaton Cross Roads is the only living veteran of the Spanish American War in Loudon County. He was a member of the volunteers for the war from Tennessee from which Tennessee got the nickname Volunteer State.

He was a farmer most of his life but owned a saw mill at one time. When he owned the saw mill he would travel from one farm to another with a steam powered thrashing machine.



William Allison, 88, of Eaton Cross Roads is the only living veteran of the Spanish American War in Loudon County.



EVANS AND HINES GROCERY Store in 1936. The store is still located at 117 East Broadway. G.B. Hines, one of the owners at that time, is at left.

## Hines Store Still Operated By Family At Same Location

Hines Grocery began in 1928 as Evans and Hines Grocery by C.R. Evans and G.B. Hines at the present location at 117 West Broadway. The two men operated the grocery together until 1950.

In 1950 Evans left the firm to begin his own grocery. He operated this grocery for several years on Broadway.

G.B. Hines came to Loudon City in 1912 from the Kingston area and worked in several groceries in Loudon City until he and Evans opened the store in 1928. He began working in Loudon City groceries for his uncle, C.L. Hines who operated a grocery.

He operated the store until around 1960 when the store was taken over by his three children, Earl, George Burton and Mrs. Fred Smith. The three children operated the store until 1963 when

George Burton Hines died and his brother and sister took over his part. Mrs. E.B. Hines, wife of the founder of the store and mother of the present owners, said the young people of the family have always worked in the store as soon as they were old enough.

Third generation members of the Hines family are now working in the store. Fred Smith, grandson of G.B. Hines, is a recent graduate of the University of Tennessee and has worked part time in the store for the past several years. Another grandson of the founder is James Hines, a junior at Loudon City High School, now works in the store with his father.



MARY CRIPPEN AND RICHARD WHITE

## White Descendants Still In County

Richard White, born 1828, is believed to have been born in Washington County, Tenn. The first record is his marriage to Elvira Hegler, Feb. 3, 1847 in Monroe County. Children of the first marriage: Mary M. White, born 1850; John Wizaon White, born 1851; Charles Alexander White, born 1854; Emos Hamilton White, born 1856; Isaac Ewing White, born 1857; Harriet E. White, born 1859. After the death of his first wife, Richard White married Mary Elizabeth Crippen, Feb. 26, 1874. Children of this marriage: Martha E. White, born 1877; Thomas Edgar White, born 1878; Roscoe Charles White, born 1880; Zola Almer White, born 1882; James Crippen White, born 1884; Zola White married Wiley Giles.

He lived in what is the Corinth Community of Loudon County. Listed are only a few of the descendants James (Doc) White, Joyce Hutton, Mrs. Una Markwood, Mrs. Zelmar Maynard, Ernest White, Fred White, Albert Giles, Charles Frank Snow and many others.

## Oliver Chambers Prominent Farmer

A Loudon County prominent farmer, Joseph Oliver Chambers, was born Nov. 18, 1867. He grew up on the farm near what is known as the Fork Creed Community at the end of the Loudon County line where it joins Monroe County. He became a leading citizen in the county and was known for his kindness and generosity, especially extending a helping hand to those in need.



Howard H. Baker, Jr.

## Jones Home Housed Confederate General

If you were to tear the weatherboarding from the front of the old Jones house northwest of Loudon City on Highway 95, you would find that the back of the house is built of log 22 inches thick. Back in the Civil War, Confederate General Longstreet camped on the farm there for two days on his way to the Battle of Fort Sanders in Knoxville.

Gen. Longstreet slept in the corded bed in this farmhouse, and for the generosity of his host, John Tallifero Jones, the general gave him a Seth Thomas clock.



When John Tallifero Jones married Susan Fuqua Eldridge the house was given to the bride by her father, and the couple moved into the house on April 25, 1846, along with two Negro slaves, also a part of the bridal gift. John T. Jones was the son of Hardy Jones, a leather dealer who left Franklin, N.C., and settled in Sweetwater in 1800. He and Susan Fuqua Eldridge were the parents of a son, Daniel Hardy Jones, the father of Miss Gladys Jones, a prominent Loudon County personality. Miss Jones was in a family of 10 brothers and sisters born there.

The house remained in the Jones family until 1924 when it was sold. It is presently owned by descendants of the Jones family. The house is a fine example of early American architecture and is a reminder of the role of the Jones family in Loudon County history.

## Hughes Family Came To Now Loudon County Around 1800

Old family records have been lost and little is known of the early history of the Hughes family in Loudon County. They probably were of Welsh and Scotch descent, and it is believed that two Hughes brothers came to Tennessee from Virginia, perhaps through North Carolina, around 1800. It is known that Robert Hughes and Moses Hughes settled on the Little Tennessee River in what is now the Morganton-Jackson Ferry section of Loudon County.

A homestead claim survey of 331 acres for Moses Hughes, dated June 23, 1807, fixed the boundary on one side as lands of Robert Hughes. A Land Grant Deed for said 331 acres was issued to Moses Hughes by Governor Willie Blount on August 4, 1812. The original land grant document is still in possession of his descendants.

The original Hughes home was a log house which was built above the spring on what in later years became known as the E.M. Hughes Farm. The family prospered and one of the brothers (Robert) built a stone house about half a mile away near the bank of the Little Tennessee River; the other brother (Moses) built a brick house on his land near the site of the original log house. It is not known which house was built first, but both were built between 1830 and 1840. The stone house is standing. The stone house and surrounding lands were sold out of the Hughes family many years ago, but the brick house and surrounding lands are still owned by descendants of Moses Hughes. The original log house stood until about 1920, when it was replaced

by a more modern structure. The brick house is a two-story structure with two large rooms and a hall downstairs and two large rooms and a hall upstairs. Originally there was a frame addition at the rear which housed the kitchen and dining room, but this frame portion of the building was almost totally destroyed by windstorm many years ago. The brick portion of the house is still standing and in good state of preservation. The brick used in construction were hand made on the premises near the location of the house. They have a unique brown shading due to the mineral content of the clay used. Timbers used were hand hewn and boards hand planed. Walls were plastered, and the ceilings boarded.

The records now available indicate that Moses Hughes had three sons, Moses H., Robert, and Charles. In 1834, Moses sold his interest in his father's estate to Robert and Charles.

Robert Hughes, son of Moses (b. 1808, d. 1866) married Theresa Keen (1817-1897). They had eight children, only four of whom lived to adulthood: Hugh Keen, Enoch Moses, Robert Peter, and Mary E.

Hugh Keen Hughes (b. 1838, d. 1921), the eldest son, married Annie Bruner. They moved to Merritt's Island, Fla. where he was engaged in citrus growing. Both are buried at Georgian, Fla. They had no children.

Mary E. Hughes (b. 1841, d. 1879) married Thomas M. Lacey. They had a daughter who died in infancy and another daughter, Martha, who married a Douglas. Martha L. Douglas had a son, Clarence, and a daughter, May, both deceased. Mary E. Lacey and her infant daughter are buried in the Hughes Family Cemetery on the farm.

Robert Peter Hughes (b. 1838, d. 1915) never married. He was buried in the Hughes Family Cemetery on the farm, disinterred in 1960 and moved to Grandview Cemetery, Maryville.

Enoch Moses Hughes (b. 1843, d. 1909) married Josephine Greenway (b. 1847, d. 1893). Both were buried in the Hughes Family Cemetery on the farm, disinterred in 1960 and moved to Grandview Cemetery, Maryville. They

had three daughters: Minnie, never married. Died in 1964, buried in Grandview Cemetery, Maryville. She lived in the brick home all of her life.

Corra, married Robert Wesley Dulaney, M.D., of Jonesboro. She died in 1949 and is buried in Grandview Cemetery, Maryville.

May and Robert L. Thompson had one daughter, Wesley Dulaney, who married Kenneth Hair of Greenback. They have one daughter, Kay (Mrs. Roy M. Books, Jr.) and one son, Robert Allen Hair. All now live in the Greenback Community.

Corra and Robert W. Dulaney had three sons: Robert Hughes Dulaney, Richard Wesley Dulaney, and Hugh H. Dulaney. Robert married Narcissus Jones, of Chickamauga. She, like her father, lives in Chattanooga. Richard married Miriam Marshall Fink, of Jonesboro; they live in Tampa, Fla. Hugh married Elizabeth (Betty) Fitzgerald, of New York; they live in

Kingsport. They have one son, Richard, and a daughter, Blouan. Prior to his retirement Robert was an electric utility executive. Richard is vice president of a bank in Tampa; Hugh is an official in a bank at Kingsport.

It is interesting to note that in his will dated May 5, 1856, Robert Hughes stated, "I was these children all schooled as well as circumstances will admit." They had conservative leanings and were of devout religious faith, being affiliated with Methodist and Presbyterian churches of the area. They were among the organizers and founders of the National Camp Ground, which was located on land adjoining that of R. Peter Hughes. At least one of the Hughes family served with the Federal forces in the Civil War.

## Mrs. Bacon Of Eatons Recalls Early Years

Only two are living today, Mrs. Bacon and her sister, Mrs. Floyd Kollock. On Dec. 22, 1897 Mattie Ebbel married John Bacon, a Loudon County farmer, and 1908 they built a home on Kingston Pike in Loudon City. They had two children, Bill, who died Feb. 3, 1965, and their daughter, Mary Nell Clontz who teaches school at Eaton's.

Mrs. Bacon recalls her father to be a very good manager. She recalls that on Saturdays they cooked all day for the company that would visit them on Sunday. Her mother was frugal, too. She would take cotton and spin it into thread and with the thread knit the children's hose and socks. At 92 Mrs. Bacon still attends church, the Presbyterian, each Sunday at Loudon City. She made a trip to Florida last year with her granddaughters, Martha and Margaret Clontz, and she did her own driving until recently.

A life-long resident of Eaton's, she was born on the Ebbel farm on Hotchkiss Valley Road March 20, 1878. Her father was John Ebbel and he married Sally Jones. She remembers the old log house where she was born, and the big house which was later built when she was eight or 10 years old, and still stands. Her father was a dairy farmer, and in the family were 11 children, Will, Jim, John, Charlie, Betty, Mattie, Mae, Veta, Maude (who died in infancy as did a baby boy).

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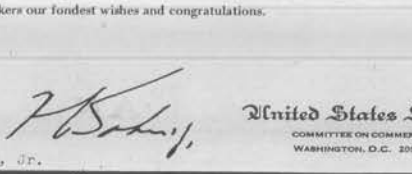
## From The Family Of Howard H. Baker, Jr.

Our best wishes and compliments to Loudon County on the Celebration of its 100th Birthday

Loudon County is one of the places that the Baker family holds close to their hearts. Much of the tradition and beauty in our fine State of Tennessee is found in the people and geographic area known as Loudon County.

I am most pleased to have been asked to be a part of your Centennial Celebration and know it will be a time which will be treasured as you recall the development and heritage of your home.

From all the Bakers our fondest wishes and congratulations.



Howard H. Baker, Jr.

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OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS - Front row - left to right, A. F. McCrary, retired farmer; Ben M. Roberson, chairman of the board; Rubin Sharp, retired farmer. Standing - left to right, Arthur Fowler, attorney; W. V. Kirkland, chairman of the board of Charles H. Bacon Company; Donald L. Carter, President First National; John C. Greer, President of Greer's, Inc.; Cam Hall, partner Hall Oil Company; and James L. Hipshire, Sr., Vice President of Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga. Not pictured - Richard Black, President Automotive Division of Maremont; Harry Naoy, President Hamilton National Bank of Knoxville.



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JUN 11 1970



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ELIZA KERR MASON



EDMUND P. McQUEEN



ELIZABETH McQUEEN



MR. AND MRS. NORMAN McQUEEN



MR. AND MRS. ED McQUEEN AND FAMILY

## Mason-McQueen Family Lineage

Prominent in Loudon County are the descendants of Daniel O. Mason.

Daniel O. Mason came to Southeast Point, now Kingston, from the Potomac River when just a lad. He became the second husband of Mary Gillard, nee Brushner. After service in the War of 1812, and after the death of his wife in 1819, he later married Patsy Hicks. His death occurred in 1840.

Daniel O. Mason's first son from his first marriage was Thomas Jefferson Mason, born in Roane County December 1, 1808. He spent 20 months in the United States Army as a second lieutenant, assisting in the removal of the Cherokee Indians from East Tennessee in 1838.

In 1845 he married Eliza Scott Kerr of Sullivan County, and in 1852 purchased and located upon the farm where he died in 1892. He was elected to the Tennessee Legislature in

1865, which was in session at the time of President Lincoln's assassination. In 1874 he was elected as Loudon County trustee.

Elizabeth Eliza Mason, daughter of T.J. and Eliza Mason, married Edmund Preston McQueen in 1852. He was a prominent local attorney. Their children were Thomas, James, Norman and Martha.

Thomas Mason McQueen married Josephine Ramsey of Coffee County in 1925, and later married Frances Burt of Nashville in 1959.

Martha McQueen married Daniel J. Kelley of Knoxville in 1923. Their children are two sons, Daniel and William Kelley.

Norman McQueen married Lucile Lanston of Loudon in 1923, and became the parents of Ed and Hugh McQueen. The parents of Lucile Lanston were Floyd and Josephine Cassada Lanston, married in 1895. Floyd Lanston married Besse

Ferguson in 1902 and had a daughter, Helen Lanston Smith.

Hugh Lanston McQueen married Catherine Ann Winkle in 1955. Catherine is the daughter of John B. and Helen McCrary Winkle of Philadelphia.

Ed McQueen married Margaret Gay Bird in 1954. She was the daughter of the first Agriculture County Agent of Loudon County, Horace P. and Eleanor Hall Bird of Kentucky. They became the parents of Edmund Preston III, Jefferson Mason, Horace Gay, and Norman Mason II.



STABLE AND HORSES—A scene at one of Loudon's several livery stables over 60 years ago.

## Hardin Family Prominent Since 1700's

Of the many illustrious families of Tennessee whose origins were those who fought in the Revolutionary War, helped settle what is now the Volunteer State of Tennessee and served the State in many capacities, one is the Hardin family of Lenoir City and Loudon County.

While there are several clans of the Hardin, the Tennessee clan, or rather the Knox County and Loudon County clan is the subject of this research.

All of these clans had their beginning with Col. Joseph Hardin, a veteran of the

Revolutionary War and who settled in the area which later became Greene County. He was born April 18, 1734 and died July 4, 1801. He married Jane Gibson, born 1742 and died March 28, 1817. They had 14 children, nine sons and five daughters. He was a member of the first court after the formation of Greene County.

Of the nine sons, the twin sons, Joseph Jr. and John were captains in the Revolutionary War and North Carolina issued to each of them a grant of 1,000 acres of land for their

services. Joseph Jr. settled near Nashville, but John was killed by Indians at Lookout Mountain while serving under General Martin. John C. Thacker, (8) Mary E. (9) Margaret who married Nicholas Steele, (10) Benjamin, who was in the Tennessee Legislature (1822-25), and who later moved to Texas and was prominent in politics. (11) Amos, born 1760, d. 1840, Amos, whose family which remained in Knox County, Tennessee. He was a large land owner, a minister in the Baptist Church, and a school teacher. He married Mary Galtner of Pennsylvania. Of this marriage ten children were born.

Hardin Valley of Knox County is named for this family.

Of the 10 children, and the direct descendant of the Lenoir City family of Hardin was Joseph, born May 9, 1808, and who married Elsie Calloway Joseph and Elsie were the parents of six children, the first of whom was George Washington, who married Julia Winton, Julia Winton Hardin was buried in the Martel Cemetery. From this marriage Oscar Jackson Hardin was born in Hardin Valley in Knox County in 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Lenoir City and Concord. He also attended Hiwassee College near Madisonville, and later a business school in Knoxville.

He became president of the Peoples Bank of Lenoir City while maintaining an extensive project of cattle raising on his farm of several hundred acres about two miles from Lenoir City. He married Fanny Russell, and from the union, were born George Russell Hardin who married Lou Walker, and their three children were Elizabeth Hardin who married C.W. Holland Jr., George Russell Hardin who died in infancy, and O.J. Hardin II.

The Hollands are the parents of three children, Richard, Sarah, and Lee Ann. O.J. Hardin II married Beverly Scheutts, and they have two children, George Russell and John Wesley Hardin.

George Russell Hardin was a prominent business man of Lenoir City, having been proprietor of the White Palace Cafe.



THE HARDIN FAMILY is shown posing in front of their home. During the years several generations of the family have lived in the home. Today O.J. Hardin and their children live at the home at Martel.



GEORGE HARDIN (in the vest at right) is shown in the White Palace Cafe he owned and operated for many years on Broadway in Lenoir City.

## Fast Growing Community...

## Eaton Crossroads Area Settled In 1793

By Rebecca Clayton

Eaton Crossroads, a community located in Loudon County at the intersection of Highway 95 and Highway 70, is rich in history and is now a thriving community supporting the twenty-two teacher Eaton School.

The original location of the community was on the Walton Road, which later became a toll road known as the Great Stage Road.

Eaton Crossroads had its beginning as a part of Roane County and remained in Roane County until 1870, at which time a new county was created out of fractions of Roane, Blount and Monroe Counties.

Colonel W.B. Hope, Eaton Crossroads, James Mathews, Blount County and Mike Roberson, Monroe County, were commissioned to lay out a new county to be called Loudon, in honor of Fort Loudoun built by the British in 1756 on the Little Tennessee River. With the establishment of Loudon County in 1870, Eaton Crossroads left Roane County to take an active position in the newly formed county.

The earliest history of the community dates back to 1793 when James Hope and his mother came with other pioneers from North Carolina and settled in the neighborhood of a Blockhouse, or Fort, on Hickory Creek.

James Hope built a home on Hickory Creek Road which still stands as a fine example of early architecture.

Another notable example of early architecture in Eaton Crossroads is the James Lackey home on Hines Valley Road.

James Lackey was married to Jane Matlock, in 1824, and

constructed the house made of handmade bricks. The house featured Ionic columns, paneled doors, built-in presses, wide window sills and huge fireplaces.

James Lackey operated a stagecoach stop in his home and stores have been handed down that Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk were overnight guests on their way to the nation's capitol.

Dr. Robert P. Eaton, from whom the crossroads received its name, was married to Cornelia Boyd and they had five children. The Eaton home was constructed in 1830 of brick made of clay found near the home. The original plan contained the traditional front wing and the second wing extending to the back with a wide side porch.

Inside are beautifully carved panels in the doors and mantles.

The house was purchased from the Eaton family by Robert Boyle and remains in good condition.

Eaton Crossroads, as a business center, began with a small store which stood at the junction of Highways 70 and 95. One resident recalls that the store was first known as Sam Allen's Grocery. Later, it was operated by John Riggle and then by John and Paul Garner. The building was torn down when the Garners built a new store.

Today, the Eaton Crossroads business district has service stations, grocery stores, beauty shops, an appliance store, a meat packing plant, restaurants, a laundry, a tire company and an upholstery shop.

At one time Eaton Crossroads had its own postoffice. It was not a building, but a rough box on 'legs' which stood near the road. It is not known when it was established or discontinued.

In recent years many fine homes have been built in the vicinity, including a tree shaded residential section, Eaton Forest.

Much of the information in

this report was taken from a history of Eaton Crossroads compiled by the Eaton School, seventh and eighth grade classes of Donald Perkey the year of 1963-1964.

## Giles Family From Ireland

Thomas Giles was born in Ireland. His family came to Virginia when he was but a small boy. Thomas Giles came to Tennessee and settled in the Ball Play community near Tellico Plains, where he married first to Nancy Lee. Children of this marriage were James, Bill, Phillip, and Reuben Giles.

Thomas Giles served as a Captain in the Confederate Army. Two daughters were John and Nancy who married John and Jim Kirkland of North Carolina.


After the death of his first wife, Thomas Giles married Christa Shaw. There were three sons born of this marriage, Jake, John and Rufus Giles. Jake Giles was born Dec. 1, 1842, married Jane Presley from Monroe County and settled in Loudon County.

Jake Giles and Jane Presley were the parents of 12 children. The eight girls were: Margaret Giles Brooks, Dollie Giles Humphres, Louinda Giles McMillan, Alice Giles Ware, Sara Giles Harell, Laurel Giles White, and Julie Giles Bright. Sons were Walter, Marshall, Harold and Wiley Giles. Jake was a prominent and successful farmer. Many people in Loudon County are descendants of Jake Giles, one of whom is remembered well as the late Homer Brooks, who was County

Court Clerk of Loudon County for many years. Jake Giles died December 30, 1924.

Wiley Giles, a son of Jake Giles was born Sept. 17, 1877. He married Zola White, daughter of Richard White and Mary Crispin, on July 8, 1900. They resided in the Jackson Community of Loudon County, where Wiley Giles married Hazel Chambers. Children: Roy Giles, U.S. Marine Corp. Benjamin Giles, U.S. Army, (at the date of this writing both now serving in Vietnam), Thomas E. Giles, U.S. Army, now serving in Germany, Alta Ruth Giles Weaver, Atlanta, Ga., Mary Nell Giles Hughes, Loudon, Agnes Giles - Lane, Albuquerque, N.M., Caroline Giles Snow, Loudon, Geraldine Giles Steels, Annadale, Va., Lynda Giles Gobel, Loudon, Tennessee.

Other Giles descendants: Mrs. Nellie McCollum, widow of Dr. McCollum of Vonnore, descendant of Reuben Giles, Mrs. Melford McCall, Arthur Giles, Jake Bright, Mrs. Polly Bolt, Mrs. Fred Markwood, and others.



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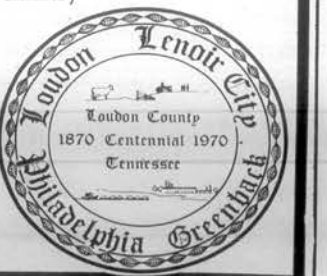
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(Editor following almost double 'Martel' 1795 primarily and Mrs. J. Accord records, Methodist first house established Loudon County,

# The Lenoir City News-Banner

What The People Don't Know Will Hurt Them

## Loudon County Herald

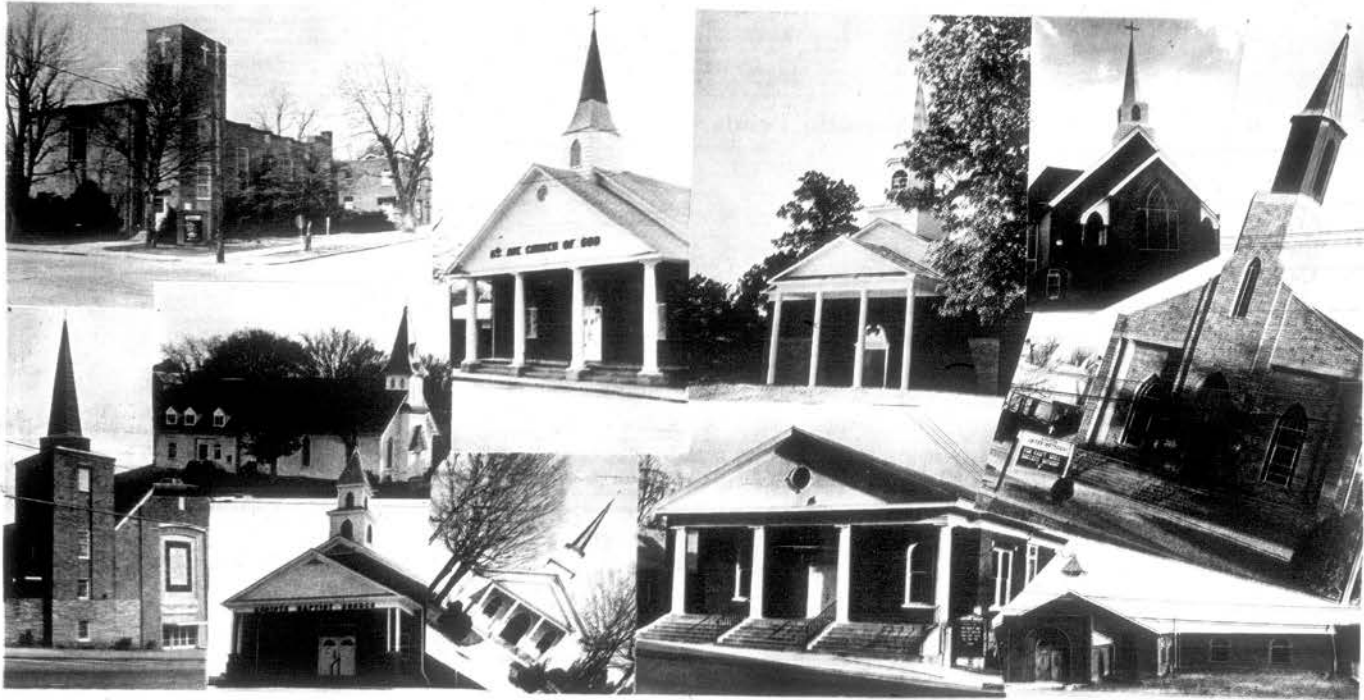
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### Loudon County Centennial Edition



First Church In County ...

## Historic Martel Church Dates Back To 1795

(Editor's Note: The following material is taken almost entirely from a booklet published in 1962, "Martel Methodist Church, 1795 - 1962," compiled primarily and written by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Duff.)

According to available records, Martel United Methodist Church was the first house of worship to be established in Loudon County, dating from about

1795, or before, when John Winton, a local preacher of the Methodist faith, moved here with his family to the Muddy Creek area, where he had acquired an immense tract of land. In true pioneer spirit, the Rev. Winton established a place of meeting for religious services, and a log cabin was built on the spot where the Martel Church now stands to be used for worship services. The church also was once

the site of the gathering of three of American Methodism's famous early circuit-riding bishops when, on Friday, Oct. 31, 1800, Bishop Francis Asbury, accompanied by Bishop Whatcoat and Bishop McKendree preached to a congregation and ordained John Winton as a deacon. This took place 20 miles from Knoxville and the place was undoubtedly Muddy Creek. And so, the Martel United

Methodist Church, known historically as the Muddy Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, is proud to trace its history back to the early days of Methodism in Tennessee. Roots of Methodism were firmly planted in Tennessee through the ministry of Methodism. These families would immediately gather together and form a society. Local preachers, chorists or class leaders would conduct the service. However, before that itinerant preacher had visited

many localities in this area, Methodism had already been planted. Among the first immigrants from Virginia and North Carolina to this country were families whom the gospel had reached through the ministry of Methodism. These families would immediately gather together and form a society. Local preachers, chorists or class leaders would conduct the service. However, before that itinerant preacher had visited

family to Pine Chapel on Muddy Creek, where he had acquired a tract of land. The Rev. Winton established a place of meeting for religious services and had built a log cabin on the spot where the Martel Church now stands. The community and meeting house evidently drew their name from that of Muddy Creek which runs through the community and eventually empties into the Tennessee River at present-day Lenoir City. How the creek, itself, earned its name, however, raises some question for the stream is crystal clear except in times of heavy rain or flood. Tradition holds that beavers once dammed the stream and caused it to appear muddy. Another suggestion holds that perhaps the muddy banks

gave it the quaint name of Muddy Creek. Methodist Bishop Francis Asbury, the famed "Circuit Riding Bishop," whose parish extended from New York to Charleston, visited Muddy Creek several times. On Friday, Oct. 31, 1800, Bishop Asbury, accompanied by Bishop Whatcoat and Bishop McKendree, preached to a

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THE PRESENT MARTEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

In the year 1786 a number of families immigrated from Shenandoah Valley, Va. They settled in a section along the south side of the French Broad River forming a neighborhood which became known as the Pine Chapel Community. Pine Chapel is located between the present-day towns of Newport and Dandridge. Among these immigrants were John Winton and his wife, Arabella Cunningham Winton. Mrs. Winton was a devout member of the Methodist Society before leaving Virginia, and while at Pine Chapel, John Winton embraced the Methodist faith and became a local preacher.

There were two categories of Methodist preachers in the early church, traveling and local. The traveling preacher gave his entire time to the church and depended upon it for his support. The local preacher was engaged in other means of livelihood and preached without being subject to the orders of the bishop.

Before Tennessee reached its statehood, the roots of Methodism were firmly planted in the Martel community along the banks of Muddy Creek. Prior to the year 1795, the Rev. John Winton moved with his

## Prospect Baptist Was Organized When Tennessee Was 30 Years Old

(Editor's Note) The present picture of Prospect Baptist Church is in the Montage in the lower, middle section. Tennessee was 30 years in her statehood when the missionary Baptist organized Prospect Baptist Church on the waters of Pond Creek in July of 1826.

Prospect Church has granted letters to a great number who have helped constitute a number of churches. Cedar, Fork and New Providence were both an arm of Prospect and Stockton Valley, Loudon, Philadelphia, Union, Fork Creek, and Paw Paw Plains churches, were made up largely of members lettered out from Prospect Church.

The parent church of Prospect was the old Sweetwater Church which was organized in 1820 and was located on the Sweetwater Creek between Philadelphia and Sweetwater and was said to have been the earliest church organized in

that section. On the second Saturday in July, 1826, this association was made an arm of the Sweetwater Church, taking Prospect for its name. In December, 1827, it was duly constituted and given full power to transact any business coming before the church. The Rev. Jonah Moon served as the first pastor and Charles Tallafero was the first clerk.

Prospect has sent out several pastors through the years - The first were the Rev. John Selvidge and the Rev. Richard Tallafero who were ordained in April, 1831. The membership soon grew to a total of 200 white members and 34 negro members, who were slaves of landowners. By the year 1847, a committee was appointed to enlarge the building. One end of the log house was sawed out and a frame building 30 x 30 feet was added.

On the third Saturday in Feb. 1859, the church agreed

to construct a new house of worship and appointed a building committee to select a site and draw up plans for the building to be presented to the church at the next meeting. The plan submitted was approved and built. The new house was 40 x 50 feet and was dedicated in August, 1860.

In 1913 the church was remodeled and again in 1947. In 1955 a new educational building was erected and dedicated the same year. The two oldest living members from the standpoints of membership are Frank Matlock and his sister, Mrs. Lola James. They were baptized into the fellowship of Prospect Church on March 28, 1897. The next in line is Mrs. Ben Peiers who was baptized into the church on Aug. 28, 1898.

The church has been served by 48 pastors and the present pastor is the Rev. James S. Allen, who has just moved here from Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

JUN 11 1970



A GROUP IN front of the Valley View Free Will Baptist Church.

## Valley View Began On Farm With 18 Members

On Oct. 24, 1931, a group of 18 men and women met in a house on the farm of Warren Robinson, three miles from Loudon on the Vonore Road and organized an independent Baptist church. They elected the Rev. J.D. Bright as pastor, Walter S. Clemmer, clerk, and Warren Robinson, treasurer.

After worshipping for a year as an independent body, the group found that its faith and beliefs were similar to that of the Free Will Baptist and requested church membership in the Union

Association of Free Will Baptists.

The request was granted, and the group was received by the official board on Nov. 30, 1932, and upon that date the congregation became known as the Valley View Free Will Baptist Church, with the Rev. J.D. Bright serving as first pastor.

The late Will Simpson and wife, Rebecca, gave the present church land where the church built a parsonage, and several years later, the church built a parsonage, allowing it to have a full-time

pastor. The Rev. Paul Woolley was the first to occupy the parsonage.

During the years, the membership has grown

gradually until its present 140 members. The Rev. Carson Whitaker is the present pastor, and Mrs. Robert Easter is the Church Clerk.

## McCoy Franklin Leads Presbyterian Church

Members of the First Presbyterian Church of Lenoir City held their first services in a class room at Eaton Cross Roads School, with the Rev. C. McCoy Franklin of Madisonville conducting the services.

The services were held in the afternoon so that Rev. Franklin could have his regular services at his church in Madisonville.

The church was organized on Oct. 13, 1957 and contributions were received to buy the lot where the church is now located on Martel Road.

The Home Missions Committee from the Knoxville Presbytery met with the church committee and agreed to give the church \$12,500 and to loan the church \$12,500 so the church could be built. Ed Rader, a local contractor, built the church, with members of the

church assisting when possible.

The first service was held in the church in July of 1958 with Rev. Franklin, accepting the full time job as pastor. He served the church until he retired on June 1, 1964, when he was replaced with a supply pastor, the Rev. George Goodman. The Rev. Robert A. Potter was called to pastor the church Jan. 1, 1965 and served until Oct. 1967, when he moved to Dechard.

The church built a manse on grounds which were donated by Mr. and Mrs. Jim Gaut. The Home Missions gave the church \$5000 and the congregation raised over \$5000 to have a local contractor build the manse. It was completed in Jan. of 1968. On Jan. 24, 1967, the \$12,500 note was paid in full. The Rev. Tom Buchanan is now serving as pastor.



OLD MEETING place for Valley View.

## Area's First Methodist Preacher Came In 1783 . . .

# County Methodism Dates From 'Great Revival'

Methodism in Loudon County dates back to the organization of the county, and even 70 years farther back to the earliest frontier days of this area.

In the period from 1800 to 1803, all of East Tennessee sprang up among the Cherokee Indian villages.

The movement spread over a wide area and profoundly changed the religious history of not only Tennessee, but Kentucky.

One by-product of the Great Revival was the re-establishment of former lines of separation. The Methodist was more a Methodist, the Presbyterian more a Presbyterian, and so on.

The Methodist Church probably benefited most by the Great Revival, as was just, since it played a prominent role in that event, and was better equipped than any other religious organization to reap the harvest that ripened.

In 1790, there were 790 white Methodists and 77 colored in churches in Tennessee, and in 1802 the numbers read whites, 2,767 and colored 180. During the next year, nearly 3,000 members were added.

The "Western Conference" organized in 1800, included practically all the territory west of the Appalachian

mountains, had as its main issue abolition. The fourth off-shoot from the established church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in 1846, having grown out of the realization that laws in the various states concerning slavery varied. The Plan of Separation of 1844 was an agreement that the churches should divide into sections according to their state requirements and thus, 15 years before the Civil War, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized.

At the time of the Plan of Separation, all of the Holston Conference preachers, which included Loudon County, voted to become part of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the first conference of this new body met in nearby Athens in 1845.

During the Civil War, Methodist Churches all over Loudon County became divided, many of them being occupied by Union forces and supporters and others being

secured an order in 1864 to take forcible possession of the southern churches. Many persons left the church, to worship elsewhere, and southern ministers who supported the Confederacy, were forced to go into hiding.

At the close of the war both the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South were appointing ministers to the churches which were in dispute, but it was not until the decision in favor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, that the Methodist congregations were restored to their church homes.

It was at the United Conference of 1939, held in Kansas City, Missouri, that the three factions of the Methodist Church united into one, known from that day as "The Methodist Church."

In 1968, another United Conference of the Church was held, this one at Dallas, Texas, and The Methodist Church united with the Evangelical United Brethren Church. As the result of that conference, all Methodist churches are now known as "United Methodist."

## Area Churches

This section of the Special Centennial Edition, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of Loudon County, is composed of articles relating to the history of county churches.

However, due to time and space limitations, it was not possible to include all church histories of Loudon County, and these articles are located elsewhere in the historical edition. Some church histories and other material are included in community sections.

# CENTRAL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

"SERVING CHRIST AND HIS WORLD"



### SERVING THROUGH EVANGELISM

- With a warm heart and a warm welcome
- Revivals Lay Witness Mission Visitation
- Via WBLC Radio Sundays - 10:50 a.m.
- The Upper Room Church Periodicals
- The preaching of the "Good News"

### SERVING THROUGH ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE

- With a well organized administrative board to see that offerings and gifts are properly accounted for.
- With a council on ministries to plan and carry out a well-rounded program.

### SERVING THROUGH EDUCATION

- Church School Classes from Nursery through the "Golden Years"
- Evening Fellowship Groups for Elementary through Adults
- Bible Study and Mission Study Groups
- Vacation Church Schools and Leadership Training Schools
- Weekday Kindergarten
- Boy Scout Troop No. 354

### SERVING THROUGH FELLOWSHIP

- With United Methodist Men
- With Women's Society of Christian Service and Circle Groups
- With Class Meetings and Covered Dish Dinners for the whole church
- With openness to Christians of all Denominations

### SERVING THROUGH MISSIONS

- Home and around the world
- Distributing food and used clothing to needy families.
- Support of Missionaries, Students

### SERVING THROUGH MUSIC AND WORSHIP

- Adult choir, Anthems, special group, singing, Cantatas
- Children and youth for special seasons

### SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS:

**SUNDAYS:**  
 Church School - 9:45 a.m. - 10:40 a.m.  
 Worship Service - 10:50 a.m.  
 Adult, Children and Youth Fellowships  
 7:00 p.m. - October - March  
 7:30 p.m. April - September

**WEDNESDAYS:**  
 Prayer Service and Bible Study  
 7:15 p.m. year round



# CENTRAL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

J. Ray Stuart, Pastor

201 B Street

Lenoir City





## Martel Church, Formerly Muddy Creek, Rich In Historical Tradition

(Continued From Page 1)

congregation and ordained John Winton as a deacon. This took place 20 miles from Knoxville. The place was undoubtedly Muddy Creek. On Saturday, Sept. 23, 1802, a quarterly meeting was held by Bishop Asbury at Muddy Creek. The Bishop's records show he stayed with John Winton on Oct. 24, 1802, and preaching at the meeting, and again on Oct. 15, 1808, there is a record of Bishop Asbury visiting Muddy-Creek and preaching to a large crowd.

Tradition holds that so highly did Bishop Asbury esteem John Winton, that he almost always timed his travels on his circuit so as to have one or more days in the Winton home at Muddy Creek. For a long time, the log building was used as a meeting house. Then one day it burned, and all records burned with it.

In keeping with the great revival period which began in 1808, a camp ground was then established at Muddy Creek and the meetings, held once a year and lasting from two to four weeks, were conducted in a large shed which stood near the spot where the present church stands. People came long distances on horseback and in wagons to attend these meetings and since it was not possible to return to their homes each night, cabins were built near the camp site. Families made their homes in these cabins during the series

of services. Returning from the War of 1812, John Cunningham Turley stopped to visit his uncle, the Rev. John Winton. He immediately entered into a contract to build a new house for his uncle. In 18 months the large house was completed. Bricks for the walls and partitions, it is reported, were hand made by slaves on the plantation. The house is today a landmark in the Martel community. It is located on Martel Road about a half-mile east of the railroad underpass and is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Johnson.

Today in the cemetery beside the Martel church can be found a marker bearing the following inscription:

John Winton  
Born Nov. 8, 1761  
Died Aug. 2, 1846  
Of historical interest, also, is the fact that in this hillside cemetery will be found the Rafter plot. Sunshine and frost have entirely wiped away the lettering from some of the tombstones. Here Elizabeth McEwee, the first white child born after the settlement of the site of Knoxville, is buried. She was born Jan. 22, 1789 in White's Fort. She was the daughter of James McEwee, one of the men who accompanied Gen. James White, the founder of Knoxville, into that territory. Elizabeth married Dr. J. Daniel Rafter, a surgeon at South West Point, now in Kingston.

In his last will and testament, the Rev. John Winton bequeathed his meeting house to the Methodist Episcopal Church. (He also transferred the property to the church in a deed drawn in 1844.) His will, probated in court at Kingston on Aug. 3, 1848, admonishes his family to "Try to live in peace and love and above all to make your way safe to a better world than this."

Before the Civil War another meeting house was erected at Muddy Creek. It was built of logs and stood near the camp shed. There was a gallery for slaves, and early church reports list Negro and white people as members of the same church.

The new log house stood until during the Civil War when General Burdette was making his campaign through this part of the country. The General ordered his men to tear down the log church and cabins and move them to Ball Camp Ground in Knox County. Not daunted by the stealing of their church buildings, members of Muddy Creek Church hauled lumber from a near-by saw mill and built a platform under a large oak tree. The minister would stand on the platform and preach while his congregation stood around. The Rev. Thomas Gray is said to have been one of the first platform preachers.

It was at this time in history that the first Methodist church was organized in the Lenoir City area, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, now Trinity United Methodist Church. This church was founded by members of Muddy Creek church in 1867. At about this same time, a new church building was built at Muddy Creek. Many members and community residents gave money, material or labor. I.C. Grant, who owned a sawmill, gave lumber in exchange for the old camp meeting shed which still stood. A Col. Esley, a Presbyterian Minister, contributed to the building and was granted the privilege of having a Presbyterian minister fill the pulpit once each month. This privilege was used for a long time. One donation was made with the provision that the windows in the sanctuary have three-paned sashes. The building, which stands today, still has its three-paned windows.

The new church was dedicated in 1872 as "The Muddy Creek Methodist Episcopal Church South," by Dr. David Sullivan, who at that time was president of Sallins College and was a first cousin to several of the Rev. John Winton's grandchildren. A new record of church members was made but they are incomplete since earlier records were burned and lost. The name of only one descendant of the Winton family appears on the active roll of church members today - Miss Mildred Phillips, the great great granddaughter of the Rev. John Winton. The 357 acre farm on which she resides has been continuously in the Winton family for more than 167 years and was a part of the original plantation.

In the spring of 1911 the church was remodelled and the pulpit moved from the side of the chancel to the center, where it still stands. In 1934 a dream of the members became a reality with the completion of a church school annex. The addition had six classrooms and a basement for recreation and other uses. For several years before TV power became readily available, the church was lighted with the power from a hydro electric generator. In 1942, a central heating system replaced the circulating heater which had stood in the center of the sanctuary and a few years later an oil burning furnace replaced the coal burning unit. Other improvements have

been made since 1948 new sash with stained glass panes were put in all the group sash windows, as family memorials. The original heart pine floor was sanded and refinished. New carpeting was laid on the chancel floor and aisles. New pews replaced the old ones. Walls and woodwork were repaired and painted. The antique altar furnishings were refinished. A new memorial communion table was built to match the antique wood and design. An electric organ was installed.

In the early '60's the needs of the church had grown to require more classrooms and an addition was completed in 1964 to provide for this need. The addition contains six classrooms, rest rooms, and a pastor's study. At the same time the kitchen in the old social hall was remodeled and classrooms in the 1934 annex were carpeted and paneled. One of the classrooms was made into a church library. In the fall of 1911 a young peoples organization was formed at Martel Church and in 51 years it has continued uninterrupted. First called the Epworth League, it now is known as the Methodist Youth Fellowship.

Thirty years later, when the Methodist Church and the United Brothers Church became one, the Martel Church became the Martel United Methodist Church. The question arises, why did Muddy Creek residents change the name of their community and their church to Martel? The Post Office Department is the answer. Mail were being misdirect to other communities with names first known as the Muddy Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1844 when American Methodism divided over the question of slavery, the church became the Muddy Creek Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1899, when the three great branches of Methodism were unified into the Methodist Church, the church at Martel became the Martel Methodist Church.

In 1924 a group of women met in the home of Mrs. Nona C. Armstrong (very appropriately the originator of the Ladies Aisle Society). Its work was later broadened and it became the Ladies Missionary Society. Still later, the Woman's Society of Christian Service. The church has borne four



GRAVE MARKER OF JOHN WINTON

similar names as Mousy Creek and Mossy Creek. The Post Office Department requested that the name Muddy Creek be changed. For a short time the name Warham was used in honor of Warham Esley, a prominent person in the community. People in the community were then asked

to submit favorite names. A Mr. Norwood had been reading a book on the life of Charles Martel, the great French general. He had high admiration for the general and submitted the name Martel. This name was selected from among all others.

## White Wing Begins With Tent Meeting

The idea of establishing the White Wing Church of the Nazarene was conceived by Mrs. Paul Matlock. In the summer of 1949, a tent was pitched and a revival began with the Rev. A.C. Madison doing the preaching.

After the revival, at which there was only one convert, Mrs. Matlock talked with her husband, and they decided that an old building belonging to Mr. Matlock could be moved onto White Wing Road and used for a church building.

This old building was on a portion of land owned by Mrs. Jane Matlock Lackey more than 150 years ago. The old deeds are now in the possession of the Paul Matlocks, written with a quill, and date back as far as 1815. It was in the Jane Matlock Lackey home that President Andrew Jackson was spending the night when he was elected president of the United States.

The old building was moved to the White Wing Road lot, remodeled and on June 11, 1950, the mission opened for services. The Rev. A.C. Madison continued as pastor.

On Nov. 5, 1951, the Rev. Victor Gray, Superintendent of the East Tennessee District, organized the church with two members, Mrs. Paul Matlock and Miss Lucinda Lee.

The entire property, together with the remodeled and furnished building, valued at \$3,000, was donated by Paul Matlock. The building was later converted into a parsonage, and a new brick building, with nine Sunday School rooms, a nursery and a pastor's study, was erected. In 1969, the church bought another parsonage on property adjoining the church. Plans are to tear down the old parsonage and use the area for parking.

Central heat and air conditioning have recently been installed in the church. The church and church property are now valued at about \$45,000. Mr. and Mrs. E.E. Fuller have pastored the church for the past four years.

## Shady Grove Organized 1837

The Shady Grove Baptist Church, although located in Knox County, is attended by members in Loudon County and is a member of the Loudon County Baptist Association.

When the church was established on the first Sunday in September, 1837, and some members from the Pond Creek Church met with a group at the Shady Grove meeting house, the church joined the Association, which was then known as the Providence Association. Services were held in a log building on land given by Thomas Harvey, a Baptist preacher, Methodist and

Presbyterians also used the log building for meetings. About 1861, a building of hand hewn timbers was started. The carpenter in charge was conscripted for army duty in the Civil War.

After the war, the building was completed and was used for worship until it was no longer adequate for the needs of the congregation. The building was torn down in December 1955, and was replaced by the present building. The Rev. Raymond Phillips of Lenoir City is serving as the present pastor, and Clarence Nichols is the Sunday School Superintendent.



ORIGINAL MARTEL CHURCH—THEN MUDDY CREEK

# THE 100<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF LOUDON COUNTY

Brings Us To A Moment Of Dedication - - -

TO SERVE TO THE BEST OF OUR ABILITY THE FINE PEOPLE OF THIS GREAT COUNTY

Glenn Click

Polly Click

J. D. Click

Eddie Click

Erskine Foshie

Danis Limburg

We would like to thank the hundreds of Loudon County families who have called on us for both funeral and ambulance service - - We hope to continue to serve you.

## CLICK FUNERAL HOME

900 E. Broadway Phone 986-8013

Lenoir City

1970

Used For Federal Hospital . . .

# Cumberland Dates To 1853 With Much History

There has been a Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Loudon since August of 1853, although the earliest records of the church date back only to May of 1855.

In an editorial by John W. O'Brien, entitled "Town Improvements," which appeared in the Aug. 26, 1855 issue of The Loudon Free Press, the following statement was made:

"The New School Presbyterian Church is about completed. The Episcopal Church is also progressing. The work on the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was commenced last week."

The first building was a brick structure erected on town lot No. 77, which is located on the north side of Church St. (fronting on Church St.), the second lot from the corner of Church and Grove Streets where the Church of the Nazarene now stands.

The oldest session record book that has been preserved lists the names of five persons as uniting with the church in May, 1855, by transfer of letter. They are Mr. and Mrs. J.J. Bell (grandparents of Mrs. Mary Rhea Sommes), Mr. and Mrs. J.A. Johnston (great grandparents of Miss Rachel Huff, and W.E. Huff, Jr.), and Mrs. Eliza Mason (maternal grandmother of Norman McQueen).

During the War between the States, the church building was abandoned as a place of worship and used as a hospital by the Federal troops. After the War, the building was repaired and used again by the congregation.

The congregation worshipped in this building on Church Street until August, 1877, when it was sold to the school commissioners of the first civil district of Loudon County for the sum of \$550. Officers of the church at this time were Elders - T.J. Mason, S.A. Rodgers, Dr. J.T. Blair, B.F. Hambrick, J. Howard, Dr. S.T. Blair, and J.J. Bell; Deacons - J.J. West, A.D. Rhea, William Allison and William L. Welker.

The school commission sold the church building to the Presbyterian Church of Loudon in November of 1877. The building was used for worship by the Presbyterian Church for many years, finally being torn down for the erection of a new church about 1916-17, which is the present Church of the Nazarene.

One of the reasons for the sale of the property in 1877 was to liquidate an indebtedness incurred in the operation of Loudon High School, which was begun by East Tennessee Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church as a church school in 1870. According to Deed Book No. 2, pages 312-313,



OLD SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS AT CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



REV. A. C. BIDDLE, PASTOR IN 1910-1911

on Jan. 20, 1874, T.J. Mason transferred more than an acre of land to R.R. Anderson, J.T. Blair, S.T. Blair, G.H. Denton, William Cannon, A.D. Rhea, J.J. West, T.J. Mason, S.A. Rodgers, Trustees of Loudon High School, for the sum of \$164. The school was maintained until it was sold to the County of Loudon in 1885. In November of 1877, after the church on Church Street was sold, the session voted to donate the sale price of \$550 to Loudon High School to pay off the debt which was outstanding, provided the school remained the property of the synodical property. From 1877 until 1882, the congregation worshipped with the Methodists in the building that is now the Masonic Hall on Wharf St. The present building at the corner of Atlanta St. and College Ave. was erected in 1882. The lot was sold by Blair, A. Howard, J.F. Hambrick and S.A. Rodgers, elders at the time. The new

church, free of debt, was dedicated on the fourth Sunday of July, 1882.

The first wedding in the church was performed by Dr. B.S. Bodenheimer for Miss Elizabeth Mason and E.P. McQueen Oct. 18, 1882. They are the grandparents of Ed P. McQueen and Hugh McQueen. The first funeral was that of John J. West.

The first manse was purchased March 31, 1897 at the corner of High and Mulberry Streets from Dr. W.B. Campbell. This was used until 1916, when another house was built on the corner of the lot. The third manse was built on Lakeview Drive in 1969.

In 1912, a pipe organ was purchased and installed with funds derived from the sale of Loudon High School building. The organ was replaced with an electric organ in 1957, but the pipes were left in tact.

In September 1868, the Rev. Isaac Emery organized the first Sunday School in Loudon County at this church. The church has a Cumberland Presbyterian Church, J.S. Mize helped in the organization and was elected a teacher. He served in this capacity almost continuously until his death in 1906. He was the grandfather of Miss Carrie Lou and Miss Mary Katherine Mize. Mr. Mize made the pulpit stand that is used today.

For several years after the erection of the church in 1882, the Baptists held Sunday School in the afternoon in the Cumberland Church, W.H. Talaferro, grandfather of Mrs. Reuben Sharp, who was a Baptist, was the first teacher of a Bible Class in the new church. The Ladies' Aid Society was organized in 1912 by the

wife of the pastor, the Rev. R.M. Moser. Mrs. Fannie Loyd, mother of Mrs. Louise Tipton, was the first president. This organization was a vital group until it became a part of the Cumberland Presbyterian Women in 1967.

Missionary groups have been active since the organization of the Women's Society in 1921, and the Tom Jung Auxiliary, organized in 1927. The two were combined after a few years and continued active as long as the missionary efforts were delegated to the women to promote. In 1967, the entire church was given responsibility for missionary efforts. The women are now known as the Cumberland Presbyterian Women and are included in all phases of the church year.

For several years after the erection of the church in 1882, the Baptists held Sunday School in the afternoon in the Cumberland Church, W.H. Talaferro, grandfather of Mrs. Reuben Sharp, who was a Baptist, was the first teacher of a Bible Class in the new church. The Ladies' Aid Society was organized in 1912 by the



EARLY 1920 SUNDAY SCHOOL Class at Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Loudon. The teacher was J.L. Mize, and the pastor was the Rev. J. Miller Cook. Members are, first row, from left, Rev. Cook, J.V. Watt, O.V. Harrison, Mr. Mize, Albert Blair, Gilbert

Blankenship, Earl Watt, Mr. Cosner, M.C. Anderson, Sr.; second row, Henry Burton, John T. Henderson, Norman McQueen, Ebb Blair, Hugh Calloway, Tipton (7 third row, Floyd Lanston, Clay Greenway, "Bliz" Carmichael, Sam Blair and Joe H. Kollock.

the Lenoir City church, each having services twice monthly. In 1926, Loudon became a full-time pastorate. Members for the greatest number of years are Mrs. O.V. Harrison, who joined on Jan. 8, 1899, and Norman McQueen, who joined March 26, 1905.

Several changes have been made in the building. In 1916, Sunday School rooms were added to the rear of the sanctuary, also a basement sanctuary was added. The sanctuary was completely remodeled - new light fixtures and memorial windows were installed. In 1939, a second floor of five

Sunday School rooms above the ones added in 1916, were added. In 1951, new pews and pulpit furniture were purchased and placed in the sanctuary. The Ladies' Aid Society promoted this project.

In November of 1954, Mrs. Beulah Kollock gave a lot adjacent to the church property as a site for a new building. In April of 1956, the Session and Deacons voted to purchase the remainder of the lot from Mrs. Kollock in order to have a full lot fronting both Wharf St. and College Ave.

consisting of Dr. W.B. Harrison, Mrs. W.A. McMuray, Gilbert Blankenship, H.A. Goodman and R.T. Sharpe, was appointed to consult with an architect about plans and estimate costs of a new church plant.

The long-range building program was planned. It called for a building to be erected in three units. The first two units were to be educational space and the third to be a new sanctuary. J.J. Blair was the contractor for the first two units. Unit one was completed in 1960, which provided space for six classrooms and two restrooms

upstairs, four classrooms, two restrooms, a pastor's study and a small office space downstairs. Unit two was completed in 1968 and contains a fellowship hall, kitchen, two restrooms, lounge and five classrooms.

In 1969, the sanctuary was air conditioned. The church library is located in the original building. A ladies' lounge is also found there. The basement and some of the rooms on the third floor are used by two Boy Scout troops and a Browate Girl Scout Troop.

The Rev. Jack Ferguson, Jr. is the present church pastor.



Serving The Spiritual Needs Of This Community For 76 Years--  
As Loudon County Celebrates Its  
**100th ANNIVERSARY**



We are thankful for the progress our community has made and for the opportunity to serve this area  
**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH**  
Lenoir City, Tennessee

We Invite You To Join In Our Worship  
REV. SHIELDS WEBB, PASTOR  
- Sunday -  
Sunday School ..... 9:45 A.M.  
Morning Worship ..... 11:00 A.M.  
Training Union ..... 6:30 P.M.  
Evening Service ..... 7:30 P.M.  
- Wednesday -  
Mid-Week Activities ..... 7:00 P.M.



## West Broadway Began Services In Old School House In 1906

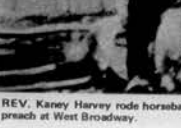
The congregation of The West Broadway Baptist Church of Lenoir City first met in an old log school house in the Huntsville Hollow Community in 1906. The school house was later made into a dwelling house and is now occupied by Mrs. Ethel Mathis.

The congregation later started building a church and logs were cut from the Lenoir City Company land and hauled to the sawmill by Jesse Rogers. They were used for the foundation of the building which was completed in the fall of 1908. Harve Rogers and Joe Helton also took part in the building of the church.

When the building was torn down in 1967, the logs were still in the building foundation and were said to have been in good condition. The new building, which is located near the site of the old building, is a modern brick building and services were first held here in April

of 1967. The Rev. James Haskney served as pastor at this time. The first pastor for the West Broadway Baptist Church was the Rev. Titaworth, who served the congregation during its meetings in the log school house.

The most eye-catching pastor was the Rev. Kaney Harvey rode horseback from Cave Creek Community, who rode horseback to and from the church for the services which were held twice a month. The church has a membership of 320 members, and has been served by 19 pastors. All the church members are dead. The present pastor is the Rev. Luther Poe of Clinton.



REV. Kaney Harvey rode horseback from Cave Creek to preach at West Broadway.

# Cardwell Chapel First Met In Home

Cardwell United Methodist Church of the Oral Community had its first meeting in the home of John Wesley Cardwell (Great Grandfather Cardwell) for the purpose of organizing a church, with only a few present for the meeting.

In about 1830, John Cardwell and others erected a log building on the East corner of the Cardwell farm on Old Stage Road North.

In later years, the Cardwell farm became the property of Warren Cardwell's farm. Aunt Angeline Cox, who was the first Post Mistress of Oral from about the year 1900.

The burial ground near the church was granted from Warren Cardwell's farm. Aunt Angeline Cox's twin was the first to be buried in the Cardwell Cemetery.

Aunt Sarah, who lived in the community, helped Aunt Angeline and everyone else that needed help. There was some objection to Black Aunt Sarah attending church, but she attended Cardwell Chapel Church and when she passed away, she was buried in the Cardwell Cemetery.

In 1901, John Wesley Cardwell purchased the farm. In 1904, it was sold to Jack Moore; however, the church lot was not included in the deed made to Mr. Moore.

On Feb. 10, 1909, a tract of land was surveyed by Joseph Jones, Loudon County surveyor, for W.M. O'Laugh, James W. Duff and Anna - the first trustees. This tract of land was situated in the town of Oral, Third Civil District of Roanoke County. Oral had received its name given by the government and Cardwell Methodist Church was established.

In 1943, it was discovered that the church had no deed to the lot. Therefore, on May 6, 1943, J.W. Cardwell being the last owner of the property, and his wife, M.C. Cardwell, made a deed to the church lot with no cost to the membership. This lot has been known and used as the Methodist Church for more than 100 years.

The Rev. J.W. Cardwell was appointed by the Holston Conference Methodist Episcopal Church to serve as pastor of the church on three occasions. Sons of J.W. Cardwell that are ministers are the Rev. Noel Cardwell of Indiana and the Rev. Raymond Cardwell of Virginia.

Roy Cardwell was responsible for much of the material for this church history.

About 1890, Jak Simpson erected a frame building on the church lot, which was moved back on the lot when Highway 70 was built.

In 1928, an educational section was added. Later, the vestibule was built and new doors were added to the original building. Stained glass windows, altar, pulpit furniture, carpet, electric organ and new pews have improved the appearance of the sanctuary. Other improvements include a heating system, new lighting equipment and a water system.

In 1951, the church purchased a tract of land from the Street Walcott family for \$75,000. This made the church grounds large enough for an educational addition and for a parsonage, which was built in 1951, while the Rev. Virtis Sharp was pastor. Bishop Roy H. Short dedicated it.

Additional educational space was needed by this time, and a building was completed in 1964. Included in this addition are kitchen, fellowship hall, and rest rooms. Class rooms for children, youth and young adults are also included. A dedication service was held Dec. 11, 1967, with Bishop H. Ellis Finger preaching the dedicatory sermon.

The first preachers of Cardwell Chapel were circuit preachers, including J.J. Woodlawn, Palestine and Grigsby Chapel. The preachers were paid \$20 and had two weeks revival at each church. It is said that the Rev. D.H. Gibson, who served 1894-1896, came home from church in a deep snow and his shoes were frozen to the stirrups. His wife poured water on them to thaw them loose.

Some of the men in the community would saddle two horses and take the preacher to Cardwell Chapel for morning service, to Bradbury in the afternoon, then go back to Lenoir City after services - all in one day.

At one time, 1930-40, Cardwell Chapel was on a circuit with Kingston, with the Rev. M.F. Goss as pastor.

The church is now on the Cardwell-Bradbury charge with the Rev. N.B. Dickens as minister.

The Methodist Men's Club was organized at Cardwell Chapel in 1953. This organization is to promote the welfare of the church. The group meets each month, alternating between the two churches - Cardwell and Bradbury. Some of the club's projects include paving the parking area and building a fence on the property given to the church by Ruben Dunmore.

A Young Adult group organized in 1959 with six members. There are now 29. The first Women's Society of Cardwell Church was organized in the home of Mrs. C.V. Duff, Sr. in 1930. The organization was then known as the "Ladies Aid Society." In the early years, the women quit at the meetings, using the money raised from the quilts for improvements and to acquire equipment needed in the church. In 1939, after unification of the Methodist Church, South, the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Protestant Church, the women became known as "The Woman's Society of Christian Service."



CARDWELL'S CHAPEL METHODIST CHURCH

The Epworth League was organized in 1911. This young people's organization is now known as the Methodist Youth Fellowship. It is a small but active group, serving the church in many capacities. Members have purchased Methodist Hymnals for the sanctuary, served rest homes, bought filing cabinet, furnished M.V.P. and nursery rooms, placed a bulletin board in front of the church, taught Sunday School and helped in Vacation Church School.

The Rev. Newton Dickens has served the church as pastor since 1967.



PRESENT CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH

## Calvary Last Occupants Of First Church Building In Lenoir City

Calvary Baptist Church in Lenoir City had its beginning Dec. 4, 1916, when 13 persons met at the home of W.E. Glover on Broadway for the purpose of organizing a church.

Meeting were O.W. Sides, Mr. and Mrs. W.T. Mitchell, Will Hughes, C.M. Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. A.C. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. A.V. Pickering, Mr. and Mrs. W.E. Glover, C.E. Six, and G.D. Mauk.

O.W. Sides was nominated as chairman of the meeting, and G.D. Mauk was elected temporary chair-clerk.

One of the first items of business was to decide upon a name for the church. The Baptist Tabernacle of Lenoir City was selected.

The new church group met in the original church building built by the Lenoir Brothers on Broadway, now located near the site of the James M. Hair Store and later moved to C. St., adjoining the Lenoir Family Cemetery. This building was used by several different congregations before it was acquired by the Baptist Tabernacle congregation. The building faced C St., where the present education building of Calvary Baptist Church now stands.

At the end of the first ten years, the church membership was 33. Sunday School enrollment was 62; property was valued at \$3,500, and a annual income was approximately \$1,000.

Before the end of the year 1948, the church was transporting people of the Browder Community into Sunday School and worship. Also, Vaughn's Chapel Baptist Church was an out-growth of this church, as the people who were being transported organized the church in their own community.

The historic old church building, which had fallen into poor repair, was torn down about 1948, when the congregation decided it would be better to build a new house of worship than to repair the old one.

It was during the process of financing this building that it became necessary to change the name of the church, it is reported, because of the connotation of the name Tabernacle. The name was changed to First Avenue Baptist Church.

At this time, the membership was approximately 200, with an annual income of \$10,000.

In 1958, plans were obtained from the Architectural Department of the Sunday School Board for an Educational Building. This building, adjacent to the main building, and in the rear, is capable of seating for more than 250. It is complete with nursery, beginners, juniors, intermediates, young people and adult departments. The church offices and pastor's study are located on the ground floor of the Educational Building.

The name of First Avenue Baptist Church was changed to Calvary Baptist Church because of so much confusion stemming from the similarity of the name to that of First Baptist Church, also located on First Avenue.

Present statistics of Calvary Baptist Church are membership, 552; Sunday School, 450; annual income, \$35,000; property evaluation, \$150,000.

The church has had 13 pastors, with the present one, the Rev. A. A. Carlton, serving the congregation since 1953.



FIRST CHURCH--The first church building in Lenoir City which was built in 1870 and was used by four different congregations before it was purchased by Calvary Baptist. It was torn down in 1948 to make room for the educational building now facing C Street.

## Union Stockton Valley Is Name From Union Of Two Churches

Union Stockton Valley Baptist Church was organized in 1859. "Union" was included in the church name because of the union of Gayton's Gap Baptist Church and Zion Baptist Church, into the forming of one church - Union Stockton Valley Baptist Church. It is located eight miles outside Loudon on Highway 72, Rt. 1.

The first pastor, the Rev. Joseph Janeway, was elected in September of 1859 for 12 months. S.H. Burnett was church clerk.

Mr. and Mrs. J.M. Huffins are the oldest members of the church and have held several offices throughout the years. Mr. Huffins has served as church treasurer for 40 years, holding that office until August of 1969. He is also serving as chairman of the deacon board.

Stockton Valley has a membership of 135 - 73 resident, 62 nonresident. The Rev. A.R. Neims is the present church pastor; Don Stafford is the Sunday School Superintendent; and Mrs. Gene Stafford is the church clerk.



PRESENT STRUCTURE AT STOCKTON VALLEY.

## Loudon County Pieced From Three Others

In 1870, when the act was passed by the legislature authorizing fractions of Monroe, Roane, and Blount being cut out to form Loudon County, it became necessary to have an election of County officials.

The election was ordered and held on Aug. 5, 1870, and the actual organization of the county took place on Sept. 5, 1870, with the meeting being held in the First Baptist Church of Loudon with 23 justices of the peace present and qualified. W.Y. Huff of the First Civil District was elected Chairman.

Meeting were O.W. Sides, Mr. and Mrs. W.T. Mitchell, Will Hughes, C.M. Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. A.C. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. A.V. Pickering, Mr. and Mrs. W.E. Glover, C.E. Six, and G.D. Mauk.

O.W. Sides was nominated as chairman of the meeting, and G.D. Mauk was elected temporary chair-clerk.

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The church has had 13 pastors, with the present one, the Rev. A. A. Carlton, serving the congregation since 1953.

## FRIENDSHIP MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

### Friendship Organized With 55 Charter Members

Friendship Missionary Baptist Church was organized June 9, 1957 with 55 charter members. The Rev. L.D. Nolan moderated the session and the Rev. Earl Chasey gave the charge to the church.

For the first five or six months, the church had membership, with the Rev. Clarence Miller as pastor, held their meetings in small unfinished house owned by W.H. Brazzale, located two miles west of Eaton Crossroads on Highway 70. Meanwhile, the members constructed the basement of a new church building on a lot donated by a member, Bill Smith, located about one-half mile east of Eaton Crossroads on Highway 70.

The church members immediately began making contributions to the Cooperative Program (10 percent of the offering) and the following year, joined the Loudon County Baptist Association.

In 1968, a new parsonage, constructed mostly by membership labor, was completed. A new church building proper, was ready for use in January of 1962.

Since the date of organization, there have been 86 baptisms. The present membership is 197. Pastors who have served are the Rev. Clarence Miller, the Rev. Curtis Keith, the Rev. Edwart Luttrell, the Rev. James Langston, the present pastor.

## Congratulations

Loudon County  
And Loudon Countians  
On The 100th  
Anniversary Of The  
Founding Of Our  
Great County.

ORVILLE ORR

Since 1870 Loudon County has been growing. Growth means more investment in business, real estate, and equipment. At Russell-Shields we are becoming more and more a part of this growth through our plans of total insurance coverage. We represent some of the world's best known companies such as Travelers.

We are happy to be associated with this area and feel privileged to be able to add to the family of businesses operating in Loudon County.

## Orville Orr

### Russell-Shields Insurance Agency

Grove Street Loudon West Broadway Lenoir City

## Jack's Drive In Restaurant

### In Lenoir City Is The Granddaddy Of Drive In Restaurants In Loudon County



Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hodge and the entire staff at Jack's Drive In Restaurant, salute Loudon County during this, it's 100th Year.

Jack's Drive In wishes to thank Loudon County and it's citizens for the success and progress we have enjoyed during these many years. Jack's is a family restaurant with plenty of outside parking and a modern dining room. We welcome you to eat with us anytime.

## Jack's Drive In Restaurant

West Broadway Lenoir City

# HAWKINS MORTUARY



## GROWS WITH LOUDON COUNTY IN GREATER SERVICE FOR YOU!

Hawkins Mortuary, which now has extensive facilities both in Loudon and Lenoir City, as well as a beautiful new Mausoleum, had its beginning in December, 1936, when J. Harvey Hawkins, just out of West Virginia University and Gupton Jones College of Mortuary Science, and at the age of 24, came to Lenoir City as manager of Biereley Funeral Home at 401 West Broadway.

A building leased from J.E. Chaney was remodeled to provide a Show Room, Preparation Room and a Small Chapel. As the business grew during the next four years, a need became apparent for more room and a larger building was purchased from Mr. Sam Gornley and others at 102-4-6 B St. The building, originally built in 1906, had served in the past as a livery stable and as a garage.

Two years were spent in remodeling and rebuilding this structure (the side and rear walls were about all that was retained of the original structure) into Mortuary in Loudon County. It has two stories above ground and a full-sized basement. The basement floor is of marble



**LENOIR CITY FACILITY** - The small pictures above tell the story of the development of Hawkins Mortuary. The building which once was a livery stable has passed through various stages to its present stone-finished appearance with attached covered parking lot especially helpful in bad weather.

terrazzo and it contains a kitchen and dining room to be used by any church or organization to serve dinner for families. The basement also accommodates a show room and preparation room.

The first floor has wall-to-wall carpet, and contains an office, family room, and large chapel with church seating style accommodations.

The second story is used for Manager's living quarters with additional rooms for guests.

In the year 1944, J. Harvey Hawkins and wife, Joyce, became sole owners of the firm and changed the name from Biereley Funeral Home to Hawkins Mortuary.

In order to be of better service to the people of Loudon County, in March of 1949 Hawkins Mortuary purchased property at 805 Mulberry St., Loudon and converted it into a funeral home. A 40 x 40 foot addition was built and the structure, which had been a dwelling house, was expanded to two stories to provide Loudon with its first Mortuary complete with a Chapel and plenty of parking room. Since then white columns have been added to the front and a covered parking area provided to give protection in bad weather.

In May of 1966 work was begun on a project which had been a dream of Harvey Hawkins for many years -- a beautiful granite finished Mausoleum for Loudon County. The first unit -- containing crypts -- has been completed and is finding increasingly wide acceptance. This beautiful structure stands now on a site overlooking Ft. Loudoun Lake ready for those who desire above-ground burial.

In Lenoir City, a Colonial Front was added to Hawkins Mortuary and in 1963 the parking lot was completely covered. In 1967 the interior was paneled and this year a stone exterior has been added.



**HAWKINS MORTUARY, LOUDON** - The Loudon facility, which began as a large residence, has been remodeled into a colonial style brick building accommodating a chapel, family room, offices, and living quarters for the manager.



**THE STAFF** - These are the people who serve you. From left, seated, Mrs. Mary Beth McCown, a licensed apprentice funeral director; J. Harvey Hawkins, owner and manager, licensed embalmer and funeral director; Mrs. Hawkins; standing, Tommy Burnett; Don Roberts, manager of the Loudon Mortuary and James H. Hawkins, licensed embalmer and funeral director.



**LAKEVIEW MAUSOLEUM** - To complete the services available to those we service is this beautiful granite and marble finished above-ground burial facility overlooking Ft. Loudoun Lake. In the center of the structure is a lovely chapel for commitment services and for use by families as they later visit the resting place of their loved ones.

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Began With 12 Members

# New Providence Started In 1834

The New Providence Baptist Church was organized in July of 1834, by elders Richard Tallafiero, Charles Tallafiero and Jonas Moon, with 12 members. Elder Jonas Moon was elected pastor. Deacons chosen were Claiborne Hotchkiss, John Lawson, and Hiram Hyde. Claiborne Hotchkiss was appointed Church Clerk.

The Saturday before the third Sunday in each month was set as the time for church business meetings. Preaching services were conducted once

each month. In 1879, the Providence Association of Baptists (now the Loudon County Baptist Association) was organized at this church with T.L. Amos as moderator and W.J. Wells as clerk. The association was named in honor of the New Providence Baptist Church, the oldest church in the association.

The first church building was a log structure, and the second was a frame building, which burned in 1906. The third building was completed

in 1907 at a total cost of \$887.40, with the dedication sermon delivered by Rev. A.J. Holt of Knoxville.

In August, 1933, the preaching services were changed from once a month to twice a month. On Jan. 9, 1954, the church agreed to have full-time preaching, with the Rev. Carter Morell as pastor.

The church building now has a total of 17 classrooms. On Oct. 12, 1958, the new brick auditorium was completed and dedicated.

The dedication sermon was delivered by the Rev. J.E. Ledbetter, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lenoir City. The cost of the building was approximately \$27,000. In December, 1961, a new brick parsonage was completed at a cost of \$13,955. Later, the driveway was black-topped. In 1962, the church baptistry was completed and was first used Dec. 16, 1962 when Stanley Seay was baptized. Also built in 1962 was an outdoor bulletin board.

Present trustees of New Providence Baptist Church are J.W. Harper, Ralph Eldridge, and Calvin Shaver. Deacons are J.W. Harper, J.F. White, Raymond Allen, Robert Smalls, Stanley Seay and J.B. Kollock. Robert Williams is clerk, Mrs. Calvin Shaver, secretary and J.B. Kollock is treasurer.

During 1969, physical improvements in the church facilities include new furniture for the educational building, including 112 metal folding chairs and three pianos; the church parking area has been black-topped; new carpet has been installed in the auditorium; the entire church building has been air conditioned; storm windows have been installed throughout the building; musical instruments have been remodeled and enclosed in the auditorium, and two new Sunday School rooms in the basement, which were unfinished, have been completed.

The Rev. Clarence Wells is the present pastor of the church.



PRESENT STRUCTURE OF NORTH SIDE CHURCH OF GOD

## Northside Church of God Organized In 1954 From The Pine Top Pentecostal Holiness

The Northside Church of God had its beginning as the Pine Top Pentecostal Holiness Church, organized in 1954 with a very few members.

The church was built by the Rev. L.F. Callahan and some friends of the church. This was the beginning of a long struggle toward its present successful position, it is reported.

Following Rev. Callahan's pastorate, the Rev. Gerald Davis and Mrs. Davis led the church in many community projects and the membership grew.

The church continued to grow under the leadership of the Rev. David Robertson, the Rev. James List and wife,

Nellie, and the Rev. Malcolm Herndon. Rev. and Mrs. List are now serving in the mission fields of North Africa.

In January of 1966, the church was dedicated as a Church of God, and the Pentecostal group became members of the Northside Church of God.

There is a present membership of 92, and the Rev. Wayne Pritts is the pastor. His wife, Betty, is the church organist; Mrs. Joe Lane is choir director; John Amos is clerk and treasurer, and Bill Jackson is the Sunday School Superintendent.



NEW PROVIDENCE CHURCH ON Easter Sunday 1958. Rev. W.S. Lee was pastor (in left center front). The building was a one room structure, built in 1907.

## Oak Grove Church Dates Back To 1853

The 117-year old Oak Grove Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which is located about four miles north west of Lenoir City, just off of Hotchkiss Valley Road, was organized April 1, 1853. Mention of this is made in the church session record of the Marietta Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Knox County. The Marietta Church session minutes for a meeting held on Sept. 1, 1853, contains the following statement:

"Whereas a number of the members of this congregation have been by petition organized by Presbytery (Hwassee) into a separate congregation known as the name of Oak Grove resolved therefore that the names of all those members be marked on our church book as removed by petition."

The first deed for property of Oak Grove Cumberland Presbyterian Church is dated Sept. 1, 1851 and is recorded at Kingston in the Roane County Courthouse. It shows the land was conveyed from Robert Box and William Brittain, to the Hwassee Presbytery of Cumberland Presbyterian Church a certain tract or parcel of land situated being and lying in the county and state aforesaid on the headwater of Mill Creek near the Sweetwater Road."

Paul Alexander has served as clerk of the Oak Grove

Church, uniting with the church Nov. 1, 1896. She attended public school in the old log church building and remembers when the second church building was erected and also recalls that one of the pastors of her youth, the Rev. C.J. Wright, lived in Knox County and used to ride horseback to Oak Grove on Saturday before his appointment and spend the night in the home of her father.

The present pastor is the Rev. Walter L. Chesnut. Worship services are conducted two Sundays each month. The church session consists of Paul B. Alexander, clerk, and Charles Ault, J.B. Mrs. Kate Edles Kollock is probably the oldest living member of Oak Grove

The 25 names removed from Marietta by petition were Samuel Alexander, James Lackey, both ruling elders, Rachel Brazee (probably Brazee), Sarah N. Brazee, Violet Elliott, Margaret Alexander, Elizabeth Alexander, Jane B. Alexander, James Ray, Louisa E. Alexander, Jane A. Alexander, Ezra A. Liles, James C. Spence, Sarah E. Osborn, Emily H. Alexander, Sarah R. McClure, Robert McClure, Mary E. McClure, Roxannah E. McClure, Sarah Taylor, Jane Lackey, Margaret Taylor, Margaret Wright, Samuel L. Alexander.

On the day of the organization of the church, William Lawson Alexander was elected and ordained a ruling elder of Oak Grove Church and served up until the time of his death Jan. 19, 1877.

The first session record book has been lost, so it is impossible to know exactly who the first elders of the first church session were. It is assumed that it was composed of at least three - Samuel Alexander, James Lackey and William Lawson Alexander.

The minutes of Hwassee Presbytery record that W.L. Alexander was the delegate from Oak Grove Church at the meeting of Presbytery held at Beaver Creek Church Sept. 25, 1856. The Presbytery met with the newly organized Oak Grove Church in its spring session Feb. 26, 1857, with Samuel Alexander serving as the Oak Grove delegate.

Hwassee Presbytery received the petition from the chartering group in March, 1853, and granted their request.

The Oak Grove congregation has worshipped in three different houses of worship. The first was a one-room log structure built sometime near the date of organization. It was used for worship until the second building was erected in 1898 or 1899. The log building continued to stand and was used for a number of years as

at Kingston in the Roane County Courthouse. It shows the land was conveyed from Robert Box and William Brittain, to the Hwassee Presbytery of Cumberland Presbyterian Church a certain tract or parcel of land situated being and lying in the county and state aforesaid on the headwater of Mill Creek near the Sweetwater Road."

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As the Pages Of History Have Unfolded,

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF Loudon Has Been A Part Of Events Surrounding The Growth And Progress. We Have Always Strived To Fulfill A Definite Place In Service To The People Of Our Community.

**We are PROUD to be a part of Loudon County's Centennial Celebration.**

YOU ARE INVITED TO WORSHIP WITH US . . .

**Cumberland Presbyterian Church**

OF LOUDON

JACK FERGUSON, Pastor

## Loudon County's Oldest... ANDERSON INSURANCE AGENCY

46 Years And 3 Generations Of Service



Mary, Bob and Kyle Anderson

### Our Story

On June 24, 1924, Millard C. Anderson, Sr., now deceased opened the Anderson Agency which has served the insurance needs of the people of Loudon County through three generations of the Anderson family. Today three licensed agents, Bob, Mary and son Kyle Anderson offer a complete line of insurance service through the Aetna Life and Casualty, Continental Insurance Companies, Hartford Insurance Group and Maryland American General Group, insurance companies.

We are proud of our tradition of service to Loudon Counties and appreciate every opportunity to serve your insurance needs.



We are grateful for the opportunity to join in the celebration of the 100th year of the founding of our great County.

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HIGHLAND PARK BAPTIST CHURCH

## Highland Park Started In 1907

Early history of Highland Park Baptist Church is contained in a record left by S.H. O'Neal, a charter member, deacon and first clerk of the church.

The church was organized in 1907, with seven charter members. In addition to Mr. O'Neal, they were Mrs. S.H. O'Neal, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Franklin, Mrs. Susie Robinson and two from South Holston whose names were not recorded.

Serving as first pastor of the church was the Rev. D.D. Hensley.

"Month by month we began to multiply," the Record says. "The rain, the wind and the cold didn't stop us. We wanted to be workers for our Lord, so in about two years time we were around 100 strong."

A small building in which to worship was built by some of the members of the community in 1907. This was soon outgrown, and in the spring of 1913, 114 people gave the total of \$721.73 to erect another building. That original frame building began to show the ravages of time,



REV. D.D. HENSLEY served Highland Park as first pastor.

and in 1945 it was replaced with a new masonry structure, the present one. In 1953 three additional Sunday School rooms were added, and in 1965 the church bought adjoining property for a parsonage and additional land. In 1967 a new central heating plant was installed, and in 1968 central

air conditioning was added. The most recent improvement was filling in of a deep drainage ditch near the highway and blacktopping

the entire parking area. The church will seat approximately 300 persons, the Rev. Howard Pratt, present pastor, reports.

### Organized In 1950 . . .

## Kingston Pike Now Meets In New Church

The Kingston Pike Baptist Church had its official beginning as a mission of the First Baptist Church, of Lenoir City in September, 1950 with the Rev. Charles Hobbs as the first mission pastor.

Members of the congregation had begun meeting earlier under the sponsorship of Pleasant Hill

Baptist Church at which time the nucleus of what was to become Kingston Pike Baptist Church was formed.

The present minister, the Rev. D.O. Johnson, was called to serve the church in December, 1963.

The first unit of the first church was built in 1953, the second in 1964, and because of a continuing need for

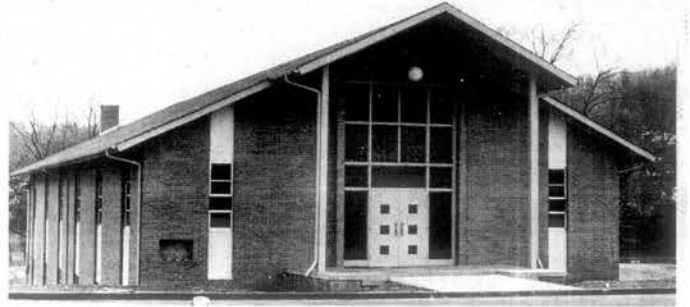
additional space, a third unit was added in 1967.

In 1962 the church bought an adjoining 8 1/2 acre tract with a dwelling being used as the home of the caretaker.

In March of 1969 ceremonies were held for the ground-breaking of the new church building located at the present site. The building, 87

feet long and 44 feet wide, has a ground level entrance and gives access to the sanctuary on the second story and the space underneath houses the nursery, beginner, young married people and young married adult departments.

The church has a total membership of 248 at the present time.



NEW STRUCTURE OF KINGSTON PIKE BAPTIST CHURCH



JOHNSON MEMORIAL CHURCH OF GOD

## Johnson Memorial Is Twenty-Six Years Old

Johnson Memorial Church of God in Lenoir City started in the mind of G.J. Johnson 26 years ago. It got a start at one time in a very small building, which was never finished.

The parcel of land which Bro. Johnson wanted to build the church on was not for sale at that time, but he was finally able to buy the land

which he had long desired for the Church of God.

The first service was held in the home of Bro. G.J. Johnson. He had a partition taken out of his living room in order to have church there. This was in the fall of 1960 or the spring of 1961. Prayer meetings were held there until they moved into the more convenient basement of Bro. Don Johnson. Services were held there on Sunday afternoons, also.

Sunday School was organized on May 13, 1962, and the Rev. Norvell Peck was elected as pastor, to hold services each Sunday afternoon. The first sessions of the Sunday School were held the following Sunday. Church members continued to meet in the basement while the new building was under construction. The first service in the present building was Aug. 4, 1962, and the first revival began that same week, with the Rev. John R. Harris as speaker. Eight were converted.

The Rev. Romie Britt, Jr. of Greeneville was elected the first full-time pastor and began serving Oct. 22, 1965.

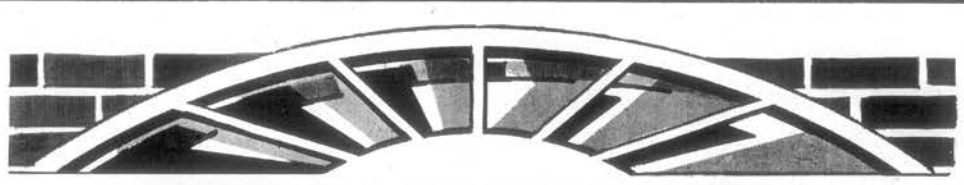
Bob Johnson worked as supply pastor under Rev. Britt and later was called to pastor a church in Murphy, N.C. He served as associate pastor at Talbot First Church of God and in 1970, was elected full-time pastor at the Lenoir City First Church of God, serving as full-time pastor of the church his father founded.

## Hickory Valley History Dates Back To 1870

The first record that can be found about Hickory Valley Friends Church is dated March 12, 1870. This date was taken from the minutes of the Hickory Valley monthly meeting of Friends. No date was given for the establishment of the first church.

The first church building was also used as a schoolhouse. The present church was built in 1908 or 1909. Community residents gave the money, material and labor to build the church.

The cemetery adjoins the church. The first grave was that of Elizabeth Wayman, who died April 31, 1876. Land has been bought from the O.M. Jones family at least twice and added to the cemetery. One tract is just now being cleaned and fenced.



# An Open Door In Our Community...

As Loudon County celebrates its 100th Anniversary we take this opportunity to offer our Service to the Spiritual Needs of the Area.

# COME ON IN

JOIN US IN WORSHIP...

- Sunday School ..... 9:45 A. M.
- Sunday Morning Worship ..... 11:00 A. M.
- Evangelistic Service ..... 7:30 P. M.
- Wednesday Prayer & Praise Service ..... 7:30 P. M.
- Saturday Young Peoples Endeavor ..... 7:30 P. M.

"A CHURCH FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY"

## Loudon County Churches Of God

Loudon, Tennessee  
The Rev. Willie Lyle

Lenoir City (West)  
The Rev. Billy Carmack

Lenoir City (Sixth Avenue)  
The Rev. W. Doyle Stanfield

Philadelphia, Tennessee  
The Rev. Jack Garrett

Lenoir City (North Side)  
The Rev. Wayne Fritts



County Justices First Meet Here . . .

# Loudon First Baptist Observes 100th Year



FIRST BAPTIST BEFORE 1920—In the year 1920 the first Baptist Church of Loudon burned and was later rebuilt. The Sunday School group pictured is believed to have been taken in the early teens.

A small group of Christian people, seeing the need for a Baptist Church in Loudon, met on Aug. 28, 1870 in the Masonic Building on Main Street in Loudon, which was then in the block just south of the now Riverview Missionary Baptist Church on Main Street, and it was there that the present First Baptist Church of Loudon was organized.

Elder Robert Sneed of the Baptist Church in Sweetwater and Dr. D.M. Barker of Knoxville assisted in the organization of the church. Elder Sneed explained the purpose of the meeting and read the Articles of Faith of the Baptist Church in Christ.

The following 19 persons were presented and became charter members: J.B. Lee, M.S. Benton, John Read, G.P. Henderson, J.O. Hicks, J.S. Johnson, J.P. Johnson, J.H. Sams, M.L. Curteen, V. Cannon, R. Jones, A.B. Sams, G. McKeenhan, E. Jones, S.A. Thomason, J.S. Thomason, H. Sams, E.C. Gray, and M.C. Wheelock.

Upon completion of the conference business, the church went into a business session and elected the following: Elder J.B. Lee, pastor; J.H. Johnson, Church Clerk; R. Jones and J.H. Sams, deacons. This same day, Dr. Barker preached a sermon on Baptist doctrine, after which J.H. Johnson and J.H. Sams were elected as delegates to the Sweetwater Baptist Association Meeting at Zion Hill in McMinn County.

The newly organized congregation bought the old Masonic Building and used the first floor as a church for some time. In 1892, they moved their place of worship to the Grace Church building, built by the Episcopal congregation in 1858. Later they sold the masonic Building and bought the lot where the present church now stands.

The first church built on this lot was a wooden building, in 1901. This building burned on Sunday, March 7, 1920, after the morning service. While the present building was being

built in 1920-21, the congregation met in the old Southern Presbyterian Church building on Grove St. now the Nazarene Church building. The Rev. J.H.O. Cheevers was pastor during the building program.

The educational building was added, with dedication services held Jan. 29, 1950, while the Rev. W. Paul Hall was pastor.

In 1955, the First Baptist Church of Loudon asked for dismissal of membership from the Sweetwater Association and put in a petition for membership in the Loudon County Association.

Under the pastorate of the Rev. O. C. Rainwater, who is the present pastor, the church annex was built in 1961. The Woman's Missionary Union was organized in 1920, with Mrs. Ose Simpson serving as its first president.

The church purchased from the J. Greer Estate the property at 409 Warf St. and the White property adjoining the Greer property and the Annex of the First Baptist Church in 1965.

During the 100-year life span of the church, it has had 33 pastors.

A mission Sunday School was started in September, 1951, over next to the river, sponsored by the First Baptist Church. In May of 1953, the Rev. Lloyd Davis of Philadelphia was called as pastor. During the year, 1953-56, a church building was built. In September of 1962, this Mission was organized into a church, named the Riverview Missionary Baptist Church, with the Rev. A.B. Courtney called as pastor and Mrs. Ed McCowen serving as Church Clerk.

From this church, Mr. and Mrs. Gene Oodly dedicated their lives to missionary service and entered Louisville Seminary in September of 1956. They are now serving their second term in Liberia, Africa.

The actual organization of Loudon County took place on Sept. 3, 1870 in the First Baptist Church of Loudon, where 20 Justices of the Peace were present.



PRESENT STRUCTURE OF UNION FORK CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH

## Fork Creek Sees Church Grow From One Room

By Nolan Rollins

More than one generation of proud people in the Fork Creek Community have strived for over 116 years to expand a small one room log cabin into a modern 15 room church today.

Union Fork Creek Missionary Baptist Church, located in southwest Loudon County, was organized Dec. 24, 1853. The log building, which served as the first church, was constructed on the banks of Fork Creek, from which the church received its name.

Over the years, most of the old church records have been lost or misplaced. However, it is known that Mrs. Eliza Chambers Kittrell, recently deceased, was one of the first members to join the church. Some of the first pastors of Union Fork Creek Church who may be remembered by the elder members are D.D. Hestley, J.H. Bivwater, D.C. Kerley, Andy Peltom, and Joe Robinson.

The first dated records available give account of the church's activities from July 15, 1911 until Sept. 20, 1914. The Rev. A. J. Parfy was pastor during these years and under his leadership, the church worked to build a new place of worship in a better location on State Highway 72, between Loudon and Vnoor.

This new frame structure was dedicated in February of 1915, with 75 members making up the body of the church. The building committee and trustees responsible for the major task of construction were G.H. Tipton, J.D. Chambers, J.E. Williams, and J.B. Lomax.

The Charles H. Bacon and Harris Tipton families donated the acreage for the new church and cemetery.

This building served the need of the people of Fork Creek Community up until March 27, 1932, when it was destroyed by fire one cold Sunday morning during the worship service. Perhaps some of the old-timers can recall Bro. Dick Williams down on his knees praying when someone sounded the alarm of the burning building.

The only service held for six years, between 1932 and 1938, was a brush arbor revival in which several were saved. Later on in 1938, a group of members met and began making plans for rebuilding a new church. A great revival was held in the new building in the summer of 1939, and 47 new members joined the church. The Rev. Buford Hall of Rockford was the evangelist and the Rev. C.C. Seagles was the pastor during this period of growth.

The membership of Union Fork Creek Baptist Church has worked down through the years to increase the numbers of persons reached and to provide a more beautiful place of worship.

The church building, which was erected in 1932, has been remodeled and expanded four different times. The present structure is a modern brick building with conveniences such as air conditioning, a nursery, and a baptistry.

The Rev. Kenneth Hunt has been pastor for the past two years and is proud of the complete services the church offers the community.




FIRST LOCATION OF LOUDON FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH



LOUDON FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH WHICH BURNED IN 1920

## An Open Door In Our Community..



As Loudon County Celebrates its 100th Anniversary the First Baptist Church of Loudon also marks its Centennial year of meeting the Spiritual needs of the area.

# COME ON IN

## Join Us In Worship

"A Church For The Entire Family"

### First Baptist Church Of Loudon

Wharf Street      Loudon, Tenn.  
O. C. Rainwater, Pastor

Our Congratulations  
To  
**Loudon County**  
In This  
Centennial Year

## R. M. GRAY INSURANCE AGENCY

*Serving Loudon County Since 1929*

The R. M. Gray Insurance Agency was founded on April 5th., 1929 by Rollin M. Gray, who moved from Riceville, Tennessee to Loudon in 1907. In 1915 he married Lucy V. Harris.

Mr. Gray operated the business alone until 1948, when he was joined by his sons-in-law, James O. Harrison and Rufus B. Watson.

Since Mr. Gray's retirement in 1965 the Agency has been operated by Watson and Harrison.



J. O. (Sarge) Harrison and Rufus Watson

In July 1969 a branch office was opened in Lenoir City, Tennessee.

This Agency has represented Insurance Company of North America and Great American Insurance Company for 41 years.

## R. M. GRAY INSURANCE AGENCY

Wharf St., Loudon      Broadway, Lenoir City  
Ph. 458-3501      Ph. 986-7975

JUN 11 1970

## Mount Zion Baptist Began In School House



THE ORIGINAL CHURCH at Dixie Lee Baptist

## Wind Blows Down Old Structure Of Dixie Lee Baptist, Bell Saved

Although most records of the early history of the Dixie Lee Baptist Church in the Dixie Lee Community in Loudon City have been destroyed, some information concerning the origin of the church and construction of the first building which was built about 1877 was available.

As stated in a letter from a Mr. Hartley to Hugh Watt, in which he wrote, "A child was born in his home in 1876 and there was no building, and another was born in 1878 and there was a building" - thus assuming the building was built in 1877.

The land for the building was donated by John Montgomery, who also donated the money for the construction of the building along with Mr. Hartley and George Hand.

All framing used in the first building was of hewn logs, held together by wooden pegs or draw pins, for which Mr. Hartley said he drilled the holes and made the pins.

The church, then known as Midway Baptist Church, had the Rev. Dr. J.B. Ginn as the first pastor.

In 1947, a newly organized Sunday School Class started a fund to be applied either to an addition to the old building or to the

construction of a new building. When the first contribution from this class fund was made to the church, other classes and individuals started contributing. On June 25, 1947, the church voted to start work on a new building, and elected a building committee consisting of C.T. Nance, E.C. Huskey and Raymond Clevenger.

Work was started at once, and the first unit of the present building, consisting of the furnace room and two floors of the Sunday School rooms, were completed and put into use. Before the first unit was paid for, it became obvious that the old building would not be usable much longer - the heavy timbers under the roof were popping and cracking when the wind blew - another unit was added to the first. This was the basement auditorium and connecting Sunday School rooms. After construction was completed, the old building was abandoned and all services held in the new building.

The original building was used as a meeting place for the church until March, 1960, when it was sold for the sum of \$375 to be torn down and all material removed from the premises. Soon after work began on tearing down the building, a hard wind blew it to the ground. The bell, which is reported to have cost

\$76, and a fan which had been purchased in recent years, were the only items salvaged from the old building to be used in the present building. The chairs and pews had previously been moved to the basement of the present building when the original building was no longer being used for meetings.

In 1953, construction started on the main auditorium and the third floor of the educational building. While this was by far the largest and the most expensive undertaking in the history of the church, it was for the largest and the most important project in the church's history. Services were conducted in the main auditorium on Easter Sunday in 1954.

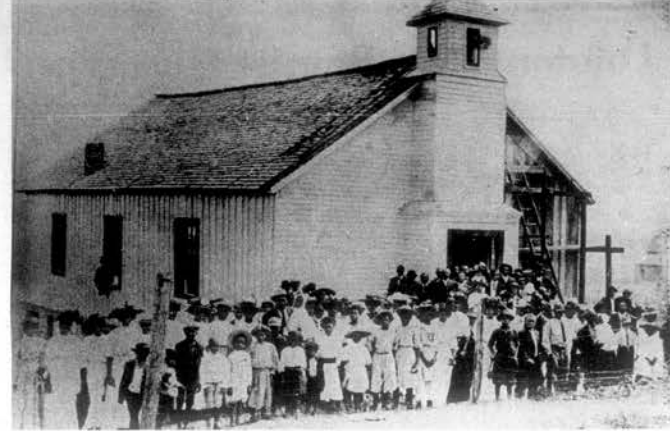
The name of the church was changed from Midway Baptist Church to Dixie Lee Baptist Church on June 2, 1964. In February of 1962, the church purchased a house and some acreage beside the existing building. For three years, the residence was used for additional educational space. In 1965, the house was removed and a modern educational unit was constructed. The Rev. J.C. Parikh is now pastor of the church.

After the organization was complete, on motion of Bro. Gavis Ragains, the group agreed to sit in conference. At this conference they choose Elder C.B. Martyn as moderator for the day; elected Bro. Gavis Ragains Clerk of the church; agreed to hold regular meetings on the fourth Sunday of each month and Saturday previous (conference to be held on Saturdays); agreed to hold regular communion meetings in May and October of each year; chose Elders C.B. Martyn and F.J. Allison to take charge of the church as ministers to preach for an indefinite time; ordained Bro. Gavis Ragains as a deacon, and agreed to petition for admission as a church into the Providence Baptist Association.

Construction of the present Mount Zion Baptist Church building began in 1911, near the site of the prior building. The first building was located in what is now the Old Community Cemetery at Mount Zion. There have been additions built at different times throughout the years to this present structure.

Present plans call for the building to be reconstructed at the same site.

The Rev. S.A. Myrnat is the church pastor at this time.



A CHURCH GROUP at the Big Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in Loudon.

## Many Gone, But Church Continues At Big Bethel

Big Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was organized in 1896 by interested families who gathered themselves together and built a small house for worship about 150 yards east of the Southern

Railroad Station in Loudon. Here they worshipped until Spring of 1908, when they moved to the present site in the 600 block on Cedar St. built by the Rev. Pap Starling.

Early leaders of the church were William Rowan, Charlie Whitlock, William Brown Sr., Mark Alexander, William Boggs, John A. Johnson, the Rev. William Johnson, Reagan and McGuire.

New church leaders are William Evans, William Reiford, Harry Alexander, William Brown, Jr., James Brown, John Brown, Arthur Brown, Edward Brown, Joe M. Keels. These were all trustees and stewards of the church.

This church was built from two abandoned churches. Building it was a slow process, since most of the labor was free, due to a lack of money. The church is still being improved to meet the present age. Rest rooms, kitchen, dining area, choir room, pastor's study, modern lighting equipment, gas furnace, a piano, rostrum, altar (furniture and carpet are

among some of the most recent improvements. Presently there is a drive on for modern windows and other repairs.

In 1908, Big Bethel Church had more than 100 active members. Present

membership, active and inactive, is 26. This drop is because of deaths and moving away to the cities. The oldest active member is 97 years of age.

Present pastor is the Rev. John Callum.

## Chartered In 1954 In House Nelson Street Baptist Church

Nelson Street Missionary Baptist Church was set up and chartered in January, 1954, with the first church meeting being held in an old house which once stood where the present church building is now located.

At the time of charter, there were 36 members which set up the present-day church. Since that time, the church membership has grown to 169.

The church started as a small "mission" in 1949, supported by the First Baptist Church of Loudon City. The Nelson Street Mission, as it was known, was

located in the Shipwash house on Nelson St. After a period of five years, the old house could not hold the congregation for the church services, and it became necessary to search for a larger building.

This is when the members decided to charter, and a new church was built and dedicated in 1955.

The oldest member of the congregation is Brown King, who is 100 years old. He is also the oldest charter member now living.

The Rev. Frankie B. Kagley is the present church pastor.

## L-C First Nazarene Church Chartered With 11 Members

The First Church of the Nazarene of Loudon City was organized on Sept. 3, 1944, with 11 charter members.

The Rev. Howard A. Field served as the first pastor. The congregation worshipped in a building at the corner of A St. and Sixth Ave. known as "The Free Saints Tabernacle."

In 1946, the church moved to a basement building at 607 West Fifth Ave. and the sanctuary was erected in 1950 at this location. A new addition and remodeling of the sanctuary was completed

in 1966. The church now has a total membership of 76. The recent pastor, the Rev. Jack M. Myers, served the Loudon City church for two years and left to accept a position at his home town in South Carolina on Dec. 28, 1969.

While Rev. Myers was here, the congregation purchased a new parsonage in Harrison Hills Subdivision and had concluded an extensive remodeling program only a year or two earlier.

The Church has been served by nine pastors since its organization in 1944.

# C & S CLEANERS

## Most Modern In 1934 - Most Modern In 1970

This Is How We Look In 1930.

These Pictures Show Our Modern Cleaning And Finishing Departments Which Feature The Most Modern Equipment In The Dry Cleaning Industry.

This Is How We Looked In 1934 When A.E. Cline And Carl Smullen Founded C & S Cleaners.

# C & S CLEANERS

We are proud of the progress our county has made in the past 100 years. . . .

We all must strive to keep the pace of growth continuous.

We are also proud of our efforts since 1934 to provide you with the most modern methods of DRY CLEANING Service.

Congratulations Loudon County from Bob and Jane Cline and all the personnel from C & S.

16 Of

The Fin of Lenoir in September 1846 charter along with worshiping house loss where the building Street and lot contract timber fer was to be constructed the Loudon The first b 60 feet, 1895 when Robinson . In 1900 Company had addition which was located in Harrison Hills Subdivision and had concluded an extensive remodeling program only a year or two earlier. The Church has been served by nine pastors since its organization in 1944.



# Clinch View Church Is 81 Years Old

The history of the Clinch View Cumberland Presbyterian Church begins as an organized congregation 81 years ago.

However, it is a story of a congregation that has changed its original name from Woodlawn to Clinch View and of a group that has relocated its place of worship as the result of a fire which destroyed the original house of worship in 1925.

Woodlawn Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized Feb. 5, 1889, according to the original church session record book. The organizing minister was the Rev. J. H. Henry. The place is given only as Woodlawn, Tenn., but it is assumed that it was in the two-story frame building that housed the Woodlawn Methodist Church and the Clinch River Masonic Lodge Hall.

The 18 charter members were: W. H. Pickel, Mrs. M. A. Pickel, J. A. Rodgers, Mrs. Elizabeth No. Rodgers, G. A. Finley, Mrs. Margaret Dall, J. C. Jones, Mrs. S. E. Jones, Mrs. E. J. Mays and Miss L. Chaney, Miss M. C. Jones, Miss S. P. Jones, Miss A. S. Jones, Mrs. S. K. Jones, H. A. Waller, J. F. Waller, E. F. Jones and J. B. Jones.

The following officers were elected on the day of organization: W. H. Pickel, H. A. Waller, J. C. Jones and J. F. Jones as ruling elders, and J. F. Waller as deacon. On April 7, 1889, J. B. Jones was elected as recorder.

The ruling elders of the Cumberland Presbyterians appointed J. Spraker, J. Harvey Davis and Reese Davis to a building committee.

On Aug. 22, 1926, the Woodlawn Cumberland Presbyterian Church session decided if agreeable with the presbytery to change the name of the congregation from Woodlawn to Clinch View. Members of the session at that time were J. C. Jones, J. Harvey Davis, J. A. Spraker and the Rev. B. W. Stewart, moderator.

The present Clinch View

Cumberland Presbyterian Church is located on the right of state highway 95 going from Lenoir City to Oak Ridge - about seven miles from Lenoir City, just beyond Interstate 40. The deed for the land for the new church site is dated March 23, 1926 from A. C. Spraker and Marvin Spraker to the elders of the church.

At least two members of this congregation have answered the call to enter the ministry - S. S. Boyers and the Rev. Paul Matlock.

The present pastor is the Rev. Don Hubbard. Members of the present church session are Mrs. Della Harrison, Clay A. Smith, Dan Collins and Thomas S. Harrison, retired elder. Worship services are conducted two Sundays each month, on the first and third Sundays.

Mrs. Hazel Matlock Smith is the only person who is a member of Clinch View today who was a member of the church before 1926.

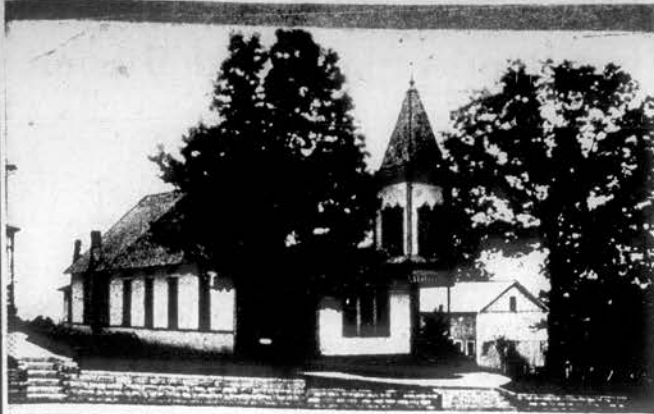
which it was known as Woodlawn Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

## Church of Christ Began In 1953 In Lenoir City

Early in 1953 a group of Christians, who had driven to worship with the Lenoir City Church of Christ began meeting in Loudon.

The first place of worship for the Loudon Church of Christ was a rented building in West Loudon. In June, 1953, the house and property of Virgil Brooks on Ward Avenue was purchased by the church. Within the next year, the building at 706 Ward Avenue, which is the present location of the church, was remodeled and the church began worshipping there.

The present evangelist is Jimmy Winstead.



THE ORIGINAL FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH BUILDING IN LENOIR CITY.

## 16 Charter Members See Beginning Of First Baptist Church Of L-C

The First Baptist Church of Lenoir City was organized in September of 1894 with 16 charter members who, along with others, had been worshipping in a log school house located on the lot where the Nichols School building now stands at C Street and Second Avenue.

A lot on which to construct a building and timber from which lumber was to be sawed for the construction were donated by the Lenoir City Company. The first building, 18 feet by 60 feet, was constructed in 1895 when the Rev. Joe A. Robinson was pastor.

In 1906, the Lenoir City Company donated another lot adjoining the one on which the church building was located, and a parsonage was built on that lot.

Due to a growth in attendance in the church meetings, the original auditorium was lengthened by 30 feet in 1906. The construction of the parsonage and lengthening of the auditorium took place under the pastoral leadership of the Rev. B. L. Peters.

In 1913, under the leadership of Pastor E. A. Cox, the present auditorium was constructed at a cost of a little over \$8,200. This included building, carpet, lights, and other furnishings. Almost half of the money was raised during the construction and on the day the building was dedicated. The church borrowed \$4,500 to pay off all claims against the church.

In 1914 or 1915, the church "experienced her darkest hours..." according to one account, when about 18 members (some of them very substantial members) withdrew and organized another church. The holder of the mortgage on the property requested that some payment be made on the principle of the \$4,500 note. A revival meeting was conducted for two weeks about this time, under the leadership of the Rev. R. E. Coon. At this time, an addition was made to the church. A drive was then made to reduce the church debt. Enough was raised in this drive to pay \$2,000. The raising of this amount of money to be applied on the debt, and the meeting just closed, greatly revived the spirit of the members.

An educational building was erected at the east end of the sanctuary in 1941 while the Rev. Richard Huff was pastor.

The Rev. J. A. Park, who served as pastor from 1943 to 1948, led the church to remodel the sanctuary, install new pews, put down wall-to-wall carpet, and purchase a new Moeller pipe organ in 1946.

A new front, enlarged sanctuary with balcony and additional educational space were completed in 1961 at a cost of \$40,000. The property at 208 A Street was purchased for the pastor's residence, and the original parsonage was converted into a temporary educational annex in 1963. The new educational building, a three-story fireproof structure of concrete block and red shale brick, was constructed in 1967 and dedicated on Jan. 26, 1968. The sanctuary was further remodeled and all buildings air-conditioned in 1968.

The above strides in growth and development came under the leadership of the Rev. J. E. Lindbater, who served as pastor from 1949 to 1960. It was also during his pastorate that the Kingston Pike and Nelson Street Missions were started. These two churches have developed

into self-supporting churches. The First Baptist Church of Lenoir City has been

served by 20 pastors since 1894, when it was first organized. The Rev. Shields

Webb who is now serving as pastor came to the church in 1961.



THE LENOIR CITY First Baptist Church Building erected in 1913.

## LET'S ALL CELEBRATE



Loudon County's 100th Year Of Continued Progress By A Closer Relationship With God



### The Loudon Church Of Christ

Is proud of the history of Loudon County and thankful to have a part in serving the people of this fine area using only the Bible as our guide in worship and work.

WE ARE PLEASED TO CALL LOUDON COUNTY OUR HOME

### The Loudon Church Of Christ

Established in 1953 Ward Avenue  
Jimmy Winstead, Evangelist

## Corinth Baptist Started In 1886

The Corinth Baptist Church was established in 1886. For its first three years, it was known as Coyote Baptist Church.

The Rev. A. B. White served as its first pastor.

In 1888 the first Sunday School was organized for the church.

In 1912, a committee from Corinth Baptist Church helped organize Reed Springs Baptist Church.

Although the present church building was erected in 1914, many alterations and additions have been made through the years.

A new parsonage was built in 1962.

A total of 13 pastors have served this church, which has a membership of 685. The present pastor is the Rev. Virgil Turbyfill, and Claude Bridges is the Church Clerk.

The Woodlawn Cumberland Presbyterian congregation worshipped in a two-story building of frame construction, located on Butttermilk Road about 10 miles north of Lenoir City. This building was jointly owned by the Woodlawn Methodist Church and the masonic lodge - Clinch River Lodge No. 511. The Methodists held worship services on two Sundays in every month, and the Cumberland Presbyterians held worship one Sunday each month. The masons used the second floor of the building for lodge meetings.

The masons of Clinch River Lodge No. 511 consolidated with Avery Lodge No. 593 at Lenoir City, and on May 1, 1918, the masons gave a deed of transfer of the Woodlawn Lodge Hall to the trustees of the Woodlawn Cumberland

church.

In 1912, a committee from Corinth Baptist Church helped organize Reed Springs Baptist Church.

Although the present church building was erected in 1914, many alterations and additions have been made through the years.

A new parsonage was built in 1962.

A total of 13 pastors have served this church, which has a membership of 685. The present pastor is the Rev. Virgil Turbyfill, and Claude Bridges is the Church Clerk.



CORINTH BAPTIST CHURCH, which was erected in 1914.

# QUINN and KARNES FUNERAL HOME

Established In 1914

## TALLENT FUNERAL HOME

Established In 1927

### Dedicated To Dignified Service

Both of our Funeral Homes, Quinn and Karnes in Loudon and Tallent in Lenoir City have the longest record of service to the people of Loudon County in their time of grief and need. We are proud of our reputation of Dignified Service with Understanding and rededicate ourselves to serve with understanding the people of this area.

## Congratulations

To All The People Of Loudon County In This Our Centennial Year



OLD LOUDON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

## Methodism Begins In Loudon With Two Churches, Now One

The United Methodist Church of Loudon had its beginning in 1858 as The Methodist Episcopal Church, South with six charter members, and the Rev. Crockett Godby as pastor. Charter members were Mrs. Q. Z. Tipton, Sr., Mrs. Alexander Kline, James W. Hoff, Miss Kate Lender, Miss Margaret Bicknell and Miss Bettie Dicknell.

The first house of worship was the brick building now known as the Masonic Temple. This building was rendered useless as a place of worship during the Civil War, when a group from Sherman's Army, marching through Loudon, ripped out the pulpit, pews and floors and burned them. The members continued to worship wherever shelter could be found.

On Jan. 5, 1891, a lot now owned and occupied by the present Methodist Church, was purchased for \$400 from Mr. and Mrs. Q. A. Tipton, Sr., and on April 18, 1891, a contract was let to build a new church. The new building was officially dedicated June 11, 1893, with 32 members.

After the Methodist Church unification in 1929, it was necessary to rename the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in honor and memory of the faithful ones who worked so hard for the growth of the church, the name of The Memorial Methodist Church of Loudon was chosen.

In the early part of 1865, a revival was held in the old Episcopal Church of Loudon, and as a result of the revival, a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized. The Civil War was in its last stages, and there was much tension in the community. Soldiers were on duty in Loudon, but this did not deter persons from attending the services. Some of the people had to pass through picket lines. The Rev. J. H. Burke was the first pastor. Among the first members were D. F. Harrison and family, E. S. Clark, and family, B. E. Harrison and family, Miss Mary Mason, J. T. Turner, John Sevier King and family.

The first church building was erected in 1874-75, of hand made brick. The untiring efforts of D. F. Harrison contributed greatly to the construction of the church. The Rev. Nat Taylor dedicated the building. Later his two sons, Bob and Alf, were to serve their state as

governor, representing both political parties. The old building was condemned in 1917, and by 1921, the present structure was begun. The formal dedication was held April 22, 1923. This building is now being used by the County Health Dept. and other offices.

On Oct. 5, 1939, national unification was approved by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Protestant Methodist Church to become The Methodist Church.

The two Methodist churches in Loudon continued to hold separate services in their own buildings. However, on Feb. 15, 1948, the Memorial Methodist Church was destroyed by fire. Immediately, other churches of Loudon extended invitations to worship with them or to use their church buildings. The members decided to meet for Sunday School at the Grammar School, and to have church worship services two Sundays each month at the First Methodist Church, with the Rev. Pickering preaching on the second and fourth Sundays, and the Rev. Lovelace on the first and third Sundays.

The idea of the two churches uniting to form the Methodist Church of Loudon was presented to the congregations, and the vote was unanimous in favor of the merger. The Board of Stewards from both churches were appointed to plan the merger, and to be presented to Holston Annual Conference. The conference approved the merger in October of 1948. Soon after the conference approved the merger, it was voted by the combined congregation that a larger building was necessary.

On Sunday, June 4, 1950, Dr. F. B. Shelton, District Superintendent, and the Rev. Paul Dodd, pastor, conducted the Corner Stone Laying Service for the new Loudon Methodist Church. Two weeks later, June 18, the new edifice was consecrated at a special opening service.

The mortgage for the new church was paid off on July 5, 1953, and the Loudon Methodist Church was dedicated by Bishop Roy H. Short.

As of March 9, 1970, membership of the Loudon United Methodist Church is 524. The present pastor is the Rev. William H. Horner.



OLD LOUDON Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Memorial Methodist Church.

## Riverview Baptist Began In 1951; First Baptist Sponsored Mission

The Riverview Baptist Church was born out of the feeling of a group of people that a church was needed in the area in which it had its beginning. It began in a small house on River Front in September, 1951, and in November of the same year, the First Baptist Church of Loudon began to sponsor the mission.

On Jan. 12, 1952, the mission moved its meeting place to a house at 1306 Grove St., Loudon, where Sunday School was held in the afternoon, with an attendance of 15 to 20. In July of 1952, the group moved again - to Main St., owned by Charles H. Bacon Co.

On Oct. 5, 1952, they began having Sunday School in the morning at 10. The first Sunday, seven were present - five children, and two adults. Each Sunday a few more came. Different preachers preached, including the Rev. Loyd Davis of Philadelphia, who was called as full-time pastor of the mission on May 13, 1953. Soon the building was too small for the growing congregation, and they looked for a lot on which to build. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley George donated a lot on which John R. Hooker had operated a planning mill for several years.

Members of the building committee were John Hooker, chairman, Rev. Davis, and the Rev. W. Paul Hall. Ground-breaking services were held Sept. 27, 1953, with the Rev. W. Paul Hall, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Loudon, Rev. Davis and Mr. Hooker taking part in the service. By donations of both money and labor, work was started. On Feb. 14, 1954, the mission congregation, which now numbered 112 in Sunday School, were led by Rev. Davis down the street to the



A GROUP AT THE FIRST MEETING PLACE OF RIVERVIEW BAPTIST CHURCH.

completed basement of their new quarters, singing "Onward Christian Soldiers."

In October of 1955, construction began on the auditorium section of the mission. The contractor completed the foundation, walls and roof, and the congregation completed the remaining portion of the building. On Aug. 26, 1956, the first service in the new sanctuary was held, with 138 present in Sunday School, 48 in training union and a membership of 122.

In 1958, the Rev. Bernard Courtney accepted the church pastorate, serving until 1965. Under his leadership, the mission was organized Sept. 23, 1962 to a self-supporting church.

Again, Rev. Davis was called as pastor in 1965 and is the present pastor. Riverview Baptist Church has ordained three to the

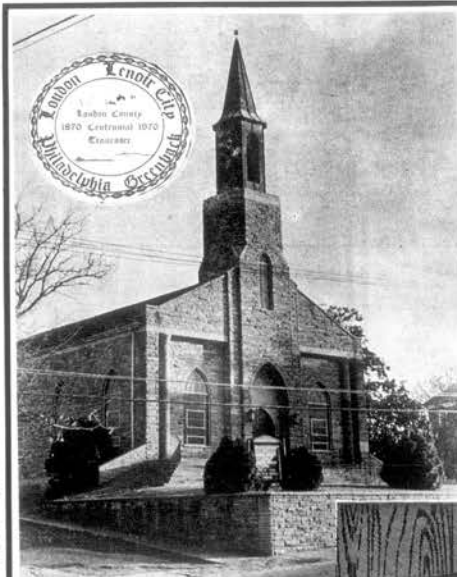


PRESENT STRUCTURE OF RIVERVIEW BAPTIST

field of evangelism, three others to the field and eight deacons.

In recent times, the church has purchased a new Hammond organ, bricked the building, remodeled the choir loft, installed wall to wall carpeting in the sanctuary and installed tile on the basement floor.

There is presently a membership of 290, and an organized W. M. U.



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**The Congregation Of Loudon United Methodist Wishes To Pay Tribute To Loudon County's 100 Years Of Progress**



LOUDON CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

### Loudon Church of Nazarene Is In Its 52nd Year - 1918

Loudon Church of the Nazarene celebrates its 50th anniversary in 1968 - making its date of origin in the spring of 1918, according to records.

The story of the Loudon Church of the Nazarene begins after several tent campaigns by Miss Sallie Parker, and a number of cottage prayer meetings. Miss Parker served as pastor through the spring of 1922.

The church property on Vooore Road was sold, and a building erected soon after organization. Dedication service for the church was held Aug. 27, 1944, with District Supt. J. D. Saxon, Tennessee District, and the Rev. H. R. Ward, pastor, burning the mortgage.

The Rev. C. J. Davis is present church pastor, beginning his service in June of 1967.

# Lenoir City News-Banner

What The People Don't Know Will Hurt Them

## Loudon County Herald

Established 1836 Covering The County From The County Seat 34 Years Of Publication



# Loudon County Centennial Edition

Now Has 37 Members...

## Association Of Baptists Began Meeting In 1873

By Rev. A.A. Carlton

The Loudon County Association of Baptists, with churches now numbering 37, dates its beginning back to October, 1873, when the association was named The Providence Baptist Association. The first meeting was held at the New Providence Church.

The first annual meeting (which was the second meeting) was held with the Paw Paw Plains Baptist Church, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 1874.

At this annual meeting, the order of the first day's business was:

- 1st. Introductory Sermon (by Rev. Willis DeRossett, from 1 John 4:11);
- 2nd. Read letters (annual reports of individual churches);
- 3rd. Elect officers;
- 4th. Call for letters from new churches;
- 5th. Receive messengers from other bodies;
- 6th. Appoint messengers to other bodies;
- 7th. Layite visiting ministers;
- 8th. Appoint committees as follows: 1, on Preaching; 2, on Finances; 3, on Resolutions; 4, on Queries and Requests; 5, on Digest of Letters; 6, on Missions; 7, on Sunday Schools; 8, on Obituaries; 9, on Hooks and Periodicals;
- 9th. Adjourned with prayer.

The second day was similar to the first, in that it followed the usual order by opening with singing and prayer, reading the minutes of the previous day, hearing reports of committees, and miscellaneous business. Plans were made for printing and distributing the minutes.

It is to be noted that the foregoing program of business and inspiration constituted the second annual meeting, or rather the first annual meeting held after the organization a year before.

The annual meeting was held on the weekend, and it is noted that the adjournment was to Monday morning, October 5, 1874.

Sunday services were held with Dr. D.M. Breaker preaching on the subject, "The Dealing of God With His Children," which was followed by exhortation by Rev. F.L. Amos, at the close of which a collection was made to aid in defraying the expense of the association, amounting to \$8.75. A recess was then taken, after which the delegates assembled with the church and joined in the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

That night the services were largely attended and considerable interest was manifested in the congregation, thirty-one persons coming forward for prayer. The entire day was one of pure and abundant religious enjoyment - "a feast of good things."

The first Moderator was Rev. F.L. Amos, and the first clerk, W.J. Wells.

The churches which composed the membership seemed to be New Providence, Cave Creek, Paw Paw Plains, Town Creek, Tennessee Chapel, Pleasant Hill, Loudon, Tennessee, and Shady Grove.

In this first complete annual session of 1874, there was interesting activity and promotion. Recommendations were submitted to recommend the publication of the Southern Publication Society, located at Memphis from which to select necessary books for churches and Sunday Schools. It was also recommended that "all our preachers to secure a copy of Mel's Parliamentary Practice, to the end that our churches may be instructed in the laws of governing deliberative bodies." It was further recommended that the East Tennessee Baptist soon "be started at Knoxville, under the editorial management of Rev. E.H. McCallum, as best adapted to our wants."

Thus started the Providence Baptist Association, one of the oldest Baptist associations in the state of Tennessee.

In 1875, the association met at Philadelphia. The next moderator to serve was Rev. H.E. Tulliver. In 1876, the meeting was held at Shady Grove, at which time, Bro. Tulliver passed to his eternal rest, Elder M.D.L. Burnett was selected Moderator. Other churches came into the fellowship of the association.

A pathetic note at the 1876 meeting read in part from the Resolutions or Obituaries Committee: "We would also record the fact that Elder Thos. F. Carter is no more, he has past away from the labors and sorrows of earth to his reward. He was so aged minister, had long been in the service of his Master, and exclusively preached the Gospel as he had opportunity. Thus God has in his wise providence, called away from our infant association during the last year, two of our able and efficient ministers. May their mantle fall on others and may we all be admonished to be also ready."

At the 5th Annual Meeting, 1877, the churches constituting the association were: Cave Creek, Pleasant Hill, Paw Paw Plains, New Providence, Shady Grove, Tennessee Chapel, Loudon, Mount Pleasant, U.S.T. Valley, New Bethel, Philadelphia, Cox's Chapel, Cedar Fork, Mount Zion, New Salem.

Brother W.J. Wells served through the first seven years of the growing association. D.C. Sparks succeeded him.

At the tenth annual session of the Providence Association, changes over the first decade, the minutes brought to light the following facts:

- 22 churches compose the unit.
- 33 baptisms for the year 1882.
- The new churches not previously mentioned were: Antioch, Stockton Valley, Coyoten, Union, Zion, Laurel (sic) Bluff, Grassy Valley. One church had been dropped.
- 15 had been received by letter.
- 3 had been enrolled.
- 48 had been dismissed, 19 of which were dismissed from one church.
- 14 had deceased.
- 20 had been excluded.
- The total membership of the 22 churches was 1,205.

This year brought an end to the moderatorship of M.D.L. Burnett, since the election of the first day moderator, W.H. Washington Moderator.

At the 11th session, held at Philadelphia, a report given by J.H. Williams, chairman of the Committee on Ministerial Education, which read in part: "We report that we do earnestly recommend and advise a more thorough education of our ministry. We do not say that our ministry should necessarily have a collegiate education, but we do believe that every ministry should have a good English education, and that he should be well acquainted with elocutionary and oratorical science, and that he should be alive, progressive, and active in his calling. He should not only study the Bible, but should endeavor to store his mind with useful knowledge, from all available sources; and we advise that no man be ordained to the ministry who will not endeavor to make some literary and scientific attainments. Brethren, we believe that the cause of Christ has been, and is now being, injured for want of a better educated ministry."

Brethren, this is a time of education and advancement; therefore let us get out of the old grove and advance with the times. We would further state that we believe that it is the imperative duty of the churches to aid all worthy brothers, who feel that they are called to preach, in

(Continued on Page 10)



THE NEW ORAL BAPTIST CHURCH AND PARSONAGE.

Organized In 1931...

## Oral Began Services In A Log Structure

Oral Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1931 with 13 charter members and the Rev. Charlie Helton as pastor. The Rev. C.M. Dutton helped with the organization of the church.

In the beginning, the church building was a log structure, the logs being donated by different people in the community. Joe Harvey gave the land for the church, and the labor was volunteer. Tom Cardwell

made the pews and pulpit stand. In 1938, the church was weather-boarded outside.

In 1950, four Sunday School class rooms were added to the back of the church, during the pastorate of the Rev. Lee Jinks.

A pastory was built while the Rev. D.C. Kerley was pastor.

Saturday, April 30, 1960 was landmark day in the history of Oral Baptist Church. On that day,

ground-breaking ceremonies were completed the same year.

In 1963, a new sanctuary was built of brick, in similar design as the educational building. It was occupied in November of 1963 and dedicated on April 5, 1964.

The Rev. Jack Palmer was for a two-story educational building were held. The Rev. Gower Adams was pastor, and Mrs. Alice Coppenhaver, the oldest resident member, broke ground for the educational building, which

pastor at the time of the dedication.

A new piano was purchased for the new sanctuary, and in 1969, an organ was purchased in memory of Fouts Coppenhaver, a former deacon.

The W.M.U. was started while the Rev. John Stair was pastor during 1948. The Y.W.A. were started in the same year. Sometime later, the Brotherhood, R.A.'s, G.A.'s, and Sunbeams were started.

Two 100 Years Old...

## Loudon County Has Many Churches Over 100 Years

Many churches in Loudon County have the distinction of being well over 100 years old, for almost simultaneously with the organization of the county, came the founding of various places of worship.

Prior to the founding of the county, white settlements were well established in this area, and there are several church records concerning places of worship during that period.

What is now Martel United Methodist Church is thought to have been the first church organized in the county and dates back prior to 1795 when the Rev. John Winton came into that community and established a log cabin for worship at Muddy Creek on the site now occupied by the Martel Church.

At nearby present-day Lenoir City, the family of Simon Eldridge in 1792 were the first white settlers known to arrive in what is now Loudon County and he built the first house in the area.

Prospect Baptist Church was organized in 1828 on the waters of Pond Creek, Cardwell United Methodist Church in the same year. Community had its first meeting in the John Wesley Cardwell home and around 1830 erected a log building

where services were then held. In 1834, the New Providence Baptist Church was organized; and Shady Grove Baptist Church and Pleasant Hill Baptist Church were both organized in 1837.

Three churches were organized in 1853, two of these churches being Presbyterian - the Loudon Cumberland Presbyterian and the Oak Grove Cumberland Presbyterian - the other was the Fork Creek Baptist Church.

In 1858, the Loudon Methodist Episcopal Church, South was organized and in 1865 the Loudon Methodist Episcopal Church was organized. They united in 1948 to form the Loudon Methodist Church.

In 1859 Union Stockton Valley Baptist Church was organized and 1861 Clayd's Creek Presbyterian Church held its first meeting.

Following the settlement of the Lenoir Family in Lenoir City, residents of that community apparently went to Muddy Creek and to Blair's Ferry (now Loudon) to worship until in about 1867 the Methodist Episcopal Church, South was organized by the Muddy Creek congregation and met in the Lenoir Carpenter Shop. In 1870 the Lenoir brothers

built for their mother, "a plain, substantial church" on what is now Broadway near the site of the James M. Hart Store.

In 1890, when the Lenoir Manufacturing Co. holdings were sold to the Lenoir City Co., the new owners offered the building to the Methodists if they would move it to C.S.T., where the educational building of Calvary Baptist Church now stands.

On its new site, the little frame church building, the first such structure in Lenoir City, was used by the Methodists the Presbyterian Church U.S., the Cumberland Presbyterians, and the Baptists. The last owners finally tore the old building down in 1948 to make way for the present four-story educational building.

Two churches in the county also celebrate their 100th anniversary along with this year. They are the Valley Friends Church and the First Baptist Church of Loudon.

There are other churches in the county, many of which are historical significant, not included in this issue. However, the centennial staff was unable to obtain information on all the churches in the county.



THE ORIGINAL Sixth Avenue Church of God Building.

## Church Of God Began With Nine Members

The Sixth Avenue Church of God was organized in 1916 with nine charter members. A Sunday School was first begun in the home of Mrs. Etta Voltes and from there the young church moved to a store on the corner of Fifth Ave. and B St.

For the first church building, a lot was purchased on Sixth Ave. in about the same place where the present building is now located. Regular meetings on Sunday and evangelistic services were held in this building for many years.

From infancy, this church has been known as the church

with good singing. This aspect of the church has not changed over the years.

Sixth Avenue Church of God has always been known as a generous church for missions and dependent children. Some of the great men of the denomination have pastored this church, and the members tell of the excellent leaders who have been their pastors. Most of all of the ministers have gone on to successful fields of labor.

The church has had rapid growth in numbers. Many have moved to other areas. During the rapid growth, a

building fund was established and a new brick church was erected on a "pay as you go" basis. On the day the church was dedicated, the church was debt-free. Later, Sunday School rooms were added, then a new parsonage and in 1961, the auditorium was enlarged to accommodate the growing congregation. Not only has the Sixth Avenue Church grown, but it has helped to establish two other churches in the city, and at the present time, it is engaged in beginning a new church in Kingston.

The church slogan is "Give us room and watch us grow."

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The church slogan is "Give us room and watch us grow."

### Included In This Section

This section of the Special Centennial Edition contains histories of area churches, clubs and organizations. Histories of other clubs and organizations will be continued in another section.

JUN 11 1970



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Many Friends In Our Community - -



The United Lenoir back 1 when re formed before the City as the first Episcopal organization Muddy Martel In O Holy Method South S.K. Maryville At the church City, h who wa held as Carpent that working would could b Sunday In O Rev. appoint and Le arrival Bays w Lenoir evening Lenoir was in peculiar made m thought welcom Method presence indiffer think it and th sponge brothera suspense the clou

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Silves Church, Drive Commu Silver R organiz the Rev. as the fir In th Harvey brushart Silver after wh his effor of w commu about a pastore years. On A

# Trinity Methodist Was First Church In Lenoir City

The beginning of Trinity United Methodist Church in Lenoir City can be traced back to early Methodism when religious societies were formed and held services before the Civil War.

Following the War, and during the reconstruction era, the first church in the Lenoir City area, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was organized by members of the Muddy Creek Church, (now Martel Methodist) in 1867.

In October of 1866, the Holston Conference Methodist Episcopal Church South appointed the Rev. S.K. Haynes as pastor of Maryville and Lenoir circuit. At that time, there was no church building in Lenoir City, but the Rev. Haynes, who was pastor for two years, held services in the Lenoir Carpenter Shop. It was said that on Saturday after working hours the shop could be cleaned so that it could be used for services on Sunday.

In October of 1866 the Rev. W.W. Wilson was appointed pastor of Knoxville and Lenoir circuit. On his arrival in Lenoir, the Rev. Wilson wrote: "I arrived at the Lenoir home one rainy evening and first met Mr. L.F. Lenoir at the supper table. He was in many respects a very peculiar man and this meeting made me feel quite uneasy. I thought to myself - can I be welcome here, a poor Methodist preacher in the presence of such a man, so indifferent, so blunt, down he thinks that I am an intruder, and that I have come to sponge upon him and his mother? I was in this suspense for several days but the clouds soon broke away,

even while I was considering that manner of man he was, and at that time he was planning to give me a comfortable little home to live in at the Lenoir Brothers' expense." This quotation was taken from an unpublished manuscript of 1950, "A History of Trinity Methodist Church" by J.R. Browder.

The Rev. Bays served as pastor in the "Carpenter-Shop Church" until 1870, when the Lenoir Brothers, B.B. Lenoir, I.F. Lenoir and William Lenoir, owners of the Lenoir Manufacturing Company, built a small frame church near the present-day site of the J.M. Hair Dry Goods Store on Broadway.

When the Lenoir Manufacturing Company sold its estate in 1890 to the Lenoir City Company, the church building passed into the City Company's possession. The company offered to relinquish ownership of the building if the church membership would remove it from the property. The Lenoir Manufacturing Company donated a lot on their reservation, and the building was moved to a lot adjoining the Lenoir family cemetery on C Street, near the present site of the Calvary Baptist Church.

By 1895, the church had become a part of the Concord Circuit and the conference appointed the Rev. S.S. Catron and the Rev. J.M. Carter as co-pastors. The services could be held each Sunday. The church eventually became a statistic in 1895 with the Rev. Catron as pastor.

In 1894, the church purchased the partially finished United Brethren

Church, located at the corner of C Street and Second Ave. The small United Brethren congregation suffered a financial loss and was forced to sell its holdings. When the church was finally completed, the sanctuary was decorated in typical Victorian style, with stained-glass windows as an outstanding feature.

The same year the church was purchased, the Lenoir City Company gave the church membership a 50 foot

lot on which the present parsonage was erected with Dr. W.T. Fouts serving as chairman of the building committee. Later, an adjoining lot of similar size was purchased by the church. During this time, the church accumulated a large debt which the Board of Trustees carried for a considerable period. To alleviate the heavy indebtedness, Mrs. Eliza Burdette sold an island, now covered by Fort Loudon

Dam, and donated the entire proceeds of \$900 to the church. The church membership assumed the balance of the debt and in 1895, the Board of Trustees finally received the deed for the church building from the United Brethren Church. When the branches of the Methodist Church merged at General Conference in St. Louis in 1929, the name was changed to Trinity Methodist Church.

The church continued to make changes and additions. In 1927, the basement under the church was built with the Rev. J.J. Hosts, the pastor, doing most of the work. In 1940 church member Z.B. Wilson planned and supervised the interior decoration of the church. A large educational annex was built in 1949-50, under the pastorate of the Rev. D.B. Cooper. Luther Lancaster was chairman of the building committee, and A.C. Montgomery and Stanley Mitchell supervised with A.L. Barnett as electrician.

The largest and most extensive renovation of the church was completed in 1962. When an additional and much larger educational annex was built adjoining the church. The idea of renovating and enlarging the church was first started in the late 1950's during the pastorate of the Rev. Marvin Goss. Some preliminary planning had been done by Ed Rader, however, nothing else was done at that time. In 1961, the Rev. Paul Brown revived the idea of a building program and a new building committee was formed.

After its first meeting on Nov. 14, 1961, the committee visited many other communities and towns to get ideas for the new church. In addition to the sanctuary renovation, plans called for an educational building to meet the needs of the present enrollment, plus a significant increase in the future. The educational building, measuring 3700 square feet, was to include seven classrooms, library, choir room, chapel, two restrooms, supply room, and a secretary's office. The furniture was purchased from Hiwassee Furniture Manufacturers of Madisonville. Ed Rader was hired as contractor for the building, however his tragic accidental death on April 7, 1962, led to the hiring of Frank Kinsler as the new contractor. Mr. Kinsler agreed to do the construction at a cost plus five percent basis.

The cost of the building program was set at \$63,000. Of this amount \$8,000 had already been raised by the building fund. Another \$20,000 in cash was soon raised by the building committee, leaving \$35,000

to be acquired through pledges. On May 2, 1962, the Fourth Quarterly Conference, led by Dr. Mark Moore, passed the resolution to begin construction on the new building, and during the same month, the raising of the old church began. There were some nostalgic moments as the windows in the old sanctuary were removed and the interior of the church was excavated. The Young Adult and Men's classes moved to Nichols School until the educational building was completed. In September of 1962, worship services were moved to Nichols School Auditorium and remained there, until December. Throughout the construction period, much diligent effort was expended by Rev. Brown and the building committee, who gave much of their time to making the venture a success.

The church was completed in time for the Christmas program in 1962. Placed in the sanctuary was wall-to-wall carpeting, completely new pews, arched ceiling, and new windows. When the sanctuary was lengthened, a new foyer was added. Many visitors have complimented the sanctuary for its quiet and contemplative beauty, which encourages worship from the moment one enters the church.

The educational building is

comprised of a basement and two floors constructed of brick, concrete, blocks, and concrete reinforced with steel. Each floor is covered with tile, the stairwells are fireproof, the windows have aluminum frames with marble ledges and the entire building has fluorescent lighting and a color scheme that blends with that of the sanctuary. The basement has a steel reinforced ceiling and is suitable for use as an air-raid shelter. Each floor has a separate heating and air conditioning unit, providing a separate unit for the particular area being used. A member of the Building Committee has commented that the approximate cost of the entire project was less than \$5 per square foot.

On March 10, 1963, a consecration service was held in the new sanctuary with the Rev. Paul Brown presiding. This marked the completion of the effort and fulfillment of a long awaited dream, which was shared by all members of the church.

Following the completion of the building program, The Woman's Society of Christian Service raised approximately \$1,600 toward the erection of the steeple of the church. Trinity Church has been served by 38 pastors since 1885. The Rev. Marshall Lovelady is now serving as pastor.



THE ORIGINAL United Brethren building, which was purchased by Trinity Church when partially completed and later completed by the Trinity congregation.



TRINITY CHURCH AFTER REMODELING PERIOD.

## Harmon's Chapel C-P Church Begun In 1894

In 1894 a Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized at Philadelphia by the Rev. Henry Shesler, the Rev. James Fletcher and the Rev. George Waterhouse.

Members of the first session were Richard Blair, Jimmy Jones, Alex Cannon, Henry Baxter. The congregation began with about 35 members, who worshipped at first in the Community building on the second and fourth Sundays in each month, until 1911.

This congregation was enlarged in 1905 by the addition of a group from a small Colored Cumberland Presbyterian congregation in Loudon who transferred their membership to Harmon's Chapel. Ruling elders from Loudon were Jerry Gregory, Oliver Smith and Tom Russell.

The present church building was erected in 1911. It is named after its first pastor, Brother Will Harmon.

The Rev. G.H. Thompson was the first pastor after the erection of the new church building.

In 1959 the church was renovated and enlarged. A new heating system was installed, rest rooms, pastor's study and choir rooms were added and pulpit furniture was purchased. In 1964 new windows were installed.

In 1965 new pews were purchased, and in 1967 the exterior of the building was stuccoed.

The oldest member of Harmon's Chapel congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church today, is a member of the church, is Mrs. S.M. (Swanson) Mae Brown. Mrs. Wilson started on Sunday School and church at the Loudon Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church with her mother, Mrs. Margaret Russell Brown. She joined Harmon's Chapel Church in 1914 and was elected and ordained a ruling elder of the congregation in 1952.

Harmon's Chapel congregation is a member of Hiwassee Presbytery, which was organized about 1880. It has been host to the Presbytery on three different occasions - in 1918, 1929, and in 1967. It has also been host to the Hiwassee Sunday School Convention three times - in 1930, 1958, and 1969.

Trustees of the church at present are Mr. Floyd Roby Wilkerson, Miss Margaret Cleveland, and Mrs. S.M. Wilson. Mrs. Roby Wilkerson is the clerk of the church session.

Worship is conducted at Harmon's Chapel one Sunday each month.

**WE ARE PROUD TO HAVE BEEN A PART OF Loudon County's PROGRESS**

And Extend Our Congratulations On Its



BENNY STAFFORD  
Manager

**100th ANNIVERSARY**

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**RUSSELL AND SHIELDS**



Waller Building Across From Bus Agency (Formerly Waller Agency)



FRANKLY, our memory does not go back to 1870 when Loudon County was formed but it has been our pleasure to be located in this fine county serving the many fine people with the best known brands in automotive parts and supplies.

We can take pride in our years of membership in the business community. Along with the growth and progress of Loudon County.

So we join in this Centennial Celebration and express our sincere appreciation to our many customers in this area.

**Loudon Automotive Supply**

West End - Loudon

John Cobb, Manager

## THE PRESENT STRUCTURE OF SILVER RIDGE Silver Ridge Baptist Church First Served By Rev Harvey

Silver Ridge Baptist Church, located on Church Drive in the West Hill Community, formerly the Silver Ridge Community, was organized Feb. 2, 1930, with the Rev. Bruce Harvey serving as the first pastor.

In the fall of 1929, Bro. Harvey conducted a brusharbor meeting in the Silver Ridge Community, after which he concentrated his efforts to establish a place of worship for the community, which came about a short time later. He pastored the church for two years.

On Aug. 12, 1934, the

church was dedicated. It was a one-story, frame building. Charter members were Almas Thompson, Sam Quinton, Artie Quinton, Lucile Green, Fayette Thompson, Geneva Thompson Shaw and Elsie Watts.

Since the original church, a new church has been built to the side of where the first building was located. The new church building was of concrete block, but has since been completely bricked.

Total church membership to date is 245. Emergent Summey of Corinth Rd., Loudon is the present pastor.

# Second Baptist Formed With 11 Members

The Second Baptist Church of Lenoir City was organized Sept. 27, 1913, at 7 p.m. with 11 charter members joining forces from the Antioch, Shady Grove, Citico and Cedar Grove Baptist Churches.

The charter members were William Parkey, J.L. Jenkins, S.W. Early, W.L. Proctor, Clarence Proctor, Amanda Proctor, Helen Proctor, Edward Proctor, Elsie Proctor, Alice Proctor and Fred Proctor.

The group met with members from Pleasant Hill, Highland Park, West Broadway and First Baptist Churches at a new house erected on Third Ave., supposedly the same site at which it is now located.

P.M. Ryan began the first service by leading the singing. Sam Parkey, church clerk, asked for membership in the Providence Baptist Association, which was to meet that year on Oct. 1 at Mount Pleasant Church.

Will Early was elected on Oct. 5, 1913 to serve as pastor for 12 months. He was paid \$6.75 for the month of October.

The Church held its first daytime meeting on Jan. 18, 1914 at 10:30 o'clock.

J.W. Holder was elected to serve as pastor on Dec. 25, 1915 and on Dec. 24, 1915 was elected again to serve another year. Mr. Holder resigned Aug. 25, 1917, receiving \$42.80 for the eight months.

E.E. Harvey was elected to serve as pastor for one year and to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Holder.

On Sept. 22, 1917, the members changed from meeting on the fourth

E.W. Johnson became the first full-time pastor of the church. A manse was purchased on Fifth Ave. in 1941.

An educational annex containing a church office, five classrooms and a fellowship hall was added to the building about 1947.

In 1952, the sanctuary was remodeled and an altar and chancel railings were installed. The pastor at the time was the Rev. Dan Williams.

In 1964, a six and one-half acre tract of land, located on Harrison Road and Kingston Pike, was purchased as a future building site for a new church building.

The church has been served by 23 pastors and the present pastor is the Rev. Walter L. Chesnut.



LENOIR CITY'S Second Baptist Church as it now stands.

Saturday night to the second Sunday of each month. A revival was begun near this same time on Sept. 19.

On April 25, 1914, the membership decided to hold the first communion on the fourth Sunday in May and again on the fourth Sunday in October.

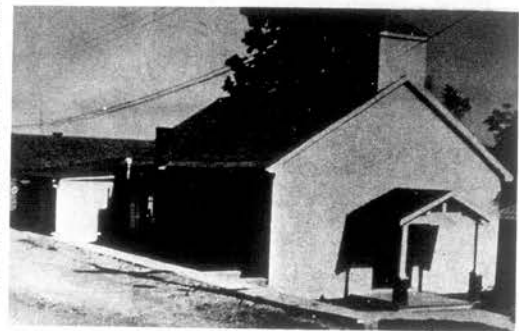
At a call meeting on Sept. 19, 1914, Bro. W.R. Early was elected to serve as pastor for 12 months, with the regular meeting being held on Saturday night of month.

Mr. Harvey was elected to serve the church as pastor on a part-time basis on Dec. 7, 1918, Dec. 27, 1919, and Dec. 25, 1920.

On Dec. 25, 1921, J.A. Nelson was elected as part-time pastor.

The Second Baptist Church of Lenoir City erected a new building, with central heating and air conditioning in 1953-54.

Presently, its total membership is 254, with a budget of \$14,000. Rev. H.L. Yates is now serving as pastor.



THE ORIGINAL Second Baptist Church building. The back section, which is the educational building, was added in later years.

## C-P Church Dates From 1902

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Lenoir City was organized some time in the year of 1902. The exact day and month are not known because the first session record book is missing.

According to the minutes of Knoxville Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church meeting on Sept. 18, 1902, there is the following record: "A petition from a new church at Lenoir City asking to be admitted under the care of Presbytery was read and prayer granted, and the name of the church and also their delegate, Samuel Findley, were ordered enrolled."

The name of the Lenoir City congregation is shown in the statistical report in the minutes of the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for the first time in 1903. Other facts mentioned in the report are: number of members, 40; session clerk, John H. Davis; minister, the Rev. S.S. Boyer; one fourth time service (i.e. preaching or public worship was held one Sunday a month.)

Since the original session

book has been lost, the church does not have a correct list of the 40 charter members. The names of some are known because their names, with the date of their reception into the congregation, are given in the second Session record book. Some of the first members were: Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis, Mrs. Hester Jane Davis, J.M. Lee (grandfather of Mrs. Lela Andre), Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Findley, Louise Findley, Miss Minnie Findley, and Mr. and Mrs. I.M. Hartwood.

The Lenoir City congregation has worshipped in four different locations. The first place of worship was the old Lenoir City Opera House, located on A St. and built by Mr. Letzinger. The second place of worship was in the old frame church on C St. and First Ave. West, adjoining the Lenoir family cemetery near the site of Calvary Baptist Church. This building was originally built by the Lenoir Brothers, near the site of the J.M. Hair Dry Goods Store on Broadway and was moved to C St. and First Ave. West, U.S. Presbyterian Church, U.S. and later after the Cumberland Presbyterians, by Calvary Baptist. At one time, it was known as the Baptist Tabernacle.

The third place of worship was in the United Brethren

Church (now Trinity United Methodist) on the corner of C St. and Second Ave. West. The United Brethren held services three Sundays a month, and the Cumberland Presbyterians had services one Sunday each month.

On Sept. 16, 1907, the trustees of the Lenoir City Cumberland Presbyterian Church, S.L. Findley, G.A. Lee, John H. Davis, and Charles H. Hayes, purchased the present lots on A St. from the Lenoir City Company. A church building was constructed and the dedicatory service was held on Sunday, Oct. 17, 1909. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by the Rev. Thomas Ashburn, pastor of the Knoxville Cumberland Presbyterian Church. At the conclusion of this dedication service, 28 persons united with the church, increasing the membership at that time to about 75. The first pastor of the congregation after they began worshipping in the new building on A St. and the Rev. A.C. Biddle, Rev. Biddle lived in Lenoir and served as the pastor of both the Lenoir and Lenoir City churches.

In the beginning, the congregation held worship services on one Sunday a month. About 1918, the services were increased from one to two Sundays each month. In 1940, the Rev.

### Vaughn's Chapel

Begun In 1950

### At School

On Sunday, July 16, 1950, a group of interested persons, estimated at 300, met at Browder School in Loudon County, for the purpose of organizing a masonry Baptist Church.

After discussion as to need for a church in the community, with Bro. E.L. Wilson of the Big Emory Association serving as moderator pro tem, and Glenn A. Toomey of the Providence Association serving as clerk pro tem, a motion was made by Bro. A.J. Pellom that the council proceed with the organization. Bro. Joe Seay seconded the motion, which was carried.

Charter members were Mrs. Carson Barron Vaughn, Charlie Shaw, Mrs. Martha Shaw, Henry Cook, Mrs. Henry Cook, Charlie Shaw Robinson, Esie Mae Shaw Weaver, Ella Galyon, Sanford Tutterow, Mrs. Alma Wheat, Peggy Jenkins, Ella Galyon, Robert Galyon, Clifford Barger, M.F. Vann, Albert Reynolds, Sam Cook, Mrs. Edna Reynolds, Mrs. Ethel Reynolds, Rev. Bill Russell.


The council was composed of ministers from Prospect, Dogwood, Antioch, Lenoir City Second, Lenoir City First, Union Stockport, Valley Woodlawn, Riggs Chapel, Pine Grove and West Broadway.

Charlie Vaughn, Sr. donated the land for the church building, and later the church bought adjoining ground for a parking area. Bill Russell was the first pastor for Vaughn's Chapel Baptist Church, Mrs. Alma Wheat, first clerk; Sanford Tutterow, first treasurer; Charles Vaughn, Henry Cook and Bill Russell, first trustees, and Charlie Shaw and Henry Cook, first deacons.

The first session was preached in the old building on Nov. 19, 1950 by the Rev. Eli Estes. Services were held in the home of Charlie Shaw until a tent was erected at the church site.

On May 25, 1952, the new church was dedicated, with the Rev. E.L. Wilson the officiating pastor.

Growing out of the 21 charter members, the present church membership is 180. The Big High, Code of Concord is the present pastor.



**54 YEARS of SERVING**

## Calvary Baptist Church

Organized In 1916 Has Been A  
Progressive Church in Loudon County  
For The Past 54 Years

We Are Grateful For The Opportunity To Serve The People Of This Area - - -

Sunday School	9:45 A.M.
Morning Worship	11:00 A.M.
Training Union	6:30 P.M.
Evening Service	7:30 P.M.
Prayer Service	7:00 P.M.
Wednesday	


**We Invite You To Worship With Us.**

## Calvary Baptist Church

Rev. A. A. Carlton, Pastor

# 1970

## Loudon County's 100th Birthday



In 1870 the birth date of Loudon County there was no need for a business such as ours because man had not yet entered the age of automobile and gasoline powered equipment. Loudon County has had a part in the progress of our nation and we salute the progress made locally and are pleased to be a part of this great community.

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Main Office: East Broadway, Lenoir City



Loudon Branch: Wharf Street, Loudon



West Broadway Branch, Lenoir City

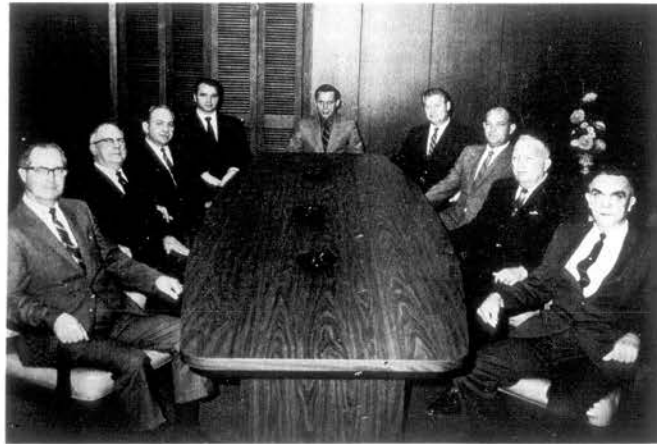
Although the Bank of Lenoir City is Loudon County's youngest financial institution, being founded in 1956 and opening in what is now our West Broadway Branch, we have been the pacesetter in bringing new banking service to Loudon County.

In December 1967 the second office of the bank opened. This was the Loudon Branch of the Bank of Lenoir City. This modern building, with complete banking services, brought to our many customers in that area a facility which is continuing to grow and progress.

Our new main office on East Broadway in Lenoir City, which opened in January of 1970, the Centennial Year of Loudon County, gave us the honor of having the most convenient facilities for our customers use. The three offices of the Bank of Lenoir City are proud of the contribution we have made to Loudon County and pledge to maintain our position as the bank with the reputation as the most progressive in our county.



A Salute  
To  
Loudon County



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF LENOIR CITY (Left to right) William Curtis; J. R. Wooten; Dr. Harold Freedman; Ed Bell - vice president; J. W. Wilburn, Jr. - chairman; A. M. Beeman, Jr. - president; Jack Randolph; Dr. W. B. Harrison and Cecil Cusick. Not present - M. G. Goodwin



And The  
Fine People  
Who Live Here

1870

1970

# CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

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THE LAST SUNDAY at Central Church before construction on the new building.

## Circuit Preacher Held Services At Central Church Beginning

The history of Central United Methodist Church of Lenoir City dates back to 1901 when several Methodists who had moved into Lenoir City from other communities felt the need of a church of their faith.

The small group conferred with the Rev. John Wesley Cardwell, who was then pastor of the Ebenezer Church of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and asked for his preaching services. Rev. Cardwell added the group to his circuit and preached for them until the following annual conference in 1902. At that conference, the new "preaching place" became a part of the Loudon Circuit, with the Rev. W.S. Grant serving as pastor. Since there was no church building in which to meet, it was through the invitation of the Baptist people, now First Baptist Church, that the Methodist group was provided a place to meet in their building.

In the early part of 1903, Rev. Grant designated J.M. Grubb to assist in erecting a lot on which to select a Methodist Episcopal Church building. The lot was donated by the Lenoir City Company and was located at First Avenue and B Street, where the present church now stands.

J.M. Grubb, I.B. Babb and E.K. Sparker were appointed Trustees for the property and the building funds, and construction of the first building, a one room frame structure, 32 feet by 50 feet, was completed in the late 1903. The church had approximately 30 members at this time, and J.M. Grubb served as class leader from its beginning until his death early in 1930 in the spring of 1904, a Sunday School was organized, and Mr. Grubb was elected as superintendent. The building was dedicated in 1904 by Dr. J.M. Melear.

In 1911, under the pastorate of the Rev. C.K. Maboney, the original building was enlarged to meet the growing needs for Sunday School space by constructing additions to both sides, thus virtually doubling the usable space. According to records,

the entire cost of this construction was \$2,600. In October of 1939, a uniting conference was held in which the Methodist Episcopal Church, the M.E. Church South, and the Methodist Protestant Church were united under the name, The Methodist Church. Since there were two congregations of the same church in Lenoir City, the other church being the M.C. Church South, now Trinity United Methodist Church, it became necessary to rename each church. On Nov. 5, 1939, suggestions by the congregation were placed in a sealed box, from which the Official Board selected the name, Central Methodist Church and the other church was named Trinity Methodist Church.

The real beginning of the present structure of the church took place in the spring of 1940, when the pastor, the Rev. T.O. Marshall, drew up plans and specifications for a new educational building. These plans were adopted by the Board of Trustees composed of S.E. Grubb, R.H. Baker, R.G. Cardwell, Sr., S.H. Monger, A.H. Gibson, Walter Sowards, C.M. Ingram, Mrs. J.W. Cardwell, and Mrs. T. Ghormley. The Building and Finance Committees were appointed and construction got under way with a gift of \$1,000 from the Ladies Aid Society.

With Rev. Marshall acting as foreman, a great deal of volunteer labor was obtained, consisting largely of high school age boys from Mrs. Marshall's Sunday School class. By this use of many volunteer workers, with the exception of a few key craftsmen, a two story concrete and masonry unit containing over 2,000 feet of classroom space was constructed in the face of rising war time prices at a cost of \$2,500. Through the cooperative spirit of the membership, the total cost of the addition was raised by the time it was completed, and the dedication was held on Oct. 3, 1941, by Dr. J.M. Melear, who had dedicated the first building in 1904. The main portion of the

present facility, which includes the sanctuary, social hall and the choir room, which until just recently was the church office, was erected during the pastorate of the Rev. Roy I. Reese, who was appointed in 1948. However, the inside of the sanctuary was not completed until after the Rev. Charles W. Salmon was appointed pastor in 1949. It was during this construction that the congregation was permitted to meet in Nichols School auditorium.

A second addition to the educational building was completed under the pastorate of the Rev. W.F. Ledford, who was appointed as pastor in 1952. Interestingly enough, the Rev. Ledford started and ended his active ministerial career at Central Church, receiving his first appointment in 1910 and retiring from this church in 1954.

Under the pastorate of Dr. Paul E. Brown, appointed in 1954, a new parsonage at 612 G. Street was planned, for and was purchased under the pastorate of the Rev. John M. Sutton in 1955. The new parsonage replaced the old one which was built in 1913, while the Rev. M.C. Bruner was pastor.

Dedication services for both the parsonage and the new sanctuary were conducted on March 10, 1957 with Bishop Roy H. Short, District Superintendent, W.F. Blackard, and Pastor John W. Duck participating.

The third addition to the educational facility was erected in 1961 during the pastorage of the Rev. John R. Manney at a cost of \$32,000. It included space for six large classrooms, a chapel, and a week day kindergarten room, in addition to lavatories and air conditioning.

The most recent addition was the completion of the church tower in 1968, which had been omitted during the main construction of the sanctuary, at a cost of \$6,000. The tower is now being paid for with memorial gifts. Roy H. Baker served as

Active Prior To 1953 . . .

## L-C Ministerial Assoc. Has 14 Churches

The Lenoir City Ministerial Association, which has been active for several years, now has a membership of churches totaling 14.

According to the Rev. A.A. Carlton, who holds the oldest

membership in the association, it was active when he joined in 1953 when he came to Lenoir City. Some of the many services performed by the organization are the radio

program and the chaplain program at the Charles H. Bacon Hospital which is a joint effort with the Loudon Association. Each minister has one week which he serves the hospital and also has a 30

minute radio program the same week. The most recent effort by the group was the distribution of the Bible, "Good News To Modern Man," which was sponsored by the pastors of the association. Through each church, the pastors saw that a Bible was placed in each home in the vicinity.

The association sponsors the Thanksgiving Service and furnishes the speaker for the Easter Sunrise Service, and sponsors any project which calls for the church cooperative administration. The association is open to any pastor, associate pastor, minister of music, and minister of education who may choose to join, while serving in the Lenoir City area or vicinity of Lenoir City.

Churches in the Association are Cumberland Presbyterian, First Presbyterian, Calvary Baptist, North Side Church of God, Kingston Street Baptist, Trinity United Methodist, First Church of the Nazarene, Martel United Methodist, Central United Methodist, Sixth Avenue Church of God, First Baptist, Second Baptist, Episcopal Church of the Resurrection and the Blessed Sacrament.



MR. MURPHY'S SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS at the Methodist Episcopal Church (now Central), about 1917 is thought to have posed for this picture at the old Lenoir City High School building, where Sunday School was held for a while during a remodeling time at the church. Among those pictured who could be identified are Nettie Cardwell, Gertrude Ghormley, Deva Brown, Jores Spraker, Vera Stallion, Audrey Lee, Una Winchester, Cora Thompson, (two not known) Gussie Tutttrow, Carrie Hatcher, Nannie Eldon, Second row, Stella Duff, Julia Pickering, Nan Watkins, Doris Pickel, Addie Duff, Ina Pickel, Estelle Spraker, Pearl Spraker, one unidentified, Lyda Coffee, Gertrude Tutttrow, Beck row, Maggie Grubb, Pearl Lane, Roma Duff, J.P. Murphy, Della Wilshire, Carrie Duff, Mammie Hines, Viola Spraker, Blanche Watkins, Mabel McCaslin and Mae McConnell.



THE MEN'S CLASS AT OLD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, standing at the front, are J.L. Grubb, James Bailey, E.D. Jones, R.H. Baker, Jay Baker, Charles Hatfield, Charles Evans, Robert Harvey, A.A. Simpson, E.C. Wells, W.B. Babb, Raymond Grubb, M.V. Walker, Millard Long, G.S. Hinshaw, R.G. Cardwell, Sr.,

Ashley Ghormley, Alex Lowrey, E.R. Blackburn, Lorn Bains, J.L. Kizer, Huttell Spraker, Rule Pickel, John Harvey, Luther Sutton, Edd Duff, Arthur Lee, Tom Rahl, H.L. Long, Edd Greenway, Ira Gillenwater, Arthur Lan, James Hefner, Sidney Hinshaw, Will Cline, David Goodwin.

# 100 YEARS AGO

**Farming Was The Way Of Life For Almost Everyone In Loudon County And Still Is One Of The Biggest Contributors To Our Economy In 1970**

Loudon Feed, Grain and Coal Company, now owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Ben Surrent of Loudon, was founded in 1924 and is the oldest active farm supply business in Loudon County today.

Farming is and always has been important to the economy and way of life in Loudon County. In this the Centennial Year of Loudon County we offer our salute to the Farmers of our county for the contribution they have made to the growth and progress during these past 100 years. We always stand ready to assist the farm community with the best in seed, fertilizer, feed, tobacco supplies, coal and all other needs of today's modern farming operation.

## Loudon Feed, Grain and Coal

Hackberry Street  
Loudon, Tennessee



EASTER SUNDAY MORNING of 1926 at the Methodist Episcopal Church a women's Sunday School Class is pictured. Those who are identified are not in any certain order. Known persons pictured include Edna Dyerly, Lucille Grubb, McNamee, Mamie Derraux, Grubb, Nellie Wheat, Grubb, Lucille Kizer, Guinn, Carrie Duff, Gertrude Ghormley, Lyon, Dixie Ghormley, Morrison, Mae McConnell, McKinney, Elizabeth Alexander, Margaret Grubb, Viray, Lucille Stallion, Gladys Kizer Baker, Mayme Lane Courtney, Clara Clarke Cardwell, Roy Cardwell.



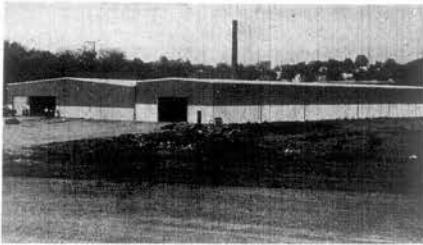
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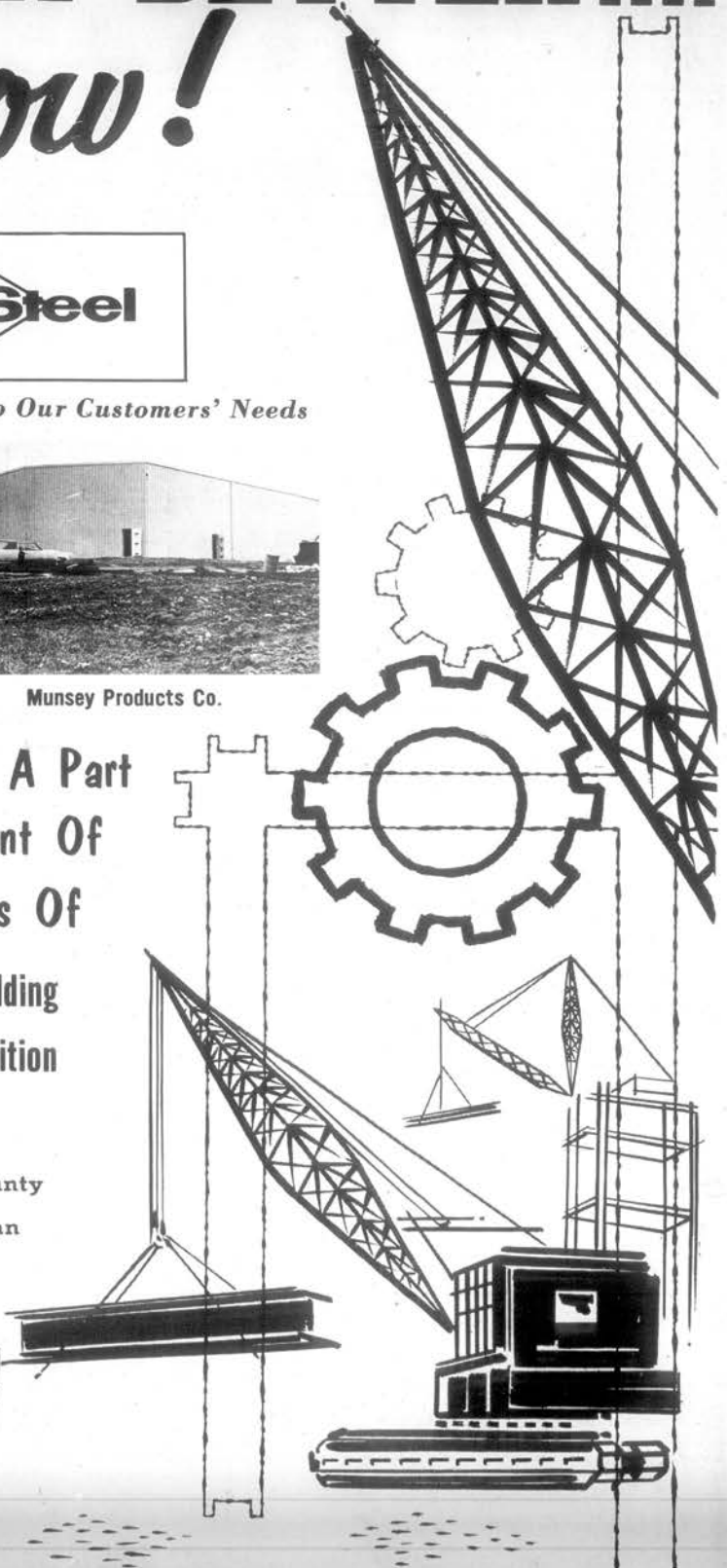
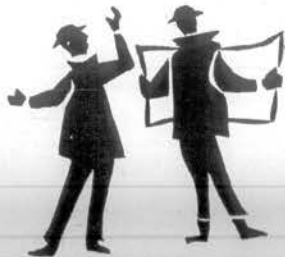


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Loudon County...As Builders Of

- ★ Sheffield Southern Steel Co. Building
- ★ Sheffield Southern Steel Co. Addition
- ★ Munsey Products Co. Building

...and now we are a part of Loudon County  
with an interest in the Former American  
Duralite Building



# HARKNESS CORPORATION

JUN 11 1970



**PLEASANT HILL CHURCH GROUP** on Sunday, June 25, 1916. They are: Front row seated, Bill Pickell, Ralph Simpson, Wayne Roberts, Paul Matlock, Johnnie Kincer, Ralph Jenkins, Paul Simpson; Next row, standing with Grandmas (little girls of Mrs. Bowman's class), Iva, Lily Jenkins, Inez Kincer, Louise Duff, Tom Amos; second row, next to men, Jeannette Amos, Elizabeth Abbott, Gladys Jenkins, Grace Abbott (?), Carrie Hudson Delap, Margaret Hudson, Daisy Goddard, Lizzie Jane Bowman, (?), Annie Duggan, Gladys Maize, Lovona Simpson, Ralph Kincer and Grandpa Kincer, Grandma Northrup,

Mrs. Lily Northrup, Mr. Northrup; Third row, Jeannette Amos, Grace Kincer, Lattie Roberts, Willie Goddard, Trassie Amos, Myra Cobb, Nena Duff (Early), Hazel Ball (Price), Katie Lou Harvey, Virgie Goddard, (?), Irene Duff, Nellie Jenkins, ..... Mrs. Bowman (with fan); back row, Lon Abbott, ..... Frank Kincer, ..... John Simpson, Haskel McKenzie, Joe Abbott-Robert, Picket behind, Joe Cobb, Hugh Simpson, Henry Cobb, Cobb Day, Claude Day, Cecil Roberts, Ernest Simpson, Mr. Frank Myers.

"The Meeting House" Served Area . . .

## Pleasant Hill Started As Mission In 1833

Pleasant Hill Baptist Church located on old Highway 95 near Eaton Crossroads, was started as a mission of Hickory Creek Baptist Church in 1833. It was organized as a Baptist church in 1837.

Many years before 1833, however, a log building was built on the hill where the Pleasant Hill church is located today. It was used as a meeting house for all denominations of the community and was called, appropriately enough, "The Meeting House." Each group had certain Sundays or times of the week for their services. Most churches in those days only had services once a month and their preachers traveled on horses from place to place. About 1833 the front of the log structure was weather boarded.

In 1837, 26 people came from Hickory Creek Baptist Church to establish Pleasant Hill Baptist Church. Among them were the Eatons, Matlocks and Manns.

Sometime before 1900 the Meeting House was torn down, and logs from that building were used for floor joists of the church then built.

In 1920 or 1921, more rooms were needed and Ed Rader and men of the church added two rooms. The inside of the old wooden church was in the shape of a cross.

The Rev. A. B. Johnson came as pastor in 1916, and he encouraged Women's Missionary work in the church. He asked Mrs. E. F. (Lucy) Kincer if she would help organize the W.M.U. Mrs. Kincer, a native of Virginia, was a Methodist, and on July 16, 1916, she joined Pleasant Hill Baptist Church and was baptized in a little pond across the road from the church. (The pond is no longer there.) Mrs. Kincer not only organized the W.M.U., but served as president for many years. She became W. M. U. superintendent of the Association from 1920 to 1934 missing only one meeting. She walked or rode in a buggy all over the association, teaching study course books and organizing W.M.U.'s in many churches.

The first Vacation Bible School was held at Pleasant Hill in 1937 under the leadership of the pastor, the Rev. D. C. Kerley, and with the help of Mrs. Pearl

Campbell of Clinton, members of the W.M.U. and other women from the church. After this school was held, Mrs. E. F. Kincer and Mrs. Riley Wampler held Bible Schools at Highland Park Baptist Church and West Broadway Baptist Church the same year.

In 1948 the W.M.U. became aware of the need for more Sunday School rooms in the church. The Ladies brought their pedal sewers and machines to the church and made curtains to separate classes for Sunday School. The machines also were used to mend clothing for needy families and to make quilts to be given to the needy. Under the leadership of Mrs. Woodrow Kirk, the W.M.U. has supplied the needs of several children at the Baptist Children's Home in Franklin.

Mission giving from the W.M.U. began in 1927 with \$68. This has been increased to more than \$1,000 in 1969. A new brick church was begun in March of 1958 and completed in September of that year. The old church had to torn down to make way for the new auditorium and Sunday school rooms. Frank

Kincer is given much of the credit for helping to build the church. Reece Paul Hamilton did the grading.

Since 1965, several improvements to the building have been added, including a steeple, new tile floor in the basement, two new bathrooms, a third floor on the educational building, air conditioning for the auditorium, a new gas furnace and boiler, new lights and floor tile in the second floor of the educational building, a new ceiling in the downstairs of the auditorium, new drapes for the baptistry, a new air conditioner for the parsonage, all Sunday School rooms painted and new stove and refrigerator for the church kitchen.

Under the guidance of Pleasant Hill Church, during the pastorate of the Rev. Murray F. Jackson, 1948-1951, Kingston Pike Mission was started in a small house near where the new church is now located.

The oldest grave in Pleasant Hill Cemetery is for Caroline Amos, who died July 8, 1844. She was born Dec. 17, 1843.

## Loudon County History Of Churches No Longer Active

Loudon County has a long history of religious development and with the coming of Simon Eldridge, the first white settler in Loudon County, religious services were not being held here.

It was necessary for the people to worship places other than churches, but as the county grew, many churches of different denominations began to spring up.

Martel Church (then Muddy Creek) was the first organized church in the county prior to 1795, and from Martel the first church sprang up in Lenoir City.

Meanwhile, at the other end of the county, Prospect Baptist Church was organized in 1826.

Down through the histories of the churches, several that have been organized at various times have joined with other churches, or for other reasons are no longer active organizations.

Some of these churches were Cumberland Presbyterian Churches, one of which was located in Morganton and was organized about 1855, Woodlawn which was established upon the land given by the Pickell family and was used by both the Methodist and Presbyterians. The building burned in 1926. The other Cumberland Presbyterian church was the Pleasant Grove Church located near Lenoir City.

The Presbyterian, U.S. at one time had churches in Loudon in the building which is now occupied by the Nazarene Church on Grove Street and in Lenoir City located on or near the site of the present Calvary Baptist Church.

The Methodist had the Blue Springs Church located on the Loudon, Roane, and McMinn County lines and the deed for the property was dated 1870. In Loudon was located the Tipton Memorial Methodist Church South.

The Grace Episcopal Church, a mission church was also located in Loudon with a church house, and was erected about 1853 or 54.

now the United Presbyterian Church USA had churches located in Morganton named the Tennessee Church about 1845, and Philadelphia had a church which was known as the Mt. Zion organized about 1820. In Unita another church was also organized.

The Methodist had the Blue Springs Church located on the Loudon, Roane, and McMinn County lines and the deed for the property was dated 1870. In Loudon was located the Tipton Memorial Methodist Church South.

The Grace Episcopal Church, a mission church was also located in Loudon with a church house, and was erected about 1853 or 54.



THE SECOND Pleasant Hill Church which was built before 1900.



A MORE RECENT VIEW of Pleasant Hill Church before the new church was built.



FRANK MYERS, a deacon at Pleasant Hill. The records show that he was a member of the church in 1907. This picture was taken in 1931.

# LET'S ALL CELEBRATE

## The 100th Anniversary Of Loudon County

We Are Proud Of The Progress In Loudon County And Look Ahead To The Continued Development Of Our Fast Growing Area - - - -

We Take This Opportunity To Acknowledge The Importance Of Our Customers And Extend Our Appreciation For Their Continued Support.



MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON **GOODYEAR** TIRES THAN ANY OTHER KIND

(AND THAT'S BEEN TRUE FOR 55 CONSECUTIVE YEARS)

## GOODYEAR SERVICE STORES

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Held Brush Arbor Meeting...

# Free Saints Holiness Have Camp Meeting Grounds

As to the beginning of the Free Holiness work in Unita, information was obtained from some of the older saints, but according to the best authority, reports indicate that a brush arbor meeting was held about 1924 or 1925 on the grounds of what was at that time the old Unita School House, where many of the older ones went to school.

In 1926 the property was bought from Loudon County and, according to the records of Bro. Harvey Goforth, now deceased, in 1928 preparation was made to build a shed for camp meeting purposes.

Timber for the building was donated by Sister Sarah Goforth and men came from various places to help with the work, staying at the home of Bill Goforth.

The work was started when the Rev. W.R. Mills of Loudon City and the Rev. C.F. Wright of North Carolina came into the community to hold meetings at first in brush arbors. In the beginning there

was only the old church (the former school house) and the camp shed. Later there was added a one-room cabin for the Rev. Wright and his wife. Still later, a very primitive cook house (kitchen and dining hall) with a dirt floor was added.

In the first camp meetings, the women slept in the old church building and the men and boys slept in the shed on shavings. There was no electricity and until TVA brought electric lines into the community oil lamps, oil flares, and later an old generating plant were used for lights.

Many of the great preachers of the Free Saints Holiness movement visited the camp in the early years.

In 1934 the Rev. C.O. Swicegood, the present pastor, moved into the community, and around 1939 or 1940, when the Rev. C.F. Wright left the work to join the Church of the Nazarene, Mr. Swicegood was left in charge.

The original camp had contained only the old school property and a tract of land lay directly behind the old school building owned by a lady in Kentucky named Johnson. She had refused to sell, but for the one purpose of adding the movement, she agreed to sell the approximately three acres, including an old house. This building was used as a dormitory for some time and became known as the Texas cabin after it was filled with people from Texas one year.

From the estate of John Proctor of Union Grove came concrete blocks to build a new kitchen and dining hall and later Harvey Goforth donated concrete blocks to finish a dormitory on the second story of the kitchen. For a long time this dormitory had no partitions until Richard Endsley donated sheet rock to finish it.

A major addition came about when the old church house (the former school building) was moved back on the new property and a new church began with a full

basement for Sunday school rooms, and a coal furnace installed.

The old kitchen had wood stoves and water had to be carried from a cistern. Several attempts were made to drill wells but no water had been obtained. One of the long-time camp meeting workers in the kitchen was Hattie Shipley and at her passing the camp received from her will a sum to be used to enlarge the camp grounds. A well driller was brought in and water provided in the kitchen and gas stoves were obtained.

A real estate trade with John Brickell provided land on which were built five two-room cabins and the old Johnson house was converted into a six-room dormitory.

In 1964 a two-room wash room and rest rooms were erected, and both years 1965 and 1966 saw extensions to the kitchen. At about the same time, new oil furnaces and air conditioning were installed and new tables obtained for the dining hall. "The work has continued to progress, not only in the

material, but also in the spiritual," said the minister, the Rev. Swicegood. "We have had many hundreds of people visit our camp meetings who stay on the grounds and are fed in the kitchen and never in all the years has any charge been made for this. God has supplied the need for which we thank him."



FRONT OF THE new church, built on the site of the old school and church.



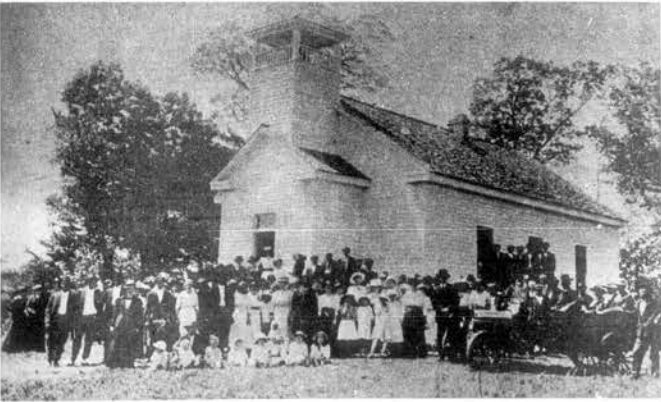
VIEW FROM THE ROAD—The old camp shed and the new church building.



GRANDMA (Aunt Martha) Mills Goforth, in wheel chair, was one of the early leaders whose vision contributed much to the development of the Free Saints Holiness movement at the Camp Ground at Unita.



THE SOUTH HOLSTON Church group of Busselltown at their first church. This church was blown off the foundation.

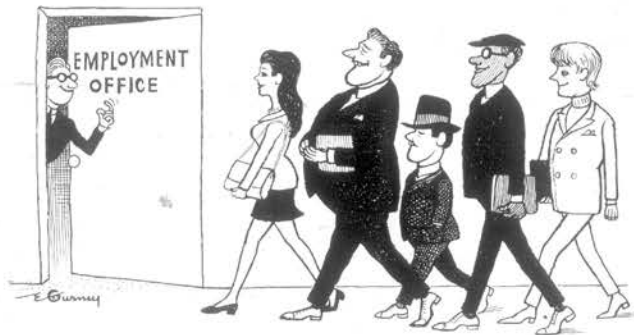


A CHURCH GROUP AT South Holston when the second church was built.



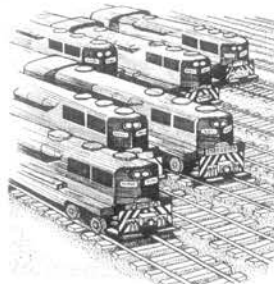
THE SOUTH HOLSTON CHURCH GROUP pictured in front of the first Busselltown School.

## ALONG THE SOUTHERN



**MORE JOBS.** To create over 15,000 jobs in a year, you have to bring in new industry. And that's just what Southern's been helping to do. Last year, a staggering \$589,322,000

went into 282 new and expanded industries along the Southern. Result: bigger payrolls, more jobs and just an all-around more prosperous South.



**MORE TRAINS.** You're right if you think Southern's tracks seem busier this year. We're now running more than 500 trains daily, some 35 to 40 more than in 1968. But they're shorter. We took our computer's advice that shorter trains and more of them would speed service to customers. Already, deliveries are 24 hours faster.



**MORE PARTNERS.** The big new livestock-raising industry in the South has produced close working relationships between business and agriculture that are saving consumers here millions of dollars annually. Southern's low grain freight rates helped create this predicted \$2 billion-a-year industry. And we've promoted agri-business "partnerships."



**SOUTHERN**  
RAILWAY SYSTEM / WASHINGTON, D.C.  
INNOVATIONS THAT SQUEEZE THE WASTE OUT OF DISTRIBUTION

JUN 11 1970

## Baptist Association Now Totals 37

(Continued From Page 1) obtaining said education." It is interesting to observe the nearly perfect English, punctuation and sentence structure of the reports and minutes of these dear men.

Book 1 of the minutes of the Providence Association covers the period from its beginning in 1878 to 1895.

For this special assignment, we must be brief and give more of a resume. The foregoing has dealt more at length and in detail than we can do now.

There has been, comparatively speaking, little growth in the number of churches affiliated with Providence Association, but the growth in numbers and in finances, which means that the work has grown in world outreach, as well as in State and Home Mission participation.

The present Superintendent of Missions is Bro. Glen Melton, who has served since 1959.

Unlike other denominations, our Superintendent of Missions has no authority over the churches, but promotes the work of the Kingdom in as many churches as will permit and accept his assistance. He is employed by the cooperative contributions of the churches, supplemented in most cases by the state convention.

The association has held its annual sessions in various churches over these nearly one hundred years.

Due to lack of space, year by year account cannot be given of the activities. Due to this, we give the following interesting facts involving the work of the last annual meeting:

- Total number of churches reporting in 1969, 37.
- Total value of church property, including pastoriums, \$2,451,291.
- Total resident membership, 7,826.
- Total gifts to church budgets, \$475,758.
- Total mission expenditures, \$75,590.

Baptisms, by no means the highest in any year, were 201. Highlights over the years:

The first Superintendent of Missions was Otha Helton, who was employed for the summer of 1946. He was employed following him in 1949, C.M. Dutton served until 1951, at which time the association employed Harold H. Pitt, who moved on the field, and served until 1959, when he was replaced in 1947, R.C. Walker was

Superintendent of Missions, Glen Melton, was employed.

During the annual meeting of 1955, the name was changed from Providence Association of Baptists to Loudon County Association of Baptists. This was thought to be a wise move since throughout the state people seldom know where the association was located. Since the name Providence had no identification trait, it seemed to be a good decision. However, the name change did seem to be responsible for some churches, which were not geographically located in Loudon County, to transfer to other associations. This was not, however, anticipated, nor was it done to affect such action.

A shattering blow was dealt nearly two decades ago because of differences of opinions on the part of some pastors and members of some of the churches over the use of the Revised Standard Version in the denominational literature. A few churches pulled out, and have since affiliated with other groups, while others which withdrew have returned.

Moderators have been: P.L. Amos, H.E. Taliaferro, M.D.L. Burnett, W.C. Burnett, W.H. Washington, R.W. Hardin, W.J. Wells, J.A. Peak, O.N. Sonton, J.H. Gate, A.B. Johnson, C.M. Dutton, O.H. Lawhore, O.E. Crouch, William Martin, A.J. Pettom, Otha Helton, D.C. Kerley, Virgil Talant, John Preston, Murray Jackson, Ralph Palmer, Oscar Abernathy, Fred Layman, D.O. Johnson, Charles Wheeler, O.C. Rainwater, and the present Moderator is A.A. Cartton.

It has been the writer's joyful experience to work as a pastor, along with others in Loudon Association for 17 years. We feel God has blessed in many ways, for which we are truly grateful.

These almost one hundred years have brought us face to face with many problems. The next century will see almost a 100 percent change in personnel. Only He, who knows all, knows what the future holds. We know who holds the future.



A BAPTIZING of Henry Mizell which was held near Russelltown.

## Loudon Pastor's Association Organized For Community Needs

The Loudon Pastor's Association has been an organized group since 1928. The minutes of the organizational meeting of the pastors show the following:

"The following pastors met in the parsonage of M.E. Church South at 1:30 p.m. November 9th, 1928." The pastors attending were Rev. R.L. Evans, M.E. Church South; Rev. L.O. McCracken, First Baptist Church; Rev. E. R. Usher, Cumberland Presbyterian Church; and Rev. E.H. Ogle, First M.E. Church.

The minutes also stated: "After discussing the needs of the churches and community generally, there was a motion by Rev. Usher, that an organization be formed, and that the official name of the organization should be, 'The Loudon Pastor's Association.'"

## Rescue Squad Organized To Serve Communities

The Loudon County Rescue Squad was organized in October of 1958, by eight charter members and chartered a general welfare corporation on Nov. 21, 1958.

The organization holds memberships in the Tennessee Association of Rescue Squads, the International Rescue and First Aid Association and a unit of the Loudon County Defense.

In September of 1959, the Loudon County rescue purchased a lot between Lenoir City and Loudon. This was considered the most accessible location to the area served by the Squad. In October, 1959, plans were drawn up for a new building. The first meeting was held at the new building in Loudon, Tenn., on Nov. 11, 1959. At that time they have grown from eight members, 17 directors and one building, to approximately 50 members, 70 board of directors and three buildings.

At the present time, a new building is being built in Greenback, where they have an equipment of 15 men. The equipment there consists of an ambulance, a motor truck, two boats fully equipped, and a two-boat trailer. They also have a building in Lenoir City which houses two fire trucks and an ambulance.

The primary purpose of the Rescue Squad is to furnish trained men properly equipped to aid in any disaster at no cost to the person or persons involved. Other squad activities are safety education and first aid training for the general public, traffic control at public events, and to furnish temporary supply of oxygen to persons with heart attacks, and respiratory cases at their homes when prescribed by a physician. Continuous training of squad members in first aid, civil defense, rescue techniques, and proper use of equipment is a vital part of squad activity.

There is never a charge or fee of any kind for any squad service. All services and operations are paid for by donations from individuals and by concession sales at various public events. In addition, the squad has an annual Christmas tree sale and is a member of the United Fund of Loudon County. These proceeds and donations are used for squad operations, as no salary or wages are paid to any one connected with the squad. Social activities within the squad are paid for by the individual members.

Another vital asset of the Rescue Squad is its women's auxiliary (Crewettes). The membership is made up of the wives, mothers, daughters, and sisters of the squadmen. Their primary purpose is to serve hot meals from their portable kitchen to the squadmen who are involved in any operation which requires them to be away from home at mealtime.

## 47 Charter Members Organize Eastern Star

The Lenoir City Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star No. 188 was established and chartered Jan. 29, 1918, with 47 members.

Mrs. Mae Eaton Bush served as the first Worthy Matron and J.L. Rodgers was the first Worthy Patron.

The Eastern Star is an auxiliary of the Masons. The main work done by the Star is assisting in the support of the Masonic widows and orphans and the orphanage in Nashville. Grand appointments given

meetings are open to the public and men interested in joining the squad are invited to attend.

The motto of the Loudon County Rescue Squad is "HELP US HELP YOU."

to the chapter went to Mrs. Imogene Gossage, Mrs. Cecil Dannah, Mrs. W.D. Williams, Sr., Mrs. J.L. Thomas, Mrs. Florence Hair, Mrs. Dorothy Conner, and Mrs. Laura Belle White.

The Eastern Star moved to the new location of the Masonic Hall on East Broadway in December of 1965.

Mrs. Bernice Hullin is presently serving as Worthy Matron and Hurd Hullin is Worthy Patron. Present membership is 309.



## We Are Proud...

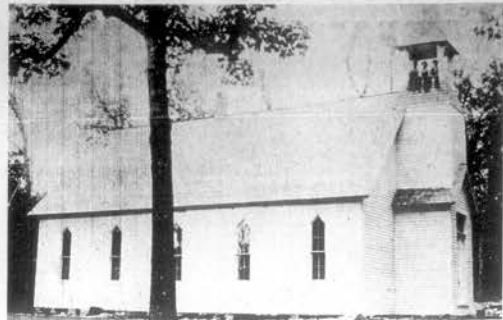
The realization of a long time dream materialized for Charlie Porter, Elmer Bowman and Lester Bowman when Bowman Furniture opened for business in November 1946 in the West End of Loudon. Originally a furniture store, the store soon added appliances. Lester Bowman sold his interest in the business and Bob Porter became a partner in 1958. During this year a new addition was built to the store and a complete line of hardware was added.

In 1963 the store moved to its present location, downtown Loudon, the site of the old Court Theatre which burned many years ago. We offer a complete line of furniture, General Electric Appliances, hardware, paint, sporting goods, and floor covering.

We appreciate what the people of Loudon County have done for us and offer our congratulations to the people for this our Centennial year.

## Bowman-Porter Furniture & Hardware

What? St. Loudon Phone 458-2048



THE PRESENT DAY AXLEY'S CHAPEL CHURCH

## Axley's Chapel Organized In 1853

Axley's Chapel Methodist Church was organized on April 5, 1853, when John Staley sold to the Southern Methodist a tract of land containing about four and one-half acres.

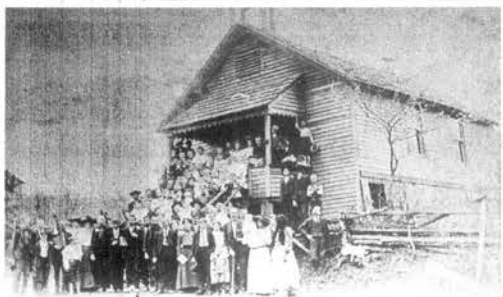
On this land was built a log church and later a frame building was built which burned about the turn of the

century. At this time it was replaced by the present building and class rooms were later added.

The church was founded by Felix Axley, who at that time served as what is now

District Superintendent.

It is believed that the cemetery was started before the church because the old graves only had large rocks with no name or date. It is said there are some Indians buried in the cemetery and also some slaves. The cemetery is not located on the same plot of ground as the church.



LONG'S CHAPEL CHURCH which was built about 1800. It was the first church built in Russelltown, and was torn down around 1910. John Long, who served as preacher, is in the lower right hand corner, and built the church himself.

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Think Our Products Are The  
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Lenoir City

# Campground Almost A Century Old; Is Interdenominational

By Tommy Bradshaw  
A few well-dressed Christian men conceived the idea in the year 1873 to hold a tabernacle meeting in Loudon County, Tennessee, in order to promote the cause of our great Redeemer and unite the different denominations in Christian fellowship; also to ally the feuds engendered by the late national difficulties (Civil War).

Thus was born the National Campground, an institution which through the years since that hot summer almost a century ago, has been serving not only the people of Loudon County but a wide area of East Tennessee as well.

One of the most scenic and historic spots in Loudon County is the old chapel located about five miles west of Greenback and seven miles southeast of Lenoir City, which was originally called the Union Campground, but which has been known as the National Campground for many years. It is about a mile west of Highway 95, and there is a sign directing the way to the chapel.

The tabernacle, which was erected 96 years ago this summer, is held together with wooden pegs. Its lights were old fashioned kerosene lanterns until after World War II, when electricity was extended to the community. The old lanterns were tied on the end of ropes and pulled up high in the air, to furnish a rustic light for the meetings, or lowered when the services were over.

The seats, which will accommodate a few hundred, were installed for the sum of six dollars at the time the shed was built and still are in

use at the annual meetings. A fresh layer of sawdust serves as a floor. Some of the boards at the west end of the shed have been replaced from time to time as needed, but the heavy timbers which form the framework of the tabernacle remain a mute testimony of the endurance of the hopes and aspirations of those devoted men of the long ago.

The camp grounds, or Campus, as it was known in the early days, covers five acres of shaded grove. The Campus once contained two good springs but only one remains, and its water is no longer used. It once contained a grove of sturdy white oaks and other woodland trees, most of which have not survived the ravages of time. There is still plenty of shade, however, for those who wish to spend the Sundays at the campus.

There still is the fine old shed, the tumbled-down Preachers Camp, and the dilapidated old dining house which was used once upon a time for worshippers who spent the week at the grounds.

Back in the horse and buggy days, families who lived too far away to travel home and back for each service moved into cabins located near the camp grounds and stayed the entire meeting, which sometimes lasted two weeks. It was a vacation for the sturdy farmers and their families, as well as a chance to attend the meetings.

With the coming of modern transportation, these cabins became obsolete and the last of them were torn down some thirty years ago.

A regular meeting is held each year, usually in August. Only one is held each year, and as a rule a different denomination is invited to conduct the meetings each year, on a rotating basis.

Some years ago, Squire W.H. Jones of Greenback compiled a short history of the campground, and this, along with the minute books of the meetings, is the basis of this account. Mrs. Anna Hartsell is the present secretary, who in addition to keeping the minutes up to date, she keeps an excellent scrap book of pictures and articles relating to the camp grounds.

Organized during the summer of 1873, it was first known as the Union Campgrounds, Inc. due to the facts the various church denominations throughout the area made up the body. These denominations were the Presbyterians, Cumberland Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Friends and Southern Methodists. It was later named the National Campgrounds, Inc.

The organization was chartered under the laws of the state of Tennessee, and had full power and authority to enact its own laws to govern the Campground in its early days. The Campground had its own Mayor, policemen and other officers, enacted its own laws, arrested violators and sentenced them. There are records which show that at least one man was arrested by campground police for entering the Campus in an intoxicated condition. He was promptly fined a little more than \$100.00.

The first camp meeting was held in September, 1873 in a large tent. From an old record book, it is noted that the first meeting was conducted by Rev. Benjamin Criss of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Incidentally, there are conflicting versions of the first meeting. Many old members who were still living in 1947 claimed a Rev. Thomas, a Baptist minister, conducted the meetings held at the tent and the Rev. Criss conducted the first meetings held after the building of the shed. According to historians W.H. Jones, however, the early record books indicate that Criss conducted the meetings in the tent and that the first meeting held in the tabernacle in the year 1874 was conducted by the Rev. W.B. Brown, a Presbyterian minister and well known in his day as Parson Billy Brown.

The first meeting held in the tent was such a great success it was decided to erect a permanent tabernacle. The timber for the shed was furnished by Enoch Hughes, John Alexander, George and John Alexander, who owned adjoining farms to the campground, and the boards were furnished from J.C. Alexander's farm.

The site selected was secured from the farm of Peeler Hughes. The buildings were erected by a contractor by the name of Chambers who lived near Sweetwater or Madisonville. The cost of the shed was said to have been \$600 and the various camps, or cabins, built when the shed was erected were paid for by the various owners.

The building committee was composed of J.H. Donaldson, James Matthews, John Jackson, Charles P.T.

Davis, Enoch Hughes, J.C. Wyley, and Andrew Carpenter. After the shed was completed the contract for putting in the seats was awarded to H.Y. Griffiths for \$120.00. He installed them, and when one of the commoners expressed the opinion the price was too high, Mr. Griffiths returned half the money to the committee as a donation. Thus the seats which have been in use for almost a century cost only \$6.00 when installed in 1874.

John Dawson is said to have built the first fence that was erected around the Campground at a cost of \$100.00. The lumber was sawed at the location well known in that day as the "Blue Sink" Sawmill.

According to the word of old timers who have now passed on, the very first sermon preached at the Campground was by the Rev. Stamper of Athens. He was the minister the first night. The regular preacher began his services.

The old bell that is used today has been rung for every meeting held for the past 96 years was donated by J.C. Wyley.

The first officers of the organization in 1873 were as follows: President, James H. Donaldson; Secretary, J.H. Williams; Treasurer, Andrew Carpenter; Mayor, James Matthews; Policemen, George A. Alexander, J.B. Griffiths, Samuel Lane, William Fisher, and C.J. Bright.

The Trustees were J.H. Donaldson, J.D. Alexander, J.C. Wyley, J.D. Griffiths, H.K. Hughes, Andrew Carpenter, W.H. Anderson, J.M. Blankenship, J.H. Williams, Hartsell Boring, P.T. Davis and Calvin Merrill.

Among the large number of citizens who loyally supported the officers of the first organization and who later served as officials were R.P. Hughes, J.P. Dawson, W.J. Fowler, Mike Robinson, J.L. Griffiths, A. Chapman, Johnson Jones, W.H. Griffiths, Sam Montgomery, J.R. Robinson, Joseph Gardner, John Griffiths, Sam Greer, P.S. Moody, T.J. Mason, George Alexander, Samuel Lane, J.H. Griffiths, Alexander, William Williams and many others who resided in the area almost a hundred years ago.

Many well known ministers have conducted the camp meetings since that beginning so long ago. Looking back across the years we note the names of Rev. Benjamin Criss who conducted the first meeting, Parson Billy Brown, D.M. Kerr, the famed Blacksmith Preacher, Tom Sexton, J.E. Lowery, J.H. Parrot, J.D. Damsel, J.N. Munsey, W.R. Dawson, Dick Houston Rev. Robinson, T.S. Matthews, the well known E.G. "Jack" Johnson, F.P. Sanders and E.H. Ogie.

In more recent years D.C. Doss Kerley, McCoy Franklin and Bernard Courtney have filled the pulpit at the annual meetings.

As evidence of the loyalty and old time religion of these first promoters of the organization, a resolution as recorded in the old record book reads as follows:

"Whereas, as our meeting is called for the purpose of building up the Great Redeemer's Kingdom on earth; that as a board of trustees we will refrain from any remarks, act or acts,

foreign to the great work in which we are engaged:

Resolved: That the first duty of man is justly due our Heavenly Father, and in order to do what we can to further the cause of Christianity, we as members pledge ourselves to attend all our meetings unless providentially hindered."

In light of the above resolution, an interesting note was inserted at the end of the minutes of the 1952 meetings by then secretary, Leah Hudson. The note read:

"This was the 80th year of the meetings, and the first year that no one present who had attended the FIRST meeting Mrs. Ida Stone attended the first meeting but was unable to attend this meeting."

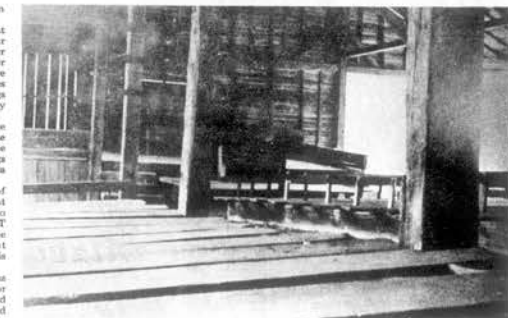
Those devoted Christians meant just what they said. For 79 years at least one had attended every meeting, and then only advancing age prevented further attendance.

Another note the following year stated that Mrs. Stone was the only one living who had attended the first meeting, but that she was unable to attend the 1954 meetings.

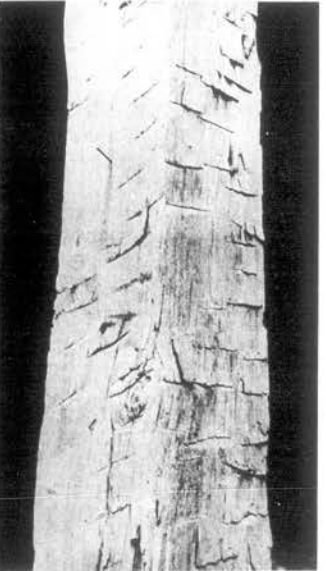
Fortunately, as the early



THE 96 YEAR OLD MEETING SHED OF THE NATIONAL CAMPGROUND.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE HISTORICAL CAMPGROUND SHED.



ONE OF THE HAND HEWN SUPPORT POSTS

## Beals Community Residents Built Church

In 1920, Beals Community had no official church, but most of its residents were Baptists, and those who had transportation attended Highland Park Church. At this time, services began in the Beals School.

The community and school were named for Mary Beals, who had donated the land for the school site. As religious interest grew, the Rev. Oscar Rainwater and Billy Williams urged the people to build their own church.

The site was selected, and the land was donated by D.E. Quenser. At the end of harvest, the men of the community hauled the materials by wagon and

erected the church. The building was completed in the Spring of 1921, and the Rev. Oscar Rainwater was called to pastor the church and its 26 new members.

Hubert Milligan, Byrd T. Newman and John Newman were elected deacons, and Elmer M. Fritts was the first Sunday School Superintendent. The Rev. Dave Hensley was also instrumental in the success of the church.

In 1953, the old structure was replaced with a modern brick building, under the pastorate of the Rev. O.H. Lawhorn, who served in that capacity for 12 years. The dedication sermon was

delivered by the Rev. J.E. Ledbetter.

The church has grown in membership to 165. The Rev. Herman Wells of Knoxville is pastor at present and has served the church for three years.

There are 13 living charter members: Mrs. Pearl Bailey, Elmer M. Fritts, Mrs. Nettie Gardner, Mrs. Nettie Goodner Logan, Mrs. Eill Newman Logan, Hubert Milligan, (deacon) Arthur Miller, Mrs. Anna Mae Munsey, Mrs. Dora Kirkland, Mrs. Eva Bailey Newman, Mrs. Gertrude Norton, Mrs. D.E. Quenser, and Mrs. Flo Thurmer.



FIRST PASTOR—Rev. Oscar Rainwater served as first pastor at the Beals Chapel Baptist Church. He urged the members to build the church.



OLD CHURCH—The Beals Chapel Baptist Church was built in 1921 and was used by the members until a new structure was built in 1953.

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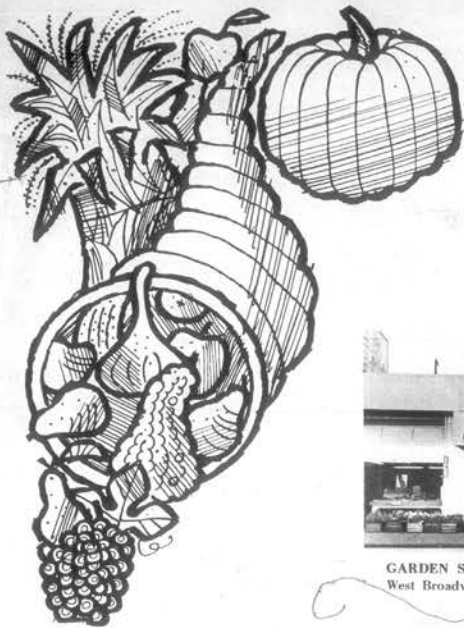
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# PROGRESSING WITH LOUDON COUNTY



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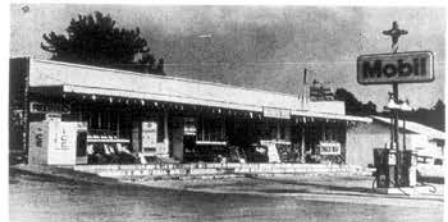
GARDEN SPOT NO. 2 — Opened May 1965. Located on Kingston Street in Lenoir City.



GARDEN SPOT NO. 3 — Opened January 1967. Located on Grove Street in Loudon.



Raymond Newberry



GARDEN SPOT NO. 4 — Opened June 1969. Located on New Highway 95 in Lenoir City.

We congratulate Loudon County on its 100th anniversary and take this opportunity to thank all Loudon Countains for their patronage



GARDEN SPOT NO. 5 — Opened April 1970. Located on Highway 11 in Philadelphia, Tenn.

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# Loudon Lions Club One Of City's Oldest Civic Organizations

By Calvin Lunford

Two organizational meetings for the Loudon Lions Club, the city's oldest civic organization, were held in the fall of 1935, one at the Loudon Hotel operated by the late Mr. and Mrs. Happy Billingsley and the other in the law office of Daniel and Fowler.

The charter meeting was held Nov. 19, 1935, at the Masonic Lodge Building. The charter was awarded to the club on Dec. 17, 1935. The Knoxville Lions Club was to be the sponsoring club but they were inconvenienced and the Cleveland Lions Club was the sponsoring club.

Charter members were: M.O. Brucocker, W.V. Kirkland, Raymond Lyle, Dr. Arthur Harrison, Homer A. Newman, J. Earl McCall, Sam Wilson, Frank Quinn, Albert C. Dukes Sr., Dr. J.R. Watkins, Arthur Fowler, N.A. Weaver Sr., R.M. Gray, Dr. W.B. Campbell Sr., Walter Breeding, J.L. Brazzale Sr., H.L. Brooks, Rev. W.C. Bryant, Charles Colville, Kyle Kollock, Hubert McKinney and Charles Pierson.

The club has had three father-son presidents. Dr. W.B. Campbell Sr. and Dr. W.B. Campbell Jr.; N.A. Weaver Sr. and N.A. Weaver Jr.; Joe Hudson and Robert Hudson.

Presidents of the club include: M.O. Brucocker, W.V. Kirkland, Homer Newman, Kyle Kollock, N.A. Weaver Sr., I.H. Watson, Albert C. Dukes Sr., Frank Quinn, Dr. W.B. Campbell Sr., S.P. Dannel, Joe Hudson, Dr. Blair Harrison, Dr. J.R. Watkins, J.E. McCall, R.M. Gray, Charles Brakebill, Dr. W.B. Campbell Jr., W.T. McPeake, Eugene Smith, Ivo Sanders, N.A. Weaver Jr., W.C. Patton, Robert Hudson, W.E. Huff, H.C. Karnes, Eugene Booth, Jesse L. Hope Jr., Joe V. Watkins, Charles McCall, J.H. Morford, Ed Arnold, Jack Laffern, Glen House, J.V. Schrimmer, Eugene Watkins and Tom Matlock.

The first Lions project was to install lights on the old Loudon High Football field for night football in the summer of 1936. The fall of 1938 additional lights were installed for night football at Loudon High.

The main Lions project is night conservation, Workshop for the Blind, East Tennessee Eye Bank and other related services.

The Lions money making projects are the selling of fruit cakes during Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons, the grammar school basketball tournament in November of each year and a chicken barbeque during the summer months. Lions ladies night is held annually on the third Thursday night in November.

Lions International is the largest service club in the world, with 91,272 members in 23,254 clubs in 145 countries and geographical areas.

The Loudon Lions Club is the oldest club in District 12-N and meets on the first and third Thursdays in each month.

## L-C Woman's Club Organized In 1953

The Lenoir City Woman's Club was organized in 1953 and at that time was named Lenoir City Junior Woman's Club. The name of the organization was changed in 1964. Also in 1953, the Club was a member of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs and the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which is the largest woman's organization in the world.

The club has maintained an active membership of 26 women since its beginning.

The first meeting of the group was held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25, 1953 at the home of Mrs. T.E. Mills, who organized the club. Mrs. Mills continues to serve as Club Adviser.

First year officers were: Mrs. Lynn Hartsook, president; Mrs. W.D. Baker, vice president; Mrs. David Ghormley, treasurer; Mrs. E.L. Thompson, recording secretary; Mrs. Carl Keshler, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Eugene Armstrong, Jr., historian.

Other charter members were Mrs. Rayburn Allen, Mrs. Raymond Hair, Mrs. Mose Waller, Jr., Mrs. Louis Watson, Mrs. Vernon Logan, Mrs. William Strange, Mrs. Thomas Peralta, Mrs. J.W. Wilburn, Jr., Mrs. Harry Goodwin, Mrs. Howard Early, Mrs. Eldon Robinson and club sponsor, Mrs. O.D. Hall.

The many activities of the club continue to promote the major objective of the group of "promoting fellowship among club members, working together for the upbuilding of ourselves and our community, and promoting the work of the Tennessee Federation and General Federation of Women's Clubs."

The programs of work and study are Conservation, Education, Fine Arts, Home Life, International Affairs, Public Affairs, and the Mountain Division. The Club sponsors a "Show Bank" for needy children of grammar school age in the community; offers a \$100 vocational scholarship to a graduating senior high school student, and is currently purchasing and installing playground equipment in the Lenoir City Park, with plans for continuing this project to further enhance the beauty and enjoyment of the park by visitors as well as local residents.

"Service To Serve Rather Than Be Served" is the theme of the Club for 1969-70. Present club officers are Mrs. Lyle Maples, president; Mrs. David Sigmon, vice president; Mrs. William Prater, recording secretary; Mrs. Ray Ewas, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mickey Ledbetter, treasurer; Mrs. John Westbrook, historian, and Mrs. Harvey Spryall, parliamentarian. Other members are Mrs. Rayburn Allen, Mrs. W.D. Baker, Mrs. Charles Bartzdale, Mrs. Lou Deaton, Mrs. Lynn Hartsook, Mrs. Richard Hawk, Mrs. Walter Hedges, Mrs. T.F. Ingram, Mrs. Ted Kiser, Mrs. A.D. Pipkin, Mrs. Harold Reno, Mrs. A.L. Scott, Mrs. Walter Shea, Mrs. Jackie L. Smith, Mrs. Don Whistler, and Mrs. E.F. White.

It has been said that, "The Club's record of accomplishments gives its members a deep personal satisfaction and an even greater sense of responsibility for the work of future years. Its members continue to serve the community with leadership in church and educational activities as well as in many other community functions. Our accomplishments prove that here is 'Unity in Diversity' which is the motto of the General Federation of Women's Clubs."

## Suburbia Woman's Club Youngest In Federation

Suburbia Junior Woman's Club was organized in January of 1962 and became a part of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in March of the same year. Charter members were Mrs. Claude Chadwell (president), Mrs. Roy G. Cardwell, Jr., Mrs. Kenneth Cook, Mrs. Katherine Duff, Mrs. Kenneth Dutton, Mrs. George Hines, Mrs. Jack Lee, Mrs. James Lynch, Mrs. Robert McBride, Mrs. Dick Potter, Mrs. Robert Porter, Mrs. Jack Thompson, Mrs. Richard Shipwash, Mrs. Don Whistler, and Mrs. Dewey Easton.

Sponsoring club for the new organization was The Junior Woman's Club (now Lenoir City Woman's Club), with Mrs. Louis Deaton as advisor, under the direction of Mrs. T.E. Mills of The Clemons Club.

Object of the club is to furnish an opportunity for social and cultural development toward civic leadership, give aid to the community through organized activities, and to promote the work of the Tennessee Federation Women's Clubs. Club colors are green and white, and the flower is the gardenia.

The Suburbia Club has become noted for its annual Arts and Crafts Festival held at the Fort Loudoun Dam Parkway for the past seven years. The purpose of this annual festival was to afford an outlet for the artist and

craftsman to display and sell their works, and to bring into the area this type of culture. A nominal entry fee is charged the participating artists, there is no admission fee to the public and the artists sell their own products. In June of 1969, the largest Festival to date was held, with an attendance of around 10,000. This year's Festival, set for June 13, will be the kick-off event of Loudon County's Centennial Week.

The official Festival emblem is a silhouette of Fort Loudoun Dam Park area in the Lenoir City Park, done by famed silhouette artist Carv Rice of Green Pond, S.C., who participated in the very first Festival and has continued to do so throughout the years whenever possible.

The club's continuing project is the Educable Mentally Retarded (E.M.R.) classes at Eaton and Nichols Schools. Other contributions are made to schools whenever the need is made known to the club. The Niolo Marionettes of New York have been brought to Lenoir City for the past several years under the club's Fine Arts Dept., making this type of entertainment available to the children of the area.

The club's present membership is 34, with Mrs. Robert Porter the immediate president, and Mrs. Joe Grayson elected as incoming president.

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## Centennial Celebration



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# Club Promotes Community Improvement



SOME OF THE CLONION CLUB CHARTER MEMBERS—On the front row, are from left, Mrs. J.F. Eason, Mrs. Henry Foster, Mrs. J.F. Busell, Mrs. S.P. Witt, Mrs. J.R. Jump, Mrs. W.T. Fouts, Mrs. J.T. Leeper (club founder), Mrs. S.F. Carroll, Miss Frances Stander, Mrs. W.H. Stanfield and Mrs. F.E. Buck.

## Clonion Club Gets Name From Goddess Of History

The Clonion Club of Lenoir City was founded in 1908 with Mrs. J.T. Leeper as the organizer. Present with Mrs. Leeper for the first meeting were Mrs. S.P. Witt, Mrs. S.F. Carroll and Mrs. Avery Norwood. According to a roll book of the club in 1907, the following were members: Mrs. G.C. Alexander, Mrs. J.F. Busell, Mrs. S.F. Carroll, Mrs. J.F. Eason, Mrs. W.T. Fouts, Mrs. J.M. Featherstone, Mrs. J.R. Jump, Mrs. W.H. Stanfield, Mrs. John Walker, Mrs. T.E. Buck, Mrs. A.L. Norwood, Miss Nan Leeper, Mrs. S.P. Witt and Miss Annie Foster. The name of the organization - Clonion Club - took its name after Clion, the Goddess of History. It became a member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1916. The purpose of the GFWDW is to unite women's clubs throughout the world for the purpose of mutual benefit and the promotion of their common interest in civic education, philanthropy, public welfare, moral values, civics and fine arts.

The Clonion Club is the "mother" of four other federated women's clubs in Loudon County - The Lenoir City Woman's Club, The Clonion Literary Club, The Suburban Junior Woman's Club and The Loudon Woman's Club in Loudon. The purpose of the Clonion Club is to promote fellowship among Lenoir City women of kindred interest and to work together for the upbuilding of themselves and the community. According to a history of the Clonion Club in the "25th Anniversary and Loudon County Industrial-Agricultural Edition" of the Lenoir City News published in 1930, the following was written: "The Clonion Club has accomplished many things for the good of Lenoir City and Loudon County, but perhaps its most outstanding work is the establishment of the public library here. Through the efforts of the club, led by Mrs. J.G. Eason, assisted by the Lenoir City Company, the library was made possible. The salary of the librarian is paid by the club and all miscellaneous expenses are met through benefit entertainments. "It was the first organization to bring the Clonion study program to the city and to

all worthy causes it contributes, including Red Cross work, aiding mountain schools, and only recently a liberal contribution was given to the Smoky Mountain Park and COOPER FIELD and to have Shorly Kirkland built both to work as a volunteer or as librarians in the library or on both the local and the Loudon County Library Board. Another community improvement club project was the Greenback Fire Dept. or Community Fair, opened in 1958 to include all of Loudon County, its fourth year in existence. In 1958, a horse show was added to the Fair because a going concern and a Board of Directors was formed with an active secretary-manager. Greenback Community Improvement Club put up a community Christmas tree in 1961, and each year since; the tree-lighting ceremony and Santa have been carried on each year and since 1965 the large "live" tree next to the post office has been used, with more lights being added each year. The club secured a piece of land that contains the tree from the L&N railroad and has built a fence at the back of it with shrubbery. Girl Scouts have added a picnic table and benches and litter barrels, and by giving prize money, so the prizes can be bigger than in the past. Beautifying the school grounds was an early ambition of the club, and the services of a state landscaper were acquired and shrubbery planted with litter barrels, and a drive to raise funds for fire fighting equipment was first started in 1958 by the club, but real action was taken until 1960 when it was made the outstanding goal of the year and many, many man hours went in to the buying of a firetruck for the community, acquiring subscribers for the service (to get the money to help pay the price of the truck) from the purchase from the builder, Bill Jenkins (of Kingsport), including other communities to find out about operating plans, tending and fixing up a fire station" and then giving the volunteer fire service. Rent free quarters were found for two years, but when other quarters were needed, and with just a few men doing most of the volunteer service, it was decided to sell the equipment to Howard Brooks to operate as a profit enterprise. He held it for two years. But in 1965, he asked the club to buy it back. There were several meetings, investigating new methods and equipment, and meetings with the Council. The club bought the equipment, put in a telephone system so that when the fire summons is called the phone will ring in 10 homes of volunteer firemen. Several community club members are still volunteer firemen. A lack of ambulance service and full-time medical assistance has caused a great deal of concern in the community and much discussion concerning ideas on solving the problem has taken place at club meetings. First Aid courses for members of the community were sponsored by the

organization, it has participated in the East Tennessee Community Judging program, providing the occasion to sum up the accomplishments of each of the organizations of the area. In 1961, the club received First Place in the Farm Division and has received two Second in the last three years in Non-Farm. In 1962 it was the champion Fair Community - members of the community having won the most prizes for entries in the TVA&I Fair. The club has entered nominees for Mr. and Mrs. Community Leader and has won a first and a second. The club's nominee for First Lady of Loudon County, Mrs. Glenn McTeer, was winner of that competition in 1962. The club's nominee in 1962, won the Rural Minister of the Year Award. The Club has been interested in the future development of the community by having good programs given by UT personnel on community development and members of the TVA staff on their plans. One long range goal that has been worked on since the early years of the club has been a community water supply, and many programs have been devoted to that, as well as man-hours being devoted in trying to make it a reality. These are known to have served as president of the Greenback Community Improvement Club throughout the years - J.G. Hudson, Joe Thompson, Claude Peck, Bruce Hinton, Roy M. Brooks, Jr., C.L. Messier, Clec Franklin, Kenneth Hall, Bill Jones, Lowell Myers, Jim Adams and Fred Bell.

## Beta Sigma Phi Has Two Local Chapters

Beta Sigma Phi Sorority is a social, cultural, and civic organization. Beta Sigma Phi is an international organization with over 200,000 members. Locally, Beta Sigma Phi sponsors the Loudon County First Lady Banquet, recognizing and honoring a local lady for her civic, church, cultural, social, and personal contributions to the community. The former first ladies are Mrs. Eugene Armstrong, 1961; Mrs. Gillis Purdy, 1962; Mrs. Louisa Harris, 1963; Mrs. T.M. Brazzale, 1964; Mrs. Maurice Keener, 1965; Mrs. Walter Shaw, 1966; Mrs. James Harrison, 1967; Mrs. Glenn McTeer, 1968; Mrs. Harold Freedman, 1969.

Also, the Sorority contributes to the neighborhood in many ways. The first Ritual of Jewels chapter was organized on October 8, 1961, with the following members: Mrs. Pearl Adams, director, and Mrs. Eugene Armstrong, Sr., social sponsor. The charter members, who are now inactive, were Green Murphy, President; Addie Ruth Clarke, Vice President; Una V. Cobb, Recording Secretary; Dorothy Sue Conner, Corresponding Secretary; Daris Weaver, Treasurer; Alice Sue Fairies, Rosalie Denton Lee; Ruby Hartsock; Mildred Hartsock; Nelle J. Lambert; Jo Tiller; and Helen Trotter.

In 1969, all but three active members were eligible to receive a higher degree and move on to an Exemplar Chapter; consequently, a new Exemplar Chapter, was chartered as Xi Alpha Psi. Since this almost depleted the membership of Gamma Theta Chapter, new Ritual of Jewels chapter was organized under the sponsorship of Xi Alpha Psi and was named in honor of the first Lenoir City Beta Sigma Phi chapter. At the present, there are two chapters. GAMMA THETA CHAPTER Charter members of the newly organized chapter are Jo Ann Parsons, President; Betty DeFord, Vice President; Bobbie Hamby, Recording Secretary; Barbara Pelly, Corresponding Secretary; Pat Henry, Treasurer; and Charlotte Hill, Civil Defense Officer. Other members are Nancy Bealy, Dolores Duff, Jimmie Sue Campbell, Pat Grayson, Nancy Hall, Bala Huff, Betty Kemper, Brenda McMurry, Dortha Scott, Ania Sparks, and Charles Thompson. XI ALPHA PSI CHAPTER The charter members of the Exemplar Chapter are Kay Dutton, President; Alta Smith, Vice President; Nelle Tack, Recording Secretary; Barbara Reynolds, Corresponding Secretary; Carolyn Chaney, Treasurer; and Doris Shriver, Extension Officer. Other members are Ann Bell, Jo Blankenship, Pat Keeble, Ester Killebrew, Johnnie Lee, Jean Leely, Jackie McBride, Bobbie Wiggins, and Anne Williams.

## Loudon Rotary Club To Celebrate Eleventh Anniversary This Year

By Arthur Fowler  
On July 1, 1970, the Loudon Rotary Club will celebrate its 11th anniversary. It started in 1959 with a membership of 24 persons and now has 36 active members, seven of whom are charter members. The charter members who established Loudon Rotary Club were: Billy T. Brewer, John O. Gibson, John C. Greer, Dr. Sam Harrison, Dr. Bernard Courtney, Clayton Kiley, Rev. O.C. Rainwater, Ben M. Robinson, Dr. George Appleton, Vernon Foster, F.S. Robinson, Jr., Ray Whittington, Ed Swenson, Ed Ferguson, Ed Williams, and Broody Harrison, Barkdale Greer, T.B. Pulkinen, Earl Hall and Arthur M. Fowler. The first officers of the Loudon Rotary Club were: Arthur Fowler, president; Vernon Foster, vice president; Don P. Smith, secretary; and Tom Foster, sergeant at arms. Initially and for a period of years the club met with Mrs. W.D. Williamson at her colonial home on the river called "The Ashcroft". When Mrs. Williamson became ill the club met regularly at the Loudon County Rescue Squad Building between Loudon and Lenoir City with Mrs. Charles Varner in charge of the food. The club met from the rescue squad building on the club next for several months, during school term, at the Loudon High School Cafeteria. From this location the Loudon Rotary moved to the VFW Club building on Highland Avenue and now meets at the new location, Varner in charge of the meals. Loudon Rotary has annually given awards to outstanding students at Loudon High School, has sponsored 4-H club speakers, given the costly heavy-duty Tri-County Hospital for Cripples at Memphis. It has sponsored the annual county wide exhibitions, equipped the recreation area of the new Loudon High School.

On July 1, 1970, a new group will take office, new officers being Arthur Fowler, president; Emmett Carter, vice president; Harry Peace, secretary; and Bernard Courtney, treasurer. In addition to the officers other members of the club are: Larry Cate, Billy T. Brewer, Bob Forber, Robert L. Anderson, Robert A. Anderson, John O. Gibson, John C. Greer, Hamill Carey, Dr. Sam Harrison, Clayton Curtis, Jack Barrett, Charles Burnett, Bob Richeson, Ed Bell, Donald L. Carr, Orville Orr, Sam Harris, Bob Cline, Mike Coffman, Bill Zeeb, Don E. Burton, Tom McNeal, and Harv Kyle Anderson, Rev. Jack Ferguson and Ted Lomax.

One of its greatest accomplishments has been the organizing of the Interscholastic Loudon High. Interact had one of its members elected District Governor early in the life of the club and conceived and sponsored "Patriotic Youth Day" which has proved a great success. Among other citizens who have belonged to Loudon Rotary, who were not charter members and are not present members are: Bill Lathrop, Pope Finn, Charles H. Leonard Cathcart, Vaughn Snow, Benny Surret, Ellis Gibson, William Craig, Charles Porter, Buford Heath, Fred Pippa, T. Caven, Bill Smith, C.J. Stauder, Reed Brawley, David Arthur, Bob Lacy, Lynn Deutcher, Rev. Tom Fawcett, Rev. C.E. Wilson, Joe Randle and James Kline.

## Organized As Mother Sponsored Daughter Club

The Junior Clonion Club of Lenoir City (presently The Clonion Literary Club) was organized Oct. 31, 1939 at the home of Mrs. E. Stanfield, with Mrs. Ed Tallent as hostess. Mrs. T.E. Mills presided as chairman until officers were elected. The Clonion Club sponsored the new junior woman's club. It was originally a mother sponsored daughter organization. Charter members were Elizabeth Bacon, Martha Buswell, Mrs. Annie Campbell, Dorothy Goodwin, Julia Avery Johnson, Margaret Jones, Leasia Kate McNabb, Margaret Mills, Janie Riggle, June Smith, Margaret Stephens, Mary Frances Talbot and Virginia Waller. Officers were elected as follows: Margaret Mills, president; Margaret Jones, vice president; Mary Annie Campbell, secretary; June Smith, treasurer; and Janie Riggle, historian. In 1940, the club became affiliated with the Tennessee Federation and General Federation of Women's Clubs. On Nov. 18, 1962, the club changed its name to the Clonion Literary Club.

Among its regular projects are working for the Heart Fund of Loudon County and Lenoir City Girl's State representatives. Those who have served as president and their term of office are: Frances Chapman, 1940-41; Margaret Jones, 1941-42; Mary A. Campbell, 1942-43; Virginia Waller, 1943-44; Mildred Richey, 1944-45; June Littleton, 1945-46; Mildred Purdy, 1946-47; Mary Jones, 1947-48; Florence Evans, 1948-49; Martha Babcock, 1949-50; Georgie Riley, 1950-51; Polly Waller, 1951-52; Mary A. Campbell, 1952-53; Charlotte Hall, 1953-54; Janie Dozson, 1954-55; Margie Freedman, 1955-56; Frances Chapman, 1956-57; Kathleen Smith, 1957-58; Mildred Richey, 1958-59; Mildred Purdy, 1959-60; Mary Thompson, 1960-61; Geraldine Wilson, 1961-62; June Littleton, 1962-63; Louise Foster, 1963-64; Priscilla Everest, 1964-65; Johnie Littlefield, 1965-66; Helen Rose, 1966-67; Frankie Duggins, 1967-68; Florence Evans, 1968-69; Lucille Shore, 1969-70.

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JUN 11 1970

## Pilot Club Is Organized Of Business, Professional Women



MEMBERS OF FORT LOUDOUN Chapter of the Daughters of the American Colonists are seated, from left, Mrs. J. E. Greenway, Mrs. Mary Harrison, Mrs. Mae Cook. Standing from left are Mrs. J. E. Richsin, Mrs. H. Richsin, Mrs. John Pennington, Mrs. Lucy Steele Harrison, Miss Rachel Huff, Mrs. Helen Lawson, Miss Maude Grigg, Mrs. M. C. Anderson, Miss Margaret Browder, and Mrs. John W. Simpson.

Named After Fort Loudoun . . .

## Members of British Descent

The Fort Loudoun Chapter of the Daughters of the American Colonists was organized October 9, 1959, with Mrs. Henry H. Richsin as Organizing Regent. The chapter was named Fort Loudoun because it is so near the fort built by the Colony of South Carolina in 1756. The fort is located on the Little Tennessee River near the mouth of the Tullahoma and named for the Earl of Loudoun, British Commander-in-Chief in North America.

The chapter is a patriotic, historical and educational organization whose members eligibility is based on lineal descent from men and women who were residents of America when it was a British colony.

Of special interest to the group was the study of the Virginia plantations, especially Berkeley Hundred where settlers held the first official Thanksgiving service on American soil in 1619. In November of 1969, was the

Contributions are given to the School of the Ozarks and to the Patriotic Youth Rally sponsored by the Rotary and Interact Clubs at Loudoun High School. Clothing, books, games, and other articles are sent each year to a veteran's hospital. A medal is given each year to a student at the 350th anniversary of this event. Berkeley Hundred is the ancestral home of the Harisons of whom many of the chapter's members are descendants.

Loudoun Junior High School and Philadelphia School for the best achievement in any phase of Tennessee history. The current officers are: Regent, Mrs. Lucy Steele Harrison; Vice-regent, Mrs. Henry H. Richsin; Chaplain, Mrs. John Everett; Recording secretary, Mrs. J.E. Richsin; Corresponding secretary, Mrs. M.C. Anderson; Registrar, Mrs. Robert McEachern; Treasurer, Mrs. John Pennington; Historian, Mrs. John W. Simpson; and Librarian, Mrs. Mae Cook.

The Pilot Club of Lenoir City was chartered May 31, 1965 with 23 members with Mrs. Louisa S. Harris as the first president.

"Pilot Club International, with 504 clubs and more than 15,000 members, is a classified service organization for executive business and professional women, and there are clubs in five countries. Pilot principles are friendship and service both of which are reflected in the growing friendships among members and the many community service projects sponsored by the club.

Service projects are adopted according to community needs and the club's facilities for completing them. As projects are completed, or when the need for a project no longer exists, others are found to replace them so that the club continues to contribute to a better community.

Services to youth by the Pilot Club of Lenoir City have included Teen-time, cash contributions to various school groups and other organizations such as Lenoir City High School, Lenoir athletic teams, Girl Scouts, Little League Baseball, Boys Clubs and others. An audiometer was given to the Loudoun County School System for use in all the schools in the county in examining school children for defective hearing. A Pillsbury Scholarship is awarded to a graduate of Lenoir City High School each year, with preference given to a girl who plans to enter the field of nursing.

Annular projects for Senior Citizens include a Fellowship Supper, a tour of the Knoxville Dogwood Trail, and a meeting conducted by a field representative from the Social Security Office to furnish information and answer questions on medicare and Social Security.

Flags have been presented to schools, Scouts, and in 1967 a flag was presented to the county judge for the Loudoun County Courthouse. City flags have been prepared at Christmas time the last three years and sent to service men in Vietnam.

Placing red phosphorescent with a large white "T" on homes of invalids to alert

rescuers in the event of a fire is a continuing project, started in Lenoir City but made county-wide through the assistance of the Loudoun County Rescue Squad.

The Pilot Club has placed a Christmas tree in the downtown area of Lenoir City each year since 1964. An annual contribution is made to the Loudoun County United Fund. Membership is maintained in the Lenoir City Chamber of Commerce and the Committee of 100.

Pilot clubs have district projects, the district being the entire state of Tennessee. District projects have included safety and the purchase of books for the nurses' library at Eastern

State Hospital. The latest district project is an experiment in International Living which is designed to improve international relations. The Pilot Club of Lenoir City has participated in all district projects.

Pilot International projects in which Lenoir City Pilots have participated include scholarships, contributions to special CARE projects, Freedoms Foundation, and Meals for Millions. Members of the club have served in both elective and appointive offices on district and international levels.

Officers serving for the 1969-70 club year are Mrs. C.W. Fletcher, President; Mrs. Juanita Smith, First Vice

President; Mrs. Glenn Luttrell, Second Vice President; Miss Maude Conner, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Paul Coppenhaver, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Steve Shelton, Treasurer; Mrs. Jack Babb, Mrs. James White and Mrs. Beulah Luttrell, Directors. New officers will be elected and installed to take office in June, 1970. Present club membership is 32.

Past presidents have been Mrs. Louisa S. Harris, Mrs. Joe Hill, Mrs. Gene Hartsook, Mrs. Ann Alford, Miss Nellie Crowe, Mrs. Beulah Luttrell, Mrs. Adair Clarke, Miss Maude Conner, Mrs. Maurice Koenig, Mrs. Steve Shelton, Mrs. C.B. Porter and Mrs. F.A. Jones.

In Lenoir City . . .

## Civitan First Men's Civic Organization

By Walter L. Chesnut

The Lenoir City Civitan Club was the first men's civic organization to be organized in Lenoir City. The local club was chartered on November 25, 1921 with charter No. 83. The Lenoir City Club is a part of the Civitan International which was organized on April 15, 1920. The first president of Lenoir City Civitan was the late T.M. Brazzale. There is one charter member still living and active in Civitan, Mel W. Walker. Other long-time members are M.C. Goodwin, Dr. Roy Campbell, Harvey Hawkins, Jim Bailey, Dr. Harold Freedman, Guy Buckner, Steve Shelton, and T.D. Pickell.

Among the accomplishments of this club are sponsoring of first tourist camp, assisted in establishment of the Loudoun County Bridge, construction and maintenance of shelters at Loudoun Lake, organizing other Civitan clubs, building good citizenship through promotion of annual Civitan Essay contest, working with Boy Club, sending boys to Boy's State, and supporting local schools in various ways.

In 1927, the club was host for the District Civitan Convention.

The motto of Civitan is "Builders of Good Citizenship."

For a number of years the club has raised funds for its projects through the sale of Glaston Fruit Cakes and an annual horse show.

The roster of club presidents is as follows: T.M. Brazzale, Dr. J.G. Eblen, Arthur Taylor, Sam H. Monger, J.L. Thomas, James M. Hair, J.W. Cartwell, Jr.,

W.K. Freedman, Jesse L. Hope, Roy R. Campbell, M.C. Goodwin, Al Beman, V.L. Adams, the Rev. H.D. Beasley, R.B. Ledbetter, A.T. Hays, Joe Bowden, Roy Baker, Jesse L. Hope, James E. Thompson, T.D. Pickell, J. Buckner, James H. Bailey, J. Harvey Hawkins, Cecil Babcock, Dr. Harold Freedman, Paul R. Phelps, Dr. Roy R. Campbell, J. Guy Buckner, Raymond Hair, Earl Hines, New Spin, Ralph Palmer, Howard Nelson, J.W. Wilburn, Jr., W.J. Christian, Charles Everette, Nixon Williams, Earl Alexander, R.T.

McBride, Henry Foster, Herman West, Richard Hawk, Ross Wilkerson, Al Beman, Harry Wampler, and Earl Dean.

Since the start of the club has a membership of 44 active members and three honorary members.

Club officers are president, Earl Dean; first vice-president, Fred Mills; second vice-president, William M. Eubanks; secretary, Clarence Wall; treasurer, Walter Babb; directors, George Miller, Bland Winfrey, and Paul Lanham. Meetings are held every Tuesday at noon at the Lacy Hotel.

## Early Garden Club Project Was Planting Broadway Grass Plots

The Lenoir City Garden Club was organized Nov. 4, 1924, during a period when many other community organizations were being formed.

Mrs. John Brown and Mrs. Elizabeth Bisco came from Knoxville to help organize the club and a meeting was held in the office of Mrs. G.W. Jackson.

Charter members were Mrs. Louise McNeely, Mrs. E.C. Wells, Mrs. John Eason, Mrs. M.A. McAllister, Mrs. J.J. Jump, Mrs. A.L. Norwood, Mrs. Joe Grub, Mrs. J.L. Eblen, Mrs. J.M. Hair and Mrs. Joe C. Kalkoff.

Officers elected were Mrs. McNeely, president; Mrs. Eason, vice president; Mrs. Wells, secretary; and Mrs. McAllister, treasurer.

The object of the club was to encourage the growing of flowers, shrubs and trees.

Clyde Wesson, Blaine Littleton, Virgil Rose and the Boy Scouts helped with the digging and planting of the shrubs. Most of the plants were donated or bought by the club members. This spring and fall the members believe the flowers should be at their peak.

20 women in Loudoun who wanted to organize a Loudoun Garden Club. They met on Jan. 28 at Mrs. Snow's home, with Mrs. S.E. Shelton, president of the Lenoir City Garden Club, as speaker. Under the guidance of the Lenoir City Club, the Loudoun Club became a realization. Mrs. Snow is a member of the Lenoir City Club.

Present officers for the Lenoir City Garden Club are Mrs. S.E. Shelton, president; Mrs. James M. Hair, first vice president; Mrs. D.P. Wheeler, second vice president; Mrs. Clyde Wesson, third vice president; Mrs. Charles A. Porter, recording secretary; Mrs. B.N. Strunk, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Ralph Phelps, treasurer.

In October of 1945, the Club became a member of the Tennessee Federation of Garden Clubs. Later they became members of the Tennessee Valley Council of Garden Clubs and National Council of State Garden Clubs Inc. Several members have served as officers in the Tennessee Valley Council of Clubs.

In April of 1947, a pink dogwood was planted in the City Cemetery.

In November of 1949, the Club celebrated its Silver Anniversary with a tea at the home of Mrs. J.L. Thomas. Up to this time, the group had sponsored four other Garden Clubs in and around Lenoir City.

In the fall of 1967, members took as their project the planting of shrubs, flowers and bulbs at Johnson Nursing Home. Committee members who helped with the planting were Mrs. Clyde Wesson, Mrs. Blaine Littleton, Mrs. B.N. Strunk, Mrs. Raymond Letinger, Mrs. D.P. Wheeler, Mrs. Walter Lyons, Mrs. Ralph Phelps, Mrs. C.A. Porter and Mrs. C.F. Barnett.

Throughout the years the club has undertaken various projects to help beautify the city. In the years 1927 to 1929, Mayor Roy G. Cardwell Sr. gave the club the opportunity to do extensive work on beautifying the grass plots which at that time separated traffic lanes on West Broadway. Since this was such a large undertaking the Civitan Club, Rotary Club, Eastern Star, Boy Scouts, several business men and individuals helped with this by donating money, shrubbery, trees, and soil and helping with the planting.

In 1928, several members worked with the Loudoun County Fair. Those in charge of the Flower Dept. were Mrs. Fred Wilkerson, Mrs.

Clayton Moore, Mrs. Annie Foster Calloway, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Bevie Huff Jump, registrar; and Mrs. Linnie Lacy Moore, treasurer.

Charter members were Mrs. Annie Duncan Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth McCauley Burdett, Mrs. Myra Lenoir Burdett, Mrs. Annie Foster Calloway, Mrs. Bevie Huff Jump, Mrs. Elizabeth Foster Lacy, Mrs. Annie Foster Leeper, Mrs. Inez Mountcastle Long, Mrs. Ozia Boyd McKinney, Mrs. Linnie Lacy Moore, Mrs. Bevie Cleser Newwood, Miss Julia Norwood, Mrs. Georgia B. Williams, Miss Louie Lenoir, Mrs. Elba Lenoir, Mrs. Virginia Lenoir Stover, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Sharp.

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## D of A Takes Name Of General William Lenoir

The General William Lenoir Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Lenoir City on Oct. 15, 1929.

In an article submitted from the club, the statement read: "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, did, under the authorization of the National Board of Management, on the 15th day of October, 1929, organize a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the City of Lenoir, City, State of Tennessee—to be known as the General William Lenoir Chapter."

The officers elected at this time were Mrs. Elizabeth Foster Lacy, regent; Mrs. Georgia Burdett Williams, vice-regent; Mrs. Annie Foster Leeper, recording secretary,

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# Our 20th ANNIVERSARY

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# Lenoir City News-Banner

What The People Don't Know Will Hurt Them

## Loudon County Herald

Established 1886 Covering The County From The County Seat 81 Years Of Publication



### Loudon County Centennial Edition

#### Lenoir City High School Has Served Area Over 60 Years



NEW LOUDON HIGH SCHOOL

Lenoir City's new Senior High School, located on a 20-acre site at the corner of old Highway 95 and Harrison Road, is the realization of a dream of many years held by city and school officials and of citizens of the Lenoir City area.

Its construction - and the complicated financial arrangements which made it possible - came in answer to a need for more adequate educational facilities for senior high school students of this area. But the dream which for more than that, the facility was to be a center for adult education, for cultural events, for sports activities, for meetings, for dinners, and other activities which might be needed by the community's citizens.

The school's predecessor, the old Lenoir City High School, which had provided educational facilities for students in the Lenoir City area for more than 60 years, and for many of those years the three buildings on "the hill" were adequate. The gymnasium offered space for physical education and manual arts instruction in wood working, were offered in the basement of the building. The two-story brick center building served as the main classroom building and, in addition, provided office space for not only the high school, but for the Lenoir City School System as well. Indeed, one man held both positions of High School principal and Superintendent of Schools until 1930 when the jobs were divided. In 1927, one man assumed both positions and this continued until 1953 when again the school was divided. The third building accommodated a home economics department on the second floor and classrooms on the ground floor. The sixth, seventh and eighth grades until these classes moved into the new Nichols School addition in 1935 and the space was taken over by the High School.

Serving as first principal of the High School was J. H. Jarvis, who had worked untingly to establish the school. Among others who served as principal of the high school were A. A. Taylor, Mr. Hall, J. H. Justice, Curtis Gentry, and Mr. Jarvis, who retired in 1916-17.

Records indicate that Roy Anderson served as both Supt. of Schools and Principal in 1929 and continued to serve as Supt. until 1933. R. P. Keathly served as High School principal in 1930-31. John K. Hicks became Principal in 1932. Claude Mitchell in 1933 and served that year with Mr. Hicks as Principal. The next year Mr. Mitchell was named to both posts and served as both Superintendent and Principal through the 1936-37 school year. Mr. Hicks followed him as Superintendent and Principal in 1937, serving through most of the school year 1942-43, when he left for military service. J. Guy Buckner came here as Superintendent and Principal on May 24, 1943 and filled both posts until 1952 when W. F. Henry was named Principal. He was succeeded as principal by E. J. Osborne in 1965 and continues to serve in that capacity.

The need for a City School System must have been strong in the minds of those who incorporated the City of Lenoir City in 1907 because even before the charter was approved by the State Legislature in Nashville, the City Council already had voted to levy a tax of 15 cents per \$100 assessment on city property for school purposes. It was only two years later that the center building was constructed on again the school known as "Hotel Square." The site overlooked most of Lenoir City, since it was one of the highest points in the city. Cost of the structure was \$17,000. It was 10 years later, in 1918, that the second unit, which housed the home economics department and classrooms, was built. Apparently the economy of the time had increased prices, however, because the building, considerably smaller than the first, cost \$30,000. Lenoir

Citizens have always been strong advocates of sports, and they still had no gymnasium in their school complex. This condition was to be short lived, however. The gymnasium was built in 1921, and at a cost of only \$5,000. This was made possible by the many hours of free labor contributed by students, their parents, and other area citizens interested in sports.

In 1952 and 1954 the face of the High School on The Hill was completely changed with an addition which extended across the front, the full width of the block, and connecting the three buildings with corridors. Additional classrooms, a new library, laboratories, a band room, and an enlarged gymnasium were included in the 1955 addition. The 1954 project provided a new home economics department, cafeteria and classrooms on the site of the old home economics building.

In the 1960's increased student population continued to be a problem and the School Board began talking about a new Senior High School. Financing seemed to be an insurmountable obstacle, however, and as a temporary measure, three pre-fabricated, self-contained classrooms were erected on the campus.

Led by Supt. of Schools J. Guy Buckner and Mayor Guy P. Tallent, however, the School Board had already taken initial action aimed at eventually building a new Senior High School. In May, 1961, the School Board and City Council, after examining possible building sites around the city, agreed to buy the George McCown property of approximately 30 acres for \$2,000. At the same time, the firm of Burkhalter, Hickenor and Associates of Nashville was employed as architects.

It was in January, 1964, that the Lenoir City Council voted to levy a local one percent sales tax and designate revenue from the tax to be used for school construction, maintenance and general operation. This was only a few months after the State Legislature had passed enabling legislation to permit cities and counties to establish such a tax and Lenoir City became the first municipality in the state to adopt the tax, although a few others had levied the tax on a county-wide basis. Indeed, before the matter was submitted to Lenoir City voters in referendum, the idea was submitted to Loudon County Court for a county-wide sales tax to benefit both Lenoir City and Loudon County Schools, but County Court turned it down.

The high school building proper, not including porches, covered walkways or gymnasium, contains 101,764 square feet. The gymnasium contains 38,047 square feet of floor space. The cost of construction of the high school proper was \$1,363,129.57. The cost of construction of the gymnasium was \$487,402.53. The cost of equipment for both gymnasium and high school was \$218,300.83. The cost of grading was \$42,069.21. Architect's fee was \$11,040.80. The cost of the stadium was \$127,727.53.

In addition to proceeds from the sales tax, toward construction of the school came from a Loudon County bond issue passed to build a new Loudon County School Lenoir City Schools shared in the bond issue on an average daily attendance basis.

Members of the Board of Education in 1961, when the first firm action was taken toward the new school were Mayor Guy P. Tallent, Chairman, Gillus Purdy, Secretary, H. C. Evans, Harvey Hawkins, Billy Joe Littleton, and J. Guy Buckner, Supt. of Schools. Members of the Board when the building was finally completed and dedicated were Mayor R. M. Ledbetter, Chairman, Avery Petty, C. R. Abercrombie, Curtis Monger and Billy Joe Littleton.

The new gymnasium was not ready for use until the school year 1968-69 because of an explosion in October, 1967, just a few days before the building was to be accepted by the Lenoir City Board of Education. The

(Continued On Page 14)

#### Loudon High Had Its Beginning Before Founding Of County

Loudon High School had its beginning in 1867, three years before the founding of Loudon County, as an institution of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

In the "History of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church," second edition, B.W. McDonald (1888) page 580, this statement is found: "LOUDON HIGH SCHOOL. Though it has only a modest name, this institution teaches a full college course. It was established by the East Tennessee Synod, in 1867, at Loudon, Tennessee. It has had a very respectable faculty of scholars. It has aimed to secure an endowment, but its field is too circumscribed - to give large hopes of success. With beautiful scenery, historic surroundings, and ample buildings, the school represents a most fascinating exterior. Of its inner life the writer has no information."

Land for the school was donated by Thomas J. Mason. The trustees were Dr. James T. Blair, chairman, John J. Bell, Thomas J. Mason, Judge S.A. Rodgers and John J. West. The original building was a two-story brick with six classrooms and an auditorium. The first teacher was Prof. Park and the first graduate was his son, John Park.

The school was maintained by tuition fees from students and some financial aid from

the local Cumberland Presbyterian Church. A number of college courses were offered as were vocal and instrumental music. On a 1890 grade card were listed these subjects: Scripture, Reading, Spelling, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, History, Geography, Map Drawing, Drawing, Penmanship, Civil Government, Philosophy, Political Economy, Logic, Physiology, Geology, Natural Philosophy, Mental Philosophy, Chemistry, Latin, Greek, French, and German.

Actually, records of the Loudon Cumberland Presbyterian Church show that the school was established as a church school by the East Tennessee Synod of Cumberland Presbyterians in 1870. The records also show that the church struggled over these early years to keep the school financially solvent, going even to the extreme of selling its own church building to pay off a debt of the school.

In August, 1877, the congregation of the church sold its church building on Church Street to the School Commissioners of the First Civil District of Loudon County for the sum of \$350. The School Commissioners subsequently re-sold it to the Loudon County Presbyterian Church three months later. The Cumberland Presbyterian Presbytery, after voting to donate the sale price of \$350 to Loudon High School to pay off the debt which was

outstanding, then for several years worshipped with the Methodists in the building that is now the Masonic Hall on Wharf Street.

The school was maintained until it was later sold to the County of Loudon for a high school. It continued to be used as a high school and elementary school until 1919 when it was moved to a new building in the west end of town. The building on "The Hill", as it was affectionately called, was used as an apartment building. Among those who lived in it were the Bob Reagin family.

A complete list of the faculty prior to 1920 is not available, but among those known are: Prof. D.S. Bordenheiser, Mrs. Lulu R. Taliferro, Prof. John McCroskey, Rev. Edgar McCroskey, Miss Mary Jane Mize, Miss Mattie Mason, Mrs. Fannie B. Loyd, Mrs. John G. Greer, Mrs. J. H. Carmichael, Mrs. Emma Taliferro Stanfield, Mrs. Charles H. Bacon, Prof. D. Ballharrie Simpson, Mrs. Ann McCroskey, Mrs. Julia Wyatt, Mrs. Mary Rhes Sommer, Misses Katharin and Louise Gaggis, Mrs. Ruby Harris Lutz, Miss Jeannie McTeer and Mrs. Sadie McTeer Porter, Prof. J.C. McTeer, Mrs. S.P. Dannel, Miss Grace Fuller, Mrs. Mary Lou Fowler Thomas, Prof. Roy G. Anderson, Mrs. Alma Robertson, Miss Helen Giffen, Mrs. Edna G. Harrison and Miss Clara Walker.

With the help provided by the Works Progress Administration an addition was made to the West End of the building in 1939. This addition provided a gymnasium, auditorium, four class rooms, boys' and girls' restrooms and a basement facility used for a cafeteria, which was created through the availability of free commodities in the federal school lunch program.

Mrs. Norman McQueen who was the dietician and manager who is fondly remembered for her many kindnesses and courtesies to faculty and students. Mrs. Ed Hodge and Mrs. Jim Eller also are remembered for their courteous treatment of all who have helped to serve and who have eaten with them.

The next major addition was the agriculture building in 1948. At this time Vocational Agriculture was added to the curriculum with Charles F. Brakehl, teacher. Thirty-four students enrolled and became charter members of the Loudon Chapter Future Farmers of America. Since that time the Parent



NEW LENOIR CITY HIGH SCHOOL

(Continued On Page 14)

JUN 11 1970



A GROUP in front of the Toad Hill School around 1900.

Also Known As Summitt . . .

### Toad Hill School Holds Many Memories

By Calvin Lunsford  
To many Loudon County residents in the 70 year age bracket, the word Toad Hill brings back many school day memories.

The opening and closing dates of the school have possibly faded with the passing years. The doors of the school were closed possibly shortly after the turn of the century.

Somewhat through the passing years it became known by two different names. To some students it was Toad Hill School, and this is the name it is known by to most students. But others called it The Summitt School, possibly a name derived from a Summitt family who gave the land for the school.

It was a one room school and according to G.B. Watkins, Loudon County's oldest living school teacher, it was considered to be as good as any school in Loudon County in its years of operation. Mr. Watkins, who taught at Toad Hill for one term, attended the school as a boy. He is now 92 years old and is quite possibly the oldest living student to attend this school.

Toad Hill School served the section of Loudon County known as Piney. Its location was on what is now known as Watson Road, off Highway 72, and was situated on property now owned by the Presley Family.

Mr. Watkins taught at Toad Hill the year of 1899. Although dates of the opening and closing of the school are a forgotten part of the past, its contributions to education will take its rightful place as a vital part of the history of education in Loudon County.



RECENT VIEW OF TOAD HILL SCHOOL

Buildings Still Stand . . .

### Was Hub Of Much Family Activity

By Calvin Lunsford  
A skeleton in a ghost community that once was the gathering place for many Loudon Countians, the old Jackson School house with its boarded windows awaits the wrecker's hammer but not before making a lasting imprint on many people of this well known section of Loudon County.

The closing of Jackson School was not the result of the coming Tellico Dam. Rather its doors closed prior to official authorization for the building of the dam. It was the victim of consolidation of several schools in Loudon County.

At one time, not too many years ago, the old Jackson

School was the hub of a quite active area. The Blacksmith Shop, the corn mill and the community store were all gathering places for the farm families of the community. Many of the old buildings are still standing as a reminder of a past era and will pass from the peaceful countryside scene in preparation for the coming Tellico Dam.

Jackson School like many other country schools came into being by the efforts of an interested community. The land for the school was donated by the late John S. Jackson, a well known farmer in Loudon County and for whom the school and community were named.

In 1945 the doors of the school were closed for the

final time and what had been a long span of service with uncountable numbers of students through the passing years, came to an end. Students were transferred to other schools.

In recent years, since the closing of the school, it has been the scene of several class reunions. The old students gather to talk about their school days and many are saddened at the thought of this old school being torn down.

Its passing will not erase its imprint on the lives of thousands of former students. Neither will its contributions to the betterment of many of its students and its service to the community pass with the coming of another 100 years.

### Bogart High School Dates Back To 1892

By Calvin Lunsford  
The old Bogart School which was located at Philadelphia, is a historical part of the early educational system in this area. Like some of the other early prominent schools in East Tennessee, it was founded to meet the educational needs which were not as yet provided by the state.

Bogart High School was founded in the year 1892 as a private school supported by parents of students. In 1910 government support began to help with school expenses and enrollment increased to about 300 students. The old Bogart School building was a two story wood frame building which was torn down several years ago. It was torn down after the building was sold in 1925.

The sale of Bogart School building came after the opening of Philadelphia High School by Loudon County. The present Philadelphia School was in the beginning a high school but now is an elementary school.

Bogart High School was possibly a contributing factor for many people who chose to settle in the Philadelphia area. The school was valuable to the young people of the Philadelphia area as well as to those who came from other places to attend Bogart High



BOGART SCHOOL—This building, long since destroyed, was Bogart School, a 10 year education institution that was once one of the finest schools in East Tennessee. The old school, founded in 1892, closed in 1925 as public education came to Loudon County.

School. The roles of this school through its 33 years of educational service to the

Philadelphia area contains the Loudon County area into the section of Tennessee which stands proud of the growth in 100 years.

### Roberson School Dates To 1825

By Calvin Lunsford  
The old Roberson School, which was closed a few years ago, was established between 1825 and 1830 by the early settlers of Loudon County (then Roane County.)

The building was located on what was known as school lane. The first teacher is unknown. The school was moved to the Blair Farm, which is what is now known as the H.R. Bell Farm in 1850 and was moved back to its last location in 1876. The last building the school occupied prior to its closing was built in 1939. The exact date of the last year of school at this historic old school is not known.

The class of 1838 came

from the families of William Blair, John W. Robinson, Hardy Jones, Russell Clark, Williams Edwards, Albert S. Lenoir, Joseph Roberson, Jacob Miller, Alfred Carroll, Bernard Franklin.

A list of the students were James W. Blair, Martha Blair, E.D. Robinson, T.J. Robinson Jr., Rufe Jones, Dan Jones, Mitch Edwards, Tom Edwards, Ned Edwards, M. Roberson, James Roberson, Martha Roberson, Lucy Roberson, W.C. Cannon, Susan E. Roberson and Dr. Franklin.

After the closing of Roberson School, the building was used for commercial purposes and was later destroyed by fire.



FIRST ROBERSION SCHOOL established around 1825 and was used until 1830 by the early settlers of Loudon County. (Then Roane County.)



THE LAST ROBERSION SCHOOL which was dedicated in 1939.

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## Eaton School Began With Three Classrooms, Now Has 19

By Vada Stanley  
Lenoir City High School  
American History Student  
Everyone loves to recall their school days frequently. To many the names of the one-room schools are familiar. Such names as Fairview, Pine Grove, Grubb, Dorwood, Pleasant Grove, Rocky Springs, and Matlock or Daisy represent the community schools that served Eaton Crossroads.

Although no information is available on most of the schools, a few pupils still fondly remember the school. Fairview School probably could be listed as the oldest educational plant in the area.

The small structure was situated on Hines Valley Road just below the present Eaton School. The pupils recall that the building had no desks, long benches and two small tables served as furnishings for the room. On Fridays, "Saying Speeches" or "Spelling Bees" were held, in which other schools participated. The school was discontinued in 1913-14 when Eaton School was established.

No records of Grubb School are available except for a few memories of an early pupil, Mrs. Joe Alexander. The school was located near the home of Boyd Goodwin on White Wing Road. Three teachers she remembers were Tom McCain, Dr. Joe Waller and John Mays.

Matlock School or Daisy School was built around 1892 on land given by Squire J.P. Matlock (near the home of Mr. Paul Matlock). Mr. Oscar Scarborough served as the first schoolmaster with a salary of \$20 a month for the school term, which was only two months. The school was discontinued in 1913 or 1914, and the property was returned to the Matlock heirs, according to the original agreement.

Dorwood School was built on land given by the Pickell family and was located on the Ferrell Pickell property near Woodlawn Church. The exact date of its establishment could not be determined but it is thought to have existed in 1900. Dorwood School was continued until the 1920's when its doors were finally closed.



THE ORIGINAL EATON SCHOOL, which had three rooms.

Very little is known about Crandall's School (Pleasant Grove), and a few pupils recall events at Pleasant Grove. The school was located near Crandall's Cemetery at the intersection of Town Creek Road and Pleasant Hill Road.

On May 29, 1913, the "Public School Board" was granted a deed from Mr. P.H. Roberts for four acres of land for a sum of \$226.00 for the establishment of a public school. The school was named Eaton in honor of the Eaton family and the community it was destined to serve. The first structure was located near the present cafeteria wing and contained three classrooms and a porch. The structure was originally intended to serve as a high school, and for a number of years two years of high school were offered.

With the beginning of Eaton School, Loudon County established its first consolidated school. The school boasted a faculty of three. The principal was Miss Sadie McTeer (Mrs. J.B. Porter). The building served its students well until the 1920's when a second floor was added. Later it became necessary to enlarge facilities at Eaton School and in the mid-thirties a brick structure was erected under the direction of Mr. Ed Rader

with the use of W.P.A. labor. The structure was 140 feet long and 80 feet wide. It contained seven classrooms and an auditorium.

On Nov. 3, 1951, an additional tract of land was purchased from Mr. L.R. Gentry for \$1200 and to the existing structure added a large wing containing an attractive and modern cafeteria, four classrooms, office, lounge, clinic, and library. This structure was built with Federal aid at a cost of \$180,000, approximately \$20,000 of which was used for

decoration and equipment. The original structure was converted into a combination gymnasium and auditorium and a front entrance was added. In 1959 another addition was built containing six classrooms and rest rooms. Today 19 classrooms are in use and recently a new physical education plant has been completed. The approximate cost of the gymnasium was \$75,000. (Facts and information taken from pamphlet, "Eaton Crossroads," composed by Donald Perky and his class of 1963-64.)

REMODELED EATON SCHOOL, with added auditorium and two rooms upstairs.



A GROUP AT PLEASANT GROVE SCHOOL or sometimes called Crandall's School. The school was given the name Crandall's because of the family that lived next door to the school by the name of Crandall. Those that can be identified are Folsom Craig, Adra Craig, Lavonia Mann, Frank Foute, Cora Foute, Jack Nichols, Betty Amos, Lixie Foute, Vida Eblen, Mae Eblen, Kate Nichols, B.J. Eldridge, a Rafter child,

Minnie Eldridge, a Duggan child, a Williamson Child, Stella Miller, Achsa Jones, Vernon Craig, Gladys Jones, Lon Abbott, Merle Lovin, Jos Abbott, Baird Reed, a Duggan girl, Grace Abbott, Addie Miller, Elizabeth Abbott, Prudence Taylor, Bill Bacon, Frank Eldridge, a Rafter child, a Duggan child, Frank Rocky, Martha Rocky, Bert Day, and Claude Day.



seventh, eighth and ninth grade mathematics, ninth grade algebra, English studies, civics, science, home economics, and vocational agriculture.



CAVE COLLEGE which was located near the Charles H. Bacon Farm on Vonnors Road was moved to Burton Mill and became Burton Mill School. This picture was made at the Burton Mill School sometime around 1917 or 18. The teachers were Delta and Elza Mizell.



A GROUP AT THE TWIN SCHOOL BUILDING.

## Nichols School Possibly Dates Back To One Room Log House

By Norma Freedman  
American History Student  
Lenoir City High School  
No records are available, but tradition holds that the first school in Lenoir City was a one-room log house which stood on Kingston Street on a spot where a building owned by Mr. Bill Matlock is now located. It was across from the shop owned by the late Cecil Roberts between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

The Nichols School grounds, on the corner of C St. and Second Ave., was the location of the next school, sometime before 1900. The building was a two-story structure, with two classes on each floor. In 1902, one of the "Twin Buildings" was erected. Although it was not a high school, some high school subjects were taught. In a short time the old building was torn down and the second Twin Building was built (1904). There were four rooms in each school building.

As the educational system expanded a need arose for more classrooms. The overflow of the Twin School Buildings was moved into two rented rooms in what was then known as the Foute Block, now the Grubb Apartments on the corner of A St. and Second Ave.

The first principal was Mr. Arthur Thompson from Monroe County. Mr. J.P. Griffith served from 1904 to 1906, succeeded by Mr. Jarvis until 1908. Other principals who served at the Twin School Buildings were Miss Johnson, Mr. Gentry, Fred Smith, Miss Ethel Thompson, Miss Lou Brazzale, and Mrs. J.B. Porter.

The Twin Buildings were used until 1924, when a part of Nichols School was built. The school was given its name in honor of two men, James Nichols, a Chief of Police who lost his life in the line of duty, and W.D. Nichols, who died in the rescue of a man at the bottom of a well in the Highland Park area.

The new brick school building had 12 classrooms for grades one through five and an auditorium. Students in the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades attended the Grammar School located in the building adjacent to the old Lenoir City High School. The teachers in Nichols from 1924-28 were Miss Octavia Greenwell (Mrs. George Miney) principal, Miss Mary Isaacs, Mrs. H.L. Bacon, Mrs. Lois Brazzale, Mrs. T.M. Brazzale, Miss Nora Bailey (Mrs. R.B. Campbell), Mrs. Hugh Maroney, Miss Lois Carpenter (Mrs. Aubrey Griffith), Miss Josephine Foute, Mrs. Ruth Riggle, Miss Frances Graddon and Miss Thelma Hill (Mrs. Sylvan Kramer).

To make room for Nichols School, the Twin Buildings had been sold to Mr. Rogge and were removed from the school site to Second Avenue, where they remain in use as apartment buildings.

While the construction of the Nichols School building was taking place, the students attended school in the high school gymnasium on the corner of Fifth Ave. and B St. The gymnasium was divided with partitions that just reached the height of a door, making six rooms. Six teachers were employed, approximately 42-45 students each. Miss Josephine Foute, one of the teachers, recalls that teaching under these conditions was certainly very difficult.

The classes at Nichols were large, approximately 40 in each class, and beyond that, the school had double sessions for some grades, whereby part of the children came in the morning and the rest came in the afternoon. For a while Mrs. Maple set up a small kitchen in what is now used as a teachers' lounge.

There she cooked hot soup and sold it to the students who stayed all day and to the teachers. Also in the teachers' lounge was a set of encyclopedias and a few other books which served as a library. Later, both a library and a cafeteria were added to the school.

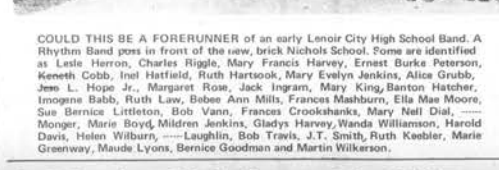
An addition was built to Nichols in 1928, at the cost of \$40,000. The building was a project under the Federal government's Works Projects Administration (WPA), an outgrowth of the depression of the early 1930's. The larger school could accommodate more students so the sixth, seventh and

eighth grades were moved from the Grammar School building into Nichols. In 1967, following the construction of a new senior high school, the old high school was converted into a Junior High School and the seventh and eighth grades were moved over to join the ninth (from the high school).

The following teachers have served as principal of Nichols School: Miss Octavia Greenwell (Mrs. George Miney), Mrs. T.M. Brazzale, Mrs. Ruth Riggle, Mrs. J.B. Cantrell, Mr. Thomas Mann, Mr. Tom Sagg, Mr. Ralph Kimbrough, Mr. Claude Wilson, Mr. Harold Duff and

present time is Mr. Donald Perky.

In the 46-year history of Nichols School, many changes and improvements have been made, including a kindergarten program, special reading programs, classes for the educable mentally retarded, and a constantly growing library. Enrollment is now 451 students. When the Junior High School was created and the seventh and eighth grades were moved out, Nichols gained several empty rooms and was able to improve classroom organization and increase the size of the library.



A GROUP AT THE SECOND TWIN SCHOOL BUILDING. Some identified are Joe Phillips, Calder Murray, Jay Lane, Rosco Watkins, Esso Williams, Claude Jenkins, Earl England, Robert Lane, Clyde Wesson, Leland Potter, Shorty Wilkerson, George Scarborough, Helen Soward, Flora Soward, Bulah Wesson, Lissie Brown, Charles McColligan, Mamye Hickman, Joresa Spraker, Eunice Spraker, Laura Britton, Una Winchester, Lillian Williams, Poarte Pressley, Nellie Browder, Mae Hensley, Ethel Lewis, Iva Sewell, Sarah Purkey, Gussie Tuttorow, Tony Byrd, Adis Douglass Phillips, Lorane Lebow, Myrtle Long, Myrtle Williams, Trixie Lee, Gertrude Ghormsley, Anna Mae Ellenberg, Lucille Tidings, Winnie Monger, Freddie Miller, Bertha Nicholson, Minnie Cardwell, and Virginia Murray.

COULD THIS BE A FORERUNNER of an early Lenoir City High School Band. A Rhythm Band poses in front of the new, brick Nichols School. Some are identified as Leslie Hopper, Charles Riggle, Mary Francis Harvey, Ernest Burkes Peterson, Kenneth Cobb, Inel Hatfield, Ruth Hartsock, Mary Evelyn Jenkins, Alice Grubb, Jess L. Hope Jr., Margaret Rose, Jack Ingram, Mary King, Banton Hatcher, Imogene Babb, Ruth Law, Bebe Ann Mills, Frances Mashburn, Ella Mae Moore, Sue Bernice Littleton, Bob Vann, Frances Crookshanks, Mary Nell Dial, Kenneth Cobb, Inel Hatfield, Ruth Hartsock, Mary Evelyn Jenkins, Alice Grubb, Jess L. Hope Jr., Margaret Rose, Jack Ingram, Mary King, Banton Hatcher, Imogene Babb, Ruth Law, Bebe Ann Mills, Frances Mashburn, Ella Mae Moore, Sue Bernice Littleton, Bob Vann, Frances Crookshanks, Mary Nell Dial, Greenway, Maude Lyons, Bernice Goodman and Martin Wilkerson.

L-C Junior High Started In 1967

Lenoir City's Junior High School System, and all of which send seventh graders to the Junior High School; and Eaton, Highland Park, Browder and New Providence Schools in the Loudon County School System, which send ninth graders to the Junior High School. John T. Davis Jr. was assigned as the first principal and he spent the summer of 1967 making preparation for organization of the new school, which would open with 560 students.

The first faculty members were Henry Blackburn, Bob Sanders, Miss Cathy Kern, Gerald Augustus, Mrs. Joe Early, Richard Blackburn, Howard Murrell, Mrs. Abbie Logan, Mrs. Jane Kinkaid, Miss Goldie Miller, Mrs. JoAnn Hartman, Mrs. Elizabeth Sweeney, Dixie Miller, Bob Davis, Miss Linda Williams and John Brannon. Courses taught were health and physical education,



# LOUDON COUNTY'S 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

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CLASS AND TEACHERS AT Walker School in 1908. The school was located back of Joe Walker's house and

was the very first Greenback School and was also a subscription school. It was torn down this year.



A GROUP AT THE PINE GROVE SCHOOL around

1900. Mrs. H.L. Bacon was the teacher.



TWO GROUPS AT THE JENA SCHOOL—The pictures were taken around 1909 or 1911. The school was located near the railroad that runs from the main line to Greenback on Highway 95 between Greenback and Pine Grove Church. Jimmy Hammtree's home is located

where the school stood. Teachers at the school were Myrtle Brown Adams, Margaret Hammtree, Carrie Parker. Teachers in the pictures are Roe Kerr and Bob Crye.



A GROUP at the new Bussettown School in 1912. The teachers were Ella and Della Mizell.



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**A GROUP AT SUGAR LIMB SCHOOL**—Church and Sunday School services were also held in the school. Church was held once a month and Sunday School every Sunday. The picture was made about 1910. Notice the stepping block for the children who rode horses to school. Those who could be identified were front row, Ralph Conner, Buck and Ben Shubert (twins), Felix

Shubert, Ray Shubert, Arch Shubert, and George Conner. Middle row, Sara Wilburn, Ethel Conner, Lena Shubert, May Conner, Nellie Wilburn, and Ethel Sewell. Back row, Martha Ann Conner, Maude Shubert, Carrie Sewell, Annie Wilburn, Laura Shubert, Laurie Luttrell, Terry Shubert, and Ben Luttrell. The teacher was Margaret Blair Moody.



**LOG SCHOOL AT Busselltown** which was built during slave time. Gertrude Key Mayo was the teacher. Some of the ones pictured are front row from left Millie Galyon, Siff Cole, Ed Chestman, Dempster Smith and Bonnie Lawson. Second row, Charlie Chestman, Kate Porter,

Ida Brown, Nammie Smith, Mattie Mizell, Nola Porter, Mayo boy and Bill West. Third row, Bess Chestman, Add Lawson, Maude Porter, Mike Lawson, Maude Lawson, Author Nelson, Hattie Galyon, Lucille Porter, and the teacher.

## Browder In Original Building

By Vada Stanley  
 Lenoir City High School  
 American History Student

Browder School is now housed in its original building which was erected in 1929. It was a consolidation of two other schools which had served the community, Sugar Limb School and Huntville School.

Sugar Limb School was located on Sugar Limb Road (turn off West Lee Highway, U.S. 11, where a present sign directs traffic to New Providence, just west of the Tennessee Highway Patrol office.) The school was about a mile north of the present location of Highway 11. The building still stands, being used for a tobacco barn today.

One of Sugar Limb School's earlier students, Mr. Vaughn Browder, said it was organized only a few years before he started to school there in 1899 and was a two-room school. Some of the early teachers at Sugar Limb were: Miss Fannie

Tolliver, 1899, later Mrs. Billy Harrison and the sister of Mrs. W.H. (Emma) Stanfield, who taught piano in Lenoir City High School until she retired; Miss Maude Eldridge, 1898, later married Mr. Weist, organizer of the present Charles H. Bacon Co. mill in Lenoir City; Miss Mattie Dyer, 1900, who married Henry Cahoun Foster and became the mother of Henry and Thomas Foster; Miss Mary Blair, widow of Hugh Calloway, and Miss Margaret Blair, first cousin of Miss Mary Blair and now deceased.

The other school in the consolidation was Huntville School, always a one-room school. It was started in an old, practically abandoned church on the old Loudon Road (presently runs in front of Browder School) by Miss Mary Soward, the widow of the Rev. G.M. Moreland. Later it was moved into a school building on property just south of the present Cas Walker grocery store. Some of the teachers there were

Oscar Eblen, Miss Ruth Soward, Mrs. Vaughn Browder, Mr. George Fisher, Mr. Stobbs, Miss Kate Alexander, and Miss Lola Alexander, a niece.

Some time before the consolidation, Mr. Joe Browder offered to give land to the county to build a school, but when the county stated that five acres would be needed, it had to purchase the land at a price of \$200 per acre.

When each of the schools went on vacation in 1929, they were permanently closed and the consolidated school opened that fall at its present site with Mrs. Oscar (Mae) Smith as its principal, in which position she remained until her retirement. She was the mother-in-law of Homer F. (Pet) Littleton.

There have been changes in the original structure, such as the addition of a cafeteria, but the first building remains now on the old Loudon Road, just off West Lee Highway.



**A GROUP OF HIGHLAND PARK STUDENTS** dressed for a pageant. The white rabbit on the front row is Homer Pass.

## Highland Park Originated From Fouteville School

By Louise White  
 Lenoir City High School  
 American History Student

Highland Park Elementary School, built in 1922, originated from another school named Fouteville. Fouteville served as a church as well as a school and the building stood where Jack's Auto Parts is now located. Some of the teachers in this early school were Miss Myrtle Rankin, Miss Lebow, Red Lee, Miss Esther Boatman, and Miss Anna Lynn Burdett. Miss Myrtle Rankin, who taught at Fouteville in 1917, had a total of 67 students throughout seven grades with

an age range of from five to 18 years of age. Because of the small size and the poor condition of the building, some interested parents, including Rose Nichols, Scholar O'Neil, Tony Robinson, and Shyde Howell, went to County Court over the problem of a new building and land on which to build. County Judge S.P. Dannel felt the need was just and subsequently money was raised to purchase the land. The building to be named Highland Park Elementary School.

Two acres of land were purchased from Mack McGinnis at \$100 per acre and the land was paid for by interested people in the community. Mr. John Morelock was contracted as builder and construction was begun on this three-room frame building in 1922. The school was opened to students in 1923.

In 1928, two rooms, a basement room with a room on the second story, were built, making this a five-room building, with an enrollment of 130-160 students.

Miss Mary Smith began teaching at this school in 1928 and became principal in 1932, the approximate beginning of the Highland Park PTA. An early project of the PTA was to have a room built from the highway up to the school. During Miss Smith's term as principal, which lasted until 1942, the road was built and an

outdoor soup kitchen was constructed.

In 1942, Mrs. Sadie Porter came to the school as principal. During the 1940's the school bought an additional four acres from Mr. McGinnis and the school children celebrated the occasion by marching over the new playground area while Mrs. Porter rang a cowbell sent by Mr. McGinnis.

Mrs. Lola Andre and Miss Mary Bailey started a rhythm band using an old piano and large snails for instruments. The PTA later bought regular rhythm band instruments.

Two more rooms were added to the school in 1942. In 1948 Mr. P.L. Hamlett became principal and in 1949 work was begun on the addition of a cafeteria, auditorium, office and four classrooms. The new brick veneered addition was completed in 1950. In 1955 two rooms were added beside the auditorium and later that year three rooms on the lower level were added and completed in 1956.

Mr. Earl Thomas came to the school as principal in 1960 and remains in that position today.

The order of principals of the school is as follows: Mr. Claude Blair, Mr. L.R. Melton, Miss Blanch Gill, Miss Mary Smith, Mrs. Sadie Porter, Mr. P.L. Hamlett, Mr. D.W. Hogan Sr., Mr. Homer Hickey, Mr. Mason Williams and Mr. Earl Thomas.

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**Greenback Saddle Club Is For Families**

The Greenback Saddle Club is a family club organized in 1964. The organization is purely for pleasure and family participation. The membership consists of 25 families.

The club has sponsored annual Wagon Trains for the past six years. All horse lovers were invited to be the guests of the members. Each year the event attracted more riders, wagons and spectators. In 1969 there were 578 horseback riders and 30 wagons. The square dances held each night of the event drew large crowds.

Other activities are monthly meetings, group rides, and picnics.



## East Side Was First Name Used For Walnut Street School

By Phyllis Scott  
Lenoir City High School  
American History Student

The first school taught on East Side was in 1914 in two old store buildings. One building has since been converted to Weaver's Grocery Store and the other to a home.

At first there were only four grades taught. Some of the early teachers were: Mrs. Minnie Rutledge, Mrs. Lena Mitchell, and Mrs. Sallie Fritts. Mrs. Ruby Pierson, Jack Robinson, Carl Hines and Bobby Mann were some of the early pupils.

In 1918 the school was discontinued and the children were transferred to the Twin School Buildings which stood where Nichols now stands.

In 1923, Mayor Z.B. Wilson took into consideration the need for a school for East Side. Mr. Henry Marius, with the help of others, drew up a plan for a school. Mr. Joe L. Grubb estimated the cost and Mr. George Dial was the Superintendent of Construction.

The four-classroom brick building was completed in 1924 and was known as East Side School. Mr. Ross Bohannon was principal and fourth grade teacher. The other teachers were Emma Fritts, Evelyn Monger, and Mrs. Elizabeth Limburg.

In 1932, with the help of Supt. of Schools J. Guy Buckner, Mayor W.J. Hamilton, and the School Board, four modern classrooms were added and the name became Walnut Street School.

The school now has six classrooms and approximately 175 students in six grades. Mrs. Freeman Littlefield is principal sixth grade teacher. Other teachers are Mrs. John Browder, Mrs. Ray Barton, Miss Carolyn Carlton, Mrs. Alma Hedrick and Mrs. J.B. Hagler. The building also contains a large auditorium which is used as a library. The librarian is Mrs. Sylvia Sproul.

Trula Keene, Mae Swanner, Fleda Curtis, and Maude Murray (Mrs. Gordon Peterson). The last teacher was Mrs. Wright Rhyne.



LENA LEBOW AND CASS AT EAST SIDE SCHOOL.



MINNIE GREGORY AND CLASS AT EAST SIDE SCHOOL.



TAKEN AT THE SINKING CREEK SCHOOL IN 1912.—Among those in the group are Tom Brooks, Roy M. Brooks, R.A. Anderson, Carrie Gryder, Stella Gryder, Iva Gryder, Laura Jane Wilson, Carrie Murray, Evelyn Anderson, Walter Murray, Clemmie Anderson, Lila Murray, teacher, Jake Rose, Joe Guider, Gurthie Guider, Earl Tuck, Virgil Hammontrée, Gertrude Hammontrée,

Claude Hammontrée, Lee Clifton, Roe Guider, Ada Anderson, Maude Brooks, Hattie Wampler, Maude Murray, Tommy Hammontrée, Roy Tuck, Milton Humphreys, Stella Humphreys, Jennie Akins, Moe Wilson, Rossie McMillan, Lela McMillan, Lee Brooks, and Mae Coffman.

## Sinking Creek Began About 1880



Muddy Creek School located in the Martel Community. School was only held three months of the year in the late 1800's. Some of the teachers who taught at the school were Will Montgomery, Andrew Campbell, Mary Brown, Severe Phillips, Jim Sowards, Boyd Porter, Maurice Eldridge, Kate Wilkerson, Ola Wilkerson, Valley Lacy, Neva Cress, Professor W. F. Wilson, Rufus Finley, Austin Montgomery, Della Mizell, Mamie Haven, and Ethel Thompson. When the school was first built, it was located near the big springs near the Allen Fine property and was later moved to location next to the parsonage at Martel.

The Sinking Creek School was built around the 1880's or 1890's and was located off of Highway 95 between Glendale and Greenback near the present Sinking Creek Church just back of the Floyd Hammontrée home.

The land for the school was believed to have been obtained by the county from a Blankenship.

Some of the children who attended the school were Wilson, Brooks, Hammontrées, Murrays, and Blankenships.

Some of the teachers were William Watkins, Tennis Stone (Mrs. Gih Blankenship), Ellen Hasler, W.D. Hammontrée, Marie Hammontrée (Mrs. A.L. Murray), A.L. Murray, Laura Beals, Orleans George (Mrs. W.D. Hammontrée), Florence Magill (Mrs. Reagan), Claude McTeer, Clarence McGill, Will Woods, Ada Hammontrée (Mrs. C.H. Everett), Eva Alexander (Mrs. Joe Jones), Vesta Brooks (Mrs. Lane), Ernest Loving, Lula Beals (Mrs. Date Hudson), Adra Craig (Mrs. Rodney Griffiths),



A CLASS AT THE MUDDY CREEK SCHOOL—Some of the ones pictured are Ada Bell Campbell, Mae Malone, Bernice Silvey, Hazlee Luttrell, Fiona Watson, Elizabeth Campbell, Oda Dial, Elizabeth Morton, Edith Lethgo, Cora Lethgo, Ruth Morton, Edna Watson, Lee Arden, Fred Underwood, Annie Logan, Clarence Fine, Florance Logan, Alison Arden, Four Kennedy children, Raymond

Russell, Flim Rankin, Ralph Morton, Julia Gound, Juanita Wilson, Lillie Rude, Beulah Morton, Olive Morton, a Kennedy girl, Ida Morton, another Kennedy child, Myrtle Silvey, the teacher—Miss Della Mizell, Lula Arden, Pauline Russell, Violet Watson, George Hardin, Annie Fine, and Roger McDaniel. There are four that were unidentified.

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SALUTING  
LOUDON COUNTY  
During Its  
Centennial Celebration



JUN 11 1970

Coytee Was The Oldest . . .

# Present Glendale School Formed By Consolidation of Several Area Schools

The Glendale School was built in 1914 by Jim Whisman and John Long. At this time the Fairview and Acting Schools were consolidated to form the new two-room school at Glendale. The school had a grammar school and a two year high school.

In 1942 the Unitia School was closed and the school children moved to the Glendale School. Another room was added to the two rooms in 1943 and the Centerville School, which had consolidated with the Coytee School in 1940, was moved to Glendale.

In 1949 three more rooms were added to the school and the Bellview School was also moved to Glendale. In 1950 the Bussettown School was also added to the Glendale School.

Miss Ella McCampbell of Townsend and Miss Roe Kerr of Greenback were the first teachers at Glendale.

Miss Ella Mizell who taught school for 46 years was a teacher at Glendale for 22 years starting in 1934 and ending in 1956. Before the opening of the cafeteria in 1932, the state sent canned meat, dried beans, prunes, and a few other things to the schools. Since the school didn't have a cafeteria, the state paid Effie McDonald to cook and the cooking was done on stoves in the school rooms and was served to the children free of charge. Each child brought a bowl and spoon from home. If they ate any bread, this was also brought from home. Managers at the cafeteria since its opening have been Mrs. Henry McDonald, Mrs. Alma Brient, Mrs. Anna Hartwell, and Mrs. Charles Carpenter, present manager.

**FAIRVIEW SCHOOL**  
The Fairview School, sometime known as the Toad Hill School, was a one room school built in 1904 and was located on what is now known as Jackson Bend Road near the John Pugh Farm between Bussettown and Glendale.

Roe Kerr taught at the school in 1913. Some of the ones who attended school there were Leon, Guy, Fred, and Zella Tuck; Bill and George West; Joe, Earl, Mack, Glen, Elsie, and Allen Hall; John Pugh and other members of the Pugh family. The building was bought by the father of John Pugh after the consolidation. Teachers at the school were Vestie Brooks (Mrs. Herman Willocks) and Mrs. Fred Hall.

**ACTING SCHOOL**  
The Acting School built around 1905 was located on Highway 95 near Glendale where the Clayton Proffitt farm is now located. Nona Griffiths (Hamontree) was

teacher in 1905. Also teaching at the Acting School were Una V. Payne and Ella McTeer (Matthews).

Students attending the school in 1905 were John, Ples, Jake, Theodore, Martin, and Grace French; Blanche Jones (Quillen); Fred and Lucy DeFord; Carl Griffiths; Ethel Griffiths (Glover); George and Bruce Matthews; and Nannie Brooks.

**COYTEE SCHOOL**  
The Coytee School which was located near Coytee Springs on the Roger Kittrell farm was built around 1890. This school also received some of the children that were in the McGill School.

Some of the early teachers were Vestie Brooks, Ben Brown, Quinn Carpenter, John Lane, Nellie Burton, Professor J.C. McTeer, Kittle Greenway, Ada Anderson, Bertie Eldridge, and Zelman Pugh.

In 1915 the teachers were Charlotte Largent, Grace Beale, Gussie Alexander, and Della Mizell.

Some of the students were Axie and Ralph McKelvey, Frank and Jim Vineyard, Henry McDonald, and the Dunlap children.

The school was moved to Centerville School in 1940.

**CENTERVILLE SCHOOL**  
The Centerville School which was located off Highway 95 on the farm now owned by Joe and H.C. Greenway was built in 1896 to replace the McGill School.

The McGill School was located on Axley's Chapel Road on the L.L. Lane farm now owned by Lee Johnson. It is known that in 1888 the McGill School was taught by Ben Brown with 46 students and was thought to be a subscription school. One



**GLENDALE SCHOOL** in 1914. Those pictured are Mary Bell Pugh, Humphrey girl, Stella Estes, Edna Vineyard, Rosa Vineyard, Theodora French, Charlie Long, Ruby Jones, Viola Quillen, Little Quillen, Annes Whisman, Ethel Alexander, unidentified boy, Irene Tallent, Mat Quillen, John French, Claude Quillen, Carl Coppock, Carl Griffiths, Zelma Pugh, Jake French, Orel Annice McGill, Josephine Brown, Florence Alexander, Estes girl, Mary Long, Corrie Alexander, Ethel Griffiths, Elsie Hall, Lena Brown, Lawrence Shetterly, Millard Long, Jay Lane, Lula Baits, teacher, Glen Hall, Earl Hall, Mack Hall, Carl Lane, John Pugh, Robert Lane, Glen Long, Hill boy, George Brown, and Noel Cardwell, teacher and principal.

person remarked that people who were 21 years of age attended this school.

The first teacher at Centerville School in 1896 was John Brient. The school was a one room school.

In 1904 the teacher was John Lane and in 1917 and 1918 Lena Brown (Largent) was teacher. Another teacher at the school was Myrtle

Windle (Williams) and Alma Whisman (Roberson) taught for one month until another teacher could be found.

The Centerville School was moved to Glendale in 1943, John Lane, and Tate Griffiths. The last teacher to serve at the school was June Bryant (Quillen) in 1945 and 1949. The school was moved to Glendale in 1949.

**BELLVIEW SCHOOL**  
The Bellview School located between Glendale and Greenback was built before 1904. The teacher in 1909

was Bob Crye. In 1915 Elizabeth Gordon (Beals) served as teacher. Other teachers serving the school were Della Mizell, Ada Griffiths, Lois Carpenter, John Lane, and Tate Griffiths.

The last teacher to serve at the school was June Bryant (Quillen) in 1945 and 1949. The school was moved to Glendale in 1949.



**BELLVIEW SCHOOL** in 1904. Those identified are Carrie Hall, Tavis Blankenship, Madie Hall, Elsie Hall, a Vineyard, Frank Griffiths, a Vineyard, Frank Hall, Annie Blankenship, Rebecca Hamontree, Tennis Griffiths, Love Kittrell, Lucy Griffiths, Quinn Carpenter, teacher, Virgil Blankenship, Arthur Kittrell, and Will Griffiths.



**CENTERVILLE SCHOOL GROUP** around 1933 or 34. Those known in the picture are George Millsaps, Ben Thompson, H.C. Greenway, Holt Beale, Jackson Millsaps, Johnnie Jones, F.D. O'Neal, Junior Hught, Ben Tuck, Billy Fresswood, Louise Millsaps, Romon Watson, Irene Thompson, Thelma Lee Petty, Doyl Watson, Ozell O'Neal, Joe Greenway, Johnnie Lee Hught, Helen Fresswood, Sarah Ruth Largent, Laura Mae Watson, Mildred Williams, Betty Sue Clark, Charles Edward Clark, Miss Ella Mizell, teacher, Lucille Petty, Mildred Clark, Viola Clark, Alice Tuck, Kathleen Hught, and J.G. Hudson.

## Martel Colored School, Riverview Were Built For Negro Students

By Robert Leuze and Wesley James  
American History Student,  
Lenoir City High School.

**MARTEL SCHOOL**  
Martel Colored School was the only school in that area for Negroes to attend. There were many Negro families in the Dunn Ridge area and this school enabled them to receive a brief elementary education.

Martel Colored School was founded in 1907. The land for the school was donated by the Burdett family and the one-room wooden frame school house was located where the Carl Griffiths home stands today.

The minimum number of students a school could have at that time was 20. Martel school had about 25 students when it was started. The first teacher was Pearl Charmon. She taught for two years at \$30 per month. White teachers at that time were paid as much as \$80 per month. This was probably due to the fact that the white schools were larger and education was backed better in the white areas.

One of the former students related that only one teacher controlled the first through the eighth grades. The student went on through school to graduate from the eighth grade. She also said that the enrollment of the school was fewer than 30 students the entire time it was in operation.

What has been termed a

successful and prosperous school for Negroes in the Martel area came to an end on Sept. 10, 1942, when the Loudon County School Board voted to sell the Martel Colored School property to TVA for \$600. From this time on, the children in this area would have to go to Huntsville to receive an education.

Following is a list of the teachers from 1907 to 1942 and the wages they received: Pearl Charmon, 1907, \$30 a month; Laura Rather, 1909, \$30; Laura Watkins, 1911, \$30; Pearl Sherman, 1914, \$35; Alberta Davis, 1918, \$35; Ruby Coleman, 1918, \$35; Lillian Cannon, 1920, \$50; Leona Carmichael, 1924, \$50; Pansy Saffille, 1926, \$50; Minnette Rather, 1926, \$50; Anna E. McKinney, 1930, \$50; Theresa Blair, 1931, \$50; Anna C. Hayden, 1931, \$50; Madge Thompson, 1932, \$50; Marilyn E. Smith, 1932, \$50 and Annie White, 1936-42, \$50.

**RIVERVIEW SCHOOL**

The actual name of the Negro school in the Riverview area was Riverview School. Before the school was founded in 1904, classes were held in a church in the Riverview area. The church was found to be inefficient for schooling and Riverview School was built and founded in 1904.

It was a simple brick frame building with one classroom, a kitchen, and a small

principal's office. The kitchen contained a stove and various cooking utensils, but was never used because there was not enough money to pay the cooks, plus the fact that the majority of students lived in the general area and went home for lunch. The principal's office was never finished because of lack of money and, therefore, was never used.

The first teacher-principal of Riverview School was Ma White. When the school started in 1904 there were approximately 40 to 45 students. Mrs. White taught until 1908 when she died. The second teacher was Louise Hooper. Mrs. Hooper taught until she took maternity leave. She was replaced by Dona Brazelton. The last teachers to teach at Riverview School were Mrs. Jodie White and Mrs. Ida Sue Waters. Mrs. Waters taught the first through the fourth grades and Mrs. White, who was also the teacher-principal, taught the fifth through the eighth grades.

The two main grade levels were separated by a curtain. The physical education classes were all held together. Approximately 30 students who graduated from Riverview School have gone on to graduate from a high school elsewhere. Before Riverview School was closed in 1967 in a racial integration program, it was the major Negro school in Loudon County.

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We extend our congratulations to Loudon County for its 100 years of progress and are proud of the part we have had in this growth. To the people of Loudon County we offer our salute and join with you in celebrating this Centennial year.

Again our thanks and congratulations,  
J. J. Barret and J. H. Hartup

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# ON 100 YEARS OF PROGRESS

We all join in congratulating Loudon County during this celebration and look forward to the future success of this area

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# Martel Area Has Several Early Schools No Longer In Existence

By Mike Waller  
 American History Student  
 Lenoir City High School

In the year 1793 John Winton and his wife Cunningham Winton moved with his family from Pine Chapel (located near Newport and Dandridge) to Muddy Creek (now Martel) where he acquired a large tract of land. He died Aug. 2, 1846, leaving his plantation to his children and grandchildren. The "Winton" and "Beals" schools were located on a part of this plantation. Winton School

was named for his esteemed family.

**BEALS**  
 On Sept. 6, 1878, R.S. Winton, grandchild of John Winton (1850-1903) deeded to R.H. Abbott and other school directors a tract of land to be used for "a school purposes." The property was bounded by R. Winton, David Britt, and Mrs. Mary A. Beal. A small one-room school house was built and named "Beals." Water for the school was

obtained from a well, called a "French well," at the rear of the school.

Some of the teachers were Nellie Duff, 1807; Lena Lebow, 1808, 1809, 1912; Mae Haggard, 1910; Mattie Minge, 1911; Beatrice Whisman, Cetta Brooks, 1912, 1914; Lillie Rainwater, Olive M. Reager, 1915; Stella Miller, Ina Carr, 1916; Nelle Mae Ferguson, 214; Peery, 1917; Nilla Reeves, 1918; Maude Queener, 1921 and Grace Evans, 1922.

The school was in great need of repair and on July

16, 1924, the Loudon County Board of Education voted to relocate "Beals" at a cost not to exceed \$3,000, and the school closed that year. On April 8, 1942, the Board of Education granted a highway easement to the Tennessee Valley Authority which affected a small portion of the school property. The old school building has been torn down and the property is now owned by R.E. Ervin.

**WINTON**  
 On July 13, 1883, Addie Owens, granddaughter of John Winton, deeded to William H. Bearden and J.R. Jones, school directors, and their successors, a tract of land for a school. The area was at that time in the Ninth Civil District, now the Second. A one-room school was built and named "Winton." Water came from a spring located in the back yard. One teacher taught the first - then called the primer - through the eighth grades. Miss Lucy Smith, in the year 1880, is the first teacher there of which there is a record. Born Jan. 9, 1870,

she graduated from Roane College at Wheat (now Oak Ridge area) in 1889. After teaching one year at Winton, she became, at age 21, County Superintendent of Roane County Schools.

Other teachers were Sevier Phillips, 1907; Kate Alexander, 1911; Grace Cress, 1913; Dizzie Isabell Cress, 1914; Lena Lebow, 1912-1915; Margaret Guinn, 1919; Ester Boatman, 1919, and Benjamin J. Duff, 1922. In 1922 Miss Lucy Smith was married to Robert Cole Duff and it was her son, James Benjamin Duff, who taught in the year 1922.

**BURDETT**  
 When the Beal School and Winton School were closed, the children were consolidated into a new school built on land owned by the Burdett family.

Mrs. E.H. Burdett, on Oct. 3, 1924, gave 2.2 acres of land, located in the Second Civil District, to the Loudon County Board of Education as a site for a new school house. The land was located at the junction of the Possum Valley Road and Leper Ferry Road. On Dec. 20, 1924, the School Board voted to name the new two-room school house "Burdett." Approximately 67 children, in grades one through 8, attended.

Some of the teachers who taught there were Ruth

Morton, 1925; Edna Luttrell, 1926; Hazel Luttrell, 1927-28; Florence Logan, 1929; Wanda Williams, 1930; Mary Logan, 1935; Johnnie Mae Atchley, 1935; Elizabeth Hart, 1936; Jane Smith, 1936; Frances Spraker, 1938, and Glodie Miller, 1938.

In 1936, W.C. Greves had the first bus service which was a covered wagon. However, some of the children had to walk to school until bus service was extended to all in 1930.

A Parent Teachers Association was organized and Mrs. James A. Burdett served as president for the first five years. Money raising projects such as ice cream suppers, pie suppers, cake walks, and similar activities were promoted.

In 1942, TVA completing land acquisition in connection with the Ft. Loudoun Dam reservoir, bought the Burdett School property for \$2510 and the building was moved to the forks of the Beals Chapel Road and Possum Valley road (now Northshore Drive). There the building was bricked, but it remained a

**MARTEL SCHOOL**  
 Another school in the Martel area was the Martel, or Muddy Creek school, located near the Martel Church. This was the two-room wooden frame structure attended by students from the first to the eighth grades. It, too, was closed and consolidated with Highland Park. The building has since burned and the site now is occupied by Lee Heights Baptist Church.

## LCHS Band Was Organized In Days Of Early Thirties

The Lenoir City High School Band had its beginning during the days of the Great Depression in the early thirties. R. Scarbrough was approached by Claude Mitchell, Supl. of Lenoir City Schools, and asked if he would organize a high school band. Mr. Scarbrough, who already played in the town band, readily agreed and a call was issued to all who were interested. Instruments were hard to come by during this time for \$100 was a tremendous sum to put forth. A Mr. Miller in Knoxville agreed to let the ones that wanted them to get them for a small down payment and one dollar a month. He had to wait patiently for the complete sum but he had no bad debts from the group.

M. R. H. affectionately known as "Bilby" to his friends, was a self taught man. He had no formal training but taught himself to play almost professionally on the cornet and also all the basic instruments of the band. The band members got their initial instruction in sectional rehearsals at the Scarbrough home. He did this teaching after working a long day at the Lenoir Car Works. Once a week the sections would rehearse in the main hallway of the old high school building in spite of the environment, real learning took place for Mr. Scarbrough was a stern but loving taskmaster when it came to music.

The first band was composed of about 25 members. The Drum Major was James Griffin and included in the first band were James Hartscock, Mary Katherine, Melford, and Gilbert Scarbrough. Myra Cobb, Lela Quenette, Meredith Rader, June Smith, Mary Nell Dial, James Hope, Jr. and Bobby Fardus.

Some of the early band activities were playing at football games, a parade at Norris when the Norris Dam was built and in 1934 the band entered the First East Tenn. Band Contest which was held at the University of Tennessee. The band won a Superior Rating against such schools as old Knox High, Chattanooga City, and Kingsport. Other Superior and Excellent ratings were won throughout the year.

Mr. Scarbrough received no monetary salary for his work but appreciative parents would give him poundings which of course were greatly appreciated during the days of the thirties.

In 1938 the band paraded in the Rhododendron Festival in Knoxville and received very favorable comment on their marching. During this time the drilling of the band was under the direction of the drum major and took place on the hills of A and B Streets around the high school.

In the early forties Mr. Scarbrough had to give up the band since the Car Works was involved with war work.

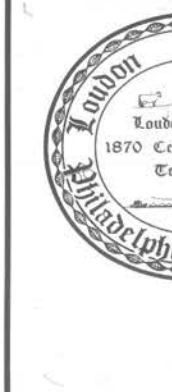
During 1940-41 Raymond Hill served as Band Director, being on the L.C.H.S. faculty and teaching choral music as well. In 1941-42 Charles Farmer was band director until he volunteered to go into service at the end of the school year. Mr. Scarbrough returned and directed the band until 1948. With the advent of World War II the band almost came to a standstill but a few of the faithful, several who were out of school, came back and continued and kept a nucleus of a band. During this time Drum Majors were Charlotte Armstrong, Mabel Marshall, Anna Keener and Gene Hair. Some of the faithful few were Tom Riddle, Mel Scarbrough, Carl Keebler, J.W. Wilburn, Betty Jean Scarbrough, Barbara Summit, Hazel, Ralph and Frances Dial, Susan Baker, Corrie Nell Davis and many others.

In 1949 Wallace MacMurray joined the faculty of L.C.H.S. and the band as before became a student band. This was a time of rebuilding. During this time Jack Robinson, Wayne Pritt and Steve Carol were Drum Majors.

In 1957 P.D. Evans was the Band Director and he formed

a band entirely of high school students. During the years new uniforms were acquired. The band won a Superior Trophy at Chattanooga and received an invitation to play in the Gator Bowl. Steve Carroll was the Drum Major. Major Festivals were Chance became band director. Under his direction the band took two first places in the Cookeville Marching Festival, Excellent and Superior ratings at the East Tenn. Band Festival, took the top award at the Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington D.C. Mr. Chance was killed in an automobile accident following the Christmas Concert in 1961. During this time the Drum Major was James Carroll and Mrs. Harold Freedman, chairman of ways and means.

Clarence Wright, Carl Keebler and Bob Fox.



In the spring of 1962 Walter McDaniel stepped in to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Chance's untimely death. During the directorship of Mr. McDaniel, the band rose to great heights. Mr. "Mac" formed two concert bands along with an excellent marching band. The bands took the following awards: In 1963, first place in the Strawberry Festival, Superior at Tri State at Chattanooga; in 63-64 they took superior ratings at Tri State in Chattanooga and the Marching Festival at Murfreesboro and received excellent ratings at the East Tennessee Band Festival in Knoxville. They were invited to play the Band State at Daytona Beach in 1964. In the years 1965-66 the band was directed by Mr. "Mac" last year, the band had new uniforms, which due to their design, gave added attraction to the precision marching drills. The band took a Superior rating at Tri State Superior at E.T. Band Festival and placed second in the Apple Blossom Festival in Winchester, Va. While at the festival, the band took a side trip to Washington D.C. at Mr. McDaniel's expense. A farewell dinner was given to Mr. McDaniel as he accepted the position of Assistant Director of the UT Band. The band has as Drum Majors Gary Linder, Richard Parley, Larry Bevins, Fred Smith, Ronnie Hamilton, and Susan Freedman. Many students of Mr. "Mac" were consistent winners of Superior Ratings at the Solo and Ensemble Festivals.

In 1968-69 Earl Henry became the Band Director. The band went to the Governor's Marching Festival in Dalton, Ga. for the first time and received a Superior rating. In October the band again won Class B Competition at UT Band Day and presenting Mr. Henry with the check for \$500 was former director Mr. McDaniel. The band again received a superior rating at the E.T. Band Festival. In May the band entered Class A (class for the largest schools in the state) and took second place in the Strawberry Festival Marching Competition. During the last year, 1969-70, the band again won a Superior rating at the Governor's Marching Festival in Dalton, Ga. and made plans to enter the competition at Six Flags Over Georgia. Drum Majors during this time were Susan Freedman and Debbie Ingram.

The history of the band would not be complete without a mention of the Band Booster Club. The club was formed during the last year. Mr. MacMurray was director. The first officers were Carl Keebler, president; Joe Hill, vice-president; and Mrs. Tyler, secretary.

Past presidents of the Band Booster Club were Mrs. Richard Saylor, Tom Strange, Mrs. Maurice Keener, Mrs. William Curtis, Walter Bab,

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# BUILDING LOUDON COUNTY



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And Together We Congratulate  
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100th Anniversary

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## Loudon Woman's Club First Organized As Junior Club

The Loudon Junior Woman's Club was officially organized at a meeting at the home of Mrs. John Carnes on April 22, 1960. This followed a meeting at the home of Mrs. Billy T. Brewer with members of the Loudon City Junior Woman's Club to discuss the possibility of forming a club in Loudon. There were 22 charter members present at this meeting and nine of these are still active members of the club. Mrs. John (Mabel) Westbrook and Mrs. Joe (Carolyn) Bender of the Loudon City Club were present at this meeting and helped with the organization. The club constitution was adopted at this time. Mrs. James (Betty) Grubb was elected to serve as the president of the newly organized club.

The Loudon Woman's Club meets on the 2nd Thursday of each month from September thru May. The colors are green and white. The rose is the club flower. In April, 1966, the junior was dropped from the club name and it became the Loudon Woman's Club. It is a federated club and has been represented at all district meetings since its organization. At the present time there are 29 active members.

The first project of the club was selling dogwood trees and crape myrtle shrubs in cooperation with Loudon Rotary Club as a beautification project. The first benefit card party and fashion show sponsored by the club was in the spring of 1961. The card party is still an annual affair and is the chief money-making project. Proceeds have been used for many civic projects. The Girl Scouts were organized in 1962. The club bought needed equipment for the Scouts. The club has sponsored a sewing contest at Loudon High School since 1961. In April, 1962, Miss Sharon Horton was the state's representative in the Vogue Sewing Contest.

Other school projects have been books for the three school libraries in Loudon, the special education class, trips for Head Start students, school lunches for needy children, safety kits for Loudon Elementary School and earphones for a listening station for Loudon Junior High School. The Club last year established a scholarship fund to provide further vocational education for a graduating senior. The Loudon Woman's Club also has a student aid fund at the high school, donated to the landscaping project, helped with Patriotic Youth Day, and purchased stage curtains for the auditorium at the new high school building. In September, 1966, the club sponsored a Sunday dinner to finish payments on these curtains. This has since become an annual affair. Other projects have been the purchase of tables and chairs for the Loudon County Library, Christmas gifts to Greene Valley Hospital and favors for local hospital patients at Christmas. The club has made Red Cross "ditty bags" to send servicemen in Vietnam for the past four years, and has contributed to Project Hope and East Tennessee Children's Hospital. The club has nominated candidates for the First Lady of Loudon County awards. The current project is to furnish a room in the new hospital building.



**NORMAL SCHOOL, 1909** - Near the turn of the century, all Loudon City and Loudon County teachers, as well as those high school graduates who hoped to become teachers, were required to attend a two-week "Normal" in the summer where they were taught the theory and practice of teaching. This Normal School class is pictured in front of Loudon City High School in 1909. Some of those who can be identified are Oscar Eblen, "Bald Harry" Simpson (who conducted the

Normal) and Prof. J. H. Jarvis, seated in front; Dr. W. T. Fouts of the Loudon City School Board is standing at right; Eva Keene is one of those on the first row of women; on Row 2 are Anderson, Lula Paale and Ella McTeer; Row 3, Julia Gibson, Lou Blackburn and Roe Kern; Row 4, Lena Campbell; Row 5, Lux Alexander, Tammie Griffiths, Martha Blair, Ruby Harris. The picture belongs to Mrs. Tammie Griffiths Bacon.

## Lenior City School System Began As First City System In County

During the period of 1891 to 1893 the first City School System in Loudon County began operation. The Town (now City) of Loudon City was incorporated in 1897. After incorporation, the City Council appointed the Loudon City Board of Education. Its first members were Justice W. H. Fouts, elected for one year; W. T. Fouts, elected for three years, and A. R. Quenelle, elected for two years.

At a meeting of the City Council Oct. 24, 1906, a tax of 16 cents was levied for school purposes on each \$100 worth of property that city. At another meeting on March 6, 1907, the Mayor, F. A. Weiss, appointed a committee to determine whether the City could obtain a plot known as Hotel Square for the erection of a school building. That plot was the site of the old Loudon City High School, now the Junior High School.

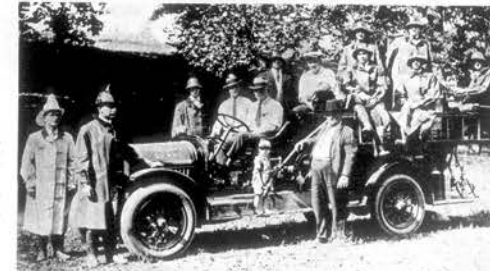
It was not long after this time that the Twin Buildings were erected, being constructed by the County. Following are some of the names of those who served as principals of the Twin Buildings: Miss Johnson, Mr. Gentry, Mr. Fred Smith, Miss Ethel Thompson, Mrs. Lou Blackburn (Mrs. J. B. Breazeale) and Miss Sadie McTeer (Mrs. J. B. Porter).

In 1908 the high school was built. This was the first four year high school in Loudon County. Prof. J. H. Jarvis, who had worked uniringly to establish the high school, served as first principal. Some of those who served as principals were A. A. Taylor, Mr. Hall (served two years), H. Justice (served two years),

Curtis Gentry, and Mr. Jarvis, who returned in 1916-17. All of these men served both as principal and superintendent. Another school was organized, known as East Side School, in 1913. The school began classes in a frame store building located on Pike and Bon Streets with only one teacher. It later became a two-teacher school. Only the first four grades were taught at the beginning. Miss Minnie Gregory and Mrs. Sallie Pritts were among the first teachers. Miss Gregory taught two years and resigned. Her place was filled by Miss Lena Lebow, now Mrs. Larry Mitchell East. Side School was discontinued in the store building in 1918 and the students were transferred to the Twin School Buildings.

In 1923, Z. B. Wilson, then Mayor of Loudon City and also manager of Loudon Car Works, became interested in a school for the east side of town. Some of the Car Works employees also became interested and volunteered their services. Henri Magnus drew the plans, Jon Grubb estimated the cost, and George Dial supervised the construction. A four-room brick building was completed in 1924. Ross Buchanan, then teaching at the high school, is thought to have been transferred to East Side to serve as the first principal in the new building.

Then, at now, the population was constantly on the increase. In 1924, a 12-classroom building and auditorium, Nichols School, was built where the Twin Buildings were located. The cost of the building was about \$40,000. While the building was under construction classes were held in the high school gymnasium. Upon completion, the new building housed grades one through five, while sixth, seventh and eighth grades attended the Grammar School, located in the building on "the hill" adjacent to the old high school.



**LENOIR CITY'S FIRST FIRE DEPARTMENT** in 1925. From left are Fred Lewis, fire chief; Floyd (Happy) Billingsley; Cecil Roberts; Dewey Robinson; John Eubanks, driver; Bill Henley; Frank (Rabbi) Henson; Horace Brooks; Top-jack Robinson. Standing in front is Chief of Police, Billy Chambers. The boy is Jesse Hope, Jr. The picture was taken by Jesse Hope, Sr.



## THE JOHN WESLEY CARDWELL FAMILY Congratulates Loudon County On Its 100th Birthyear!



The J.W. Cardwell Family in 1907, when it first entered business in Loudon City. They are, front row, John Wesley Cardwell and wife, Martha Cornelia Duff Cardwell with children, left to right, Raymond, Alvin, James, and John, Jr. (kneeling). Back row, left to right, Noel, Roy, Meta and Ninna. The ninth child, Robert was at that time expected by Mrs. Cardwell.

<p><b>Cardwell and Son</b> General Merchandise 1907 - 1920</p>	<p><b>Cardwell Insurance Agency</b> General Insurance 1935 - 1960</p>
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"Promoting Loudon County's Efforts To Progress"

Since the turn of the century, our family has been proud to be a part of Loudon County's growth and progress. We continue to hope for and work toward the time when its people of all ages can be offered no finer social or economic opportunity than that of being its citizen.

### In Lee Heights

## Water Problems Faced In 1950

By Ralph H. Blackburn

The year 1950, like each and every year, brought happiness to some, sorrow to others and problems to many communities that called for leadership.

The Lee Heights community was facing a water shortage in many homes. Mr. Bill Pardue decided to try and interest the city of Loudon City in extending water lines into the area. Although Mr. Pardue was able to get many signatures to show of their interest, the city extension did not materialize.

Word began to spread into Knoxville of the water shortage and it wasn't too long before Mr. Campbell Wallace, an engineer at the time, came down and discussed the possibility with Mr. Pardue of having more water in his home. Mr. Pardue was having more water in his home. Mr. Pardue was having more water in his home.

Goodwin should receive praise for outstanding work in handling the legal problems on the rain and regulations that had to be gone over (time and time again).

Finally the bonds were sold and construction began. Allen Pine Spring was selected for the water supply. The pumping station was placed close by, with a capacity of 40,000 per day if needed. One storage tank of 100,000 gallon was erected at Dixie Lee Junction, the other tank of 50,000 gallon was placed at Pine Top. Water was turned on in the year 1954 with about 625 original meters. Because of this small number of consumers and the fact the rate was only \$2.70 minimum, the district's experience financially was very beginning.

The original commissioners worked long and hard to see their efforts become a reality and it is no wonder without pay, they were ready to turn their job over to someone else after a year or so.

The late L.N. Ghoramley of Knoxville Bonding Company, came to me in 1956 asking me to serve as one of the Commissioners, along with Vernon Logan and J.W. Witham, Jr., J.W. and Vernon served for sometime and because of business reasons, requested replacement. The late Neil O. Spicer and Clyde Ford were placed on the board to serve with me. After Mr. Spicer moved to Texas he was replaced by Gillis Purdy (still a commissioner) and later on Mr. Ford moved to Florida and was replaced by

Mrs. Glen Mills, also still a commissioner.

It has been my privilege to have worked with good commissioners, with each an individual talent that has added much to the assets of this district today. Our decisions have not always been pleasant, but in almost all cases, they have been made in accord. One of the most difficult decisions the board has had to make was when we increased the rate, about the year 1960. Without this raise we could have never brought the bond and interest fund to its requirement. Many do not realize the large operation of this district and our obligation to hold back funds on the repayment of the original loan of \$527,000. At this date we still owe the sum of \$150,000, however, our hold back in reserve is in excess of our requirement.

This year, for the first time since the beginning, the district showed no deficit. (All past losses have been made up.) Our financial statement shows our district is financially stable at the present time.

This past year we were faced with two problems: One was the need for more water supply and the other was pressure from the city of Loudon City to take over the West Hill area. To purchase new tanks, run lines and add more pumps would have cost us around \$300,000, this would have taken another bond issue and the rate probably doubled. We decided to solve two problems with one decision:

Work out agreement with the city to furnish us additional water where needed in order to also increase pressure in certain isolated spots and let the city take the West Hill section. Our contract was made to also benefit the city and too, this was another reason that all three commissioners were in agreement. This project should be completed within the next few weeks. With this almost unlimited water supply, we feel we will be able to furnish new industry, sub-divisions, and eliminate several problems we have experienced in the past: low water pressure in certain sections.

Many have asked why we have not added sewer to our district operation. The main reason, our attorney finds that the water district would have to be responsible for repayment for the sewer bond issue—this we feel would not be fair to sections where the sewer was not added.

At the present time we have two field personnel: Ed Easter and Sam Gardner. We have two in the office: Mrs. Bill Jackson and Mrs. Don Pardue. Tom Ingram is our attorney.

History will not long remember what has or has not been accomplished on this district, but it is hoped that you will keep in mind the original three commissioners, Mr. Hall, Mr. Pardue and Mr. Cardwell. Without their willingness to give of their best to their community, this system would probably not exist today.

1970



BACK VIEW OF NEW LOUDON HIGH SCHOOL

# Loudon High Had Early Beginning

(Continued From Page 1)  
and Son banquet has become an annual affair in the early part of December. Miss Peggy Graham was chosen as the chapter's first sweetheart. This was in the 1948-'49 school year.

In 1950 another addition was made to the east end of the building housing the commercial, the science and music departments, other classrooms and restrooms. For a year the seventh and eighth grades were in this building. Then in 1955 the Home Economics department was enlarged to include living room and storage space. These facilities served the school until the move into the ultramodern building at the edge of town on the West Lee Highway in 1966. The land was purchased from Mrs. Hugh W. Thomas.

Dates are not the only factor in making history, even though they are important. The memorable events keep those involved aware of these happenings. Some "firsts" to be recorded for Loudon High are:

1. The class of 1929 were the first to wear caps and gowns for graduation. These were grey.
2. The football team of 1929 was the first undefeated team.
3. The 1927 girls basketball team was the first team to use "regulation" ball suits that were not the big black bloomers.
4. Miss Martha Blair taught Domestic Science to the girls in high school.
5. The East Tennessee Girls Regional Basketball tournament was held in Loudon in 1945. The teams spent the night as guests in area homes. This tournament was held in Loudon for two years.
6. The Band made a trip to

New Orleans to participate in Mardi Gras Parade in 1965.  
7. A group of student teachers from the University of Tennessee came in 1952.  
8. A Frog Jumping Contest was sponsored by the Lions Club on September 5, 1937 with the entire proceeds going to Loudon schools. An entrance fee of \$1.25 for each frog was required. More than 100 frogs were entered.  
9. The first annual was published in 1948-49 with Alice Jo Hudson editor. The Beta Club sponsored the project. It was known as Hilltop Reverses. The name Lou-Hi-San was chosen in 1954 to be the official name.  
10. The first school newspaper was published in the late 40's. It was known as the Hilltopper. After 2 years it became "The Chieftain" which is continuing its appearance. Mrs. Charles Colville was the first sponsor.

11. The Redskins was chosen as the official name of the Athletic teams in the early 40's.  
12. Charles H. Bacon Athletic field was first used for football in 1936.  
13. In 1960 the Guidance program was initiated with support and funds available through Title V. Not until 1966 did it become fully equipped and offer full time service.

14. Track became a part of the athletic program in the school term 1965-69. Dr. Wayne Aro was coach.  
15. The Loudon Redskin Football team won the class AA State Championship by defeating the Humboldt Rams 30-0 Nov. 28, 1969. They and their coaches were guests of the friends at the Gator Bowl game in Jacksonville, Fla. Dec. 27, 1969 for the Tennessee vs. Florida game.

16. Patriotic Youth Day, May 18, 1969, was truly a first in Loudon, but in the entire Nation. Under the sponsorship of the Interest Club and Civic leaders especially members of the Loudon Rotary Club and other citizens of this day was given to demonstration for democracy. Guests were invited to participate in competition in academic, athletic, handicraft, art, and other areas. Through the interest of Second Congressional District Congressman, Hon. John J. Duncan, this event appears in the United States Congressional Record, June 5, 1969. The second "Day" was observed April 26, 1969.

17. At Christmas in 1964 the Chieftain began sending packages to former students serving in the armed forces. This project is undertaken each year.  
18. Coach Bert Rallege was chosen to coach the East Tennessee team in the annual All-Star East vs. West game in August of 1970. Jake (Harold) Lane, a member of the 1969-70 Redskin Champions, was chosen on the All-Star team.

19. Van Helms, valedictorian, 1970 class, is among the 1/2 of 1 percent of the top high school students in the entire nation.

No person who attended high school or lived in Loudon for that matter, during the 20's and early 30's can ever forget the Coyote and Delphin Literary Societies! Students remember the Friday afternoon programs and the townspeople remember the final program given as a part of Commencement when even they sat on their favorite "side" and supported the contests. Many major problems were debated at these events.  
Many will remember the boys' Home Economics classes of the early 1940's; the "explosion" in the science laboratory when Mm. Colville "led" the group out of study hall to safety. (Thanks to the efficient direction of a student!) The many Junior-Senior banquets and proms; the time the safety valve prevented the explosion of the boiler, Kenneth Gardner in the H.M.S. Pinafore; Peggy Graham as Jane Eyre; Mikado; Bye Bye Birdie, and many other high points.

Prof. Dan T. Rogers served as principal of the school from 1919 to 1932 and J. Earl (Shorty) McCall was principal from 1932 to 1956. He also served as coach to many famous girls basketball teams. William S. Napier has served as principal since 1956.  
The final move was in 1966. This was more like a "dream come true" than a move to a school building! The County Board of Education, A. D. DeLoe, Supr. C. E. Thompson, chm, Clell Miller, Charles Ehlen, Lester Thomas, James Bailey, John

M. Hutton and Grill Hein, engineered the undertaking in seeing this building erected. The cooperation of the County Court, Ben Simpson County Judge, J.J. Blair, W.J. Butler, Dr. Blair Harrison, Clarence Morris, Ida Conner, Henry C. Foster, Raymond Newberry, J.C. Hudson, Carl Kiser, Paul Arp, John Everett, Ted Wampler and Ross Wilkerson, made it possible. The building was designed by Gilbert Carter of Morton Carter and Associates, architects and Tipton-Reynolds Construction Co. was the contractor for the \$1,700,000 investment in the youth of Loudon County. It is completely air conditioned, new furniture was purchased for most of the rooms.

Many people helped with furnishing some of the equipment that was not provided in the building. The Women's Club purchased the curtain for the stage; the class of 1966 gave the Flag for the Auditorium; the Class of 1963 gave the piano. The Class of 1965 gave the Speaker's Stand.

Dukes Field was completed after the football season had started. Dedication was held on October 28, 1966. The name of Albert C. Dukes was chosen for the field to honor

the man who has always been in favor of any worthwhile program for the students of Loudon County and especially of Loudon County High School. The cost of the field and stadium was approximately \$120,000.

In 1966 a project of securing shrubbery for the grounds was undertaken. Individuals and groups were asked to donate money for the purchase of trees and other plants. The prices ranged from \$50 to \$20. Each donor's name is on a plaque in the main foyer of the building. In 1969, the members of the Ag II class replaced trees that had died with pine from the farm of Mr. Walter Matlock.

Many books have been given to the library as memorials. In 1967 Industrial Arts was added to the curriculum. Equipment was available through Title I. Hugh Cardwell was the teacher. Much of the equipment throughout the building has been purchased with funds available through the government "title" programs. The N.Y.C. work program has been of inestimable value in keeping the building and grounds clean and in enabling many worthy students to continue in school.

# Lenoir City High School

(Continued From Page 1)  
entire south end of the building was demolished in the blast which occurred when natural gas, which had accumulated in the confined area of the dressing rooms, exploded. A workman had been bleeding air from the gas line in preparation to booking up a gas-fired water heater. It was never clearly explained how the gas was slowed to escaped into the room causing the explosion. After delays while insurance claims were being settled, it required a full year before repairs were completed.

Units included in the building are:  
First floor: four-classroom mathematics suite; science area of three classroom-laboratory combinations; music unit for band and

chorus; plus storage for uniforms, music library, office, work room, rest rooms, practice rooms; diversified occupations unit; agriculture unit including classroom, office, shop and storage room; woodworking classroom and shop; auto mechanics shop and shower rooms; mechanical drawing drafting room; cafeteria to seat 400; six-classroom social science unit; office area; lounges; rest rooms; health clinic; guidance center; auditorium to seat 1000, and locker areas.

Second floor: three-room language suite including two classrooms and one language laboratory; three unit commercial suite, three unit home economics suite, visual education area wired for future production of closed circuit television; four

classroom English unit; carpeted library; study center; lounges; rest rooms. Gymnasium seating capacity of 3000 with large floor area with motorized divider curtain to permit both boys and girls physical education classes at the same time; spacious dressing and shower rooms; adequate lobby and concessions area.

Stadium: one side permanent concrete structure containing concession stands, home and visitors dressing areas, coaches offices, and area for storage of grounds equipment and spacious press box; the other side equipped with temporary bleachers; field lighted quartz lights atop 80-foot towers. Adjoining the stadium is a practice field available for the band, football team, and for baseball.



ORIGINAL LENOIR CITY High School Building. The remodeled building plus new additions are now used for the Junior High School.

# 100th Anniversary Event

## IN LOUDON COUNTY

We Extend Our Heartiest Congratulations To All The People Of Loudon County During This Great Centennial Celebration . . .



We Are Proud To Be A Part Of This Great County And To Have An Opportunity To Say "Thank You" For Your Support And Patronage Over The Past Many Years . . .

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Lenoir City, Tenn.



DAN T. ROGERS FIRST LOUDON HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL



LENOIR CITY High School Debating Team Champions in 1930. Front row from left are Margaret Mills, Ruth Freedman, Miss Opal Hill, Coach. Second row, Irene Yearout, Reuben Alford, and Esther Jones.





THE FIRST Loudon High School Girls Basketball team played during the 1926-27 season. The uniforms were made by the mothers of the team members. Members of the team included (left to right) Shorty West Watson, Sarah Elizabeth Jones Roberson, Happy Lanston Smith, Maurcen Custard Eblan, Alrens Kimbrough Richmanin, and Willie Kate Johnson.

## At Lenoir City High ... Sports Hall Of Fame Heroes

by Tommy Bradshaw  
Few small towns have produced as many heroes in the field of sports as has Lenoir City, and few have had players of the caliber of those who have roamed the gymnasiums or fields up and down the hardwood. Lenoir City was one of the first small towns to play basketball in the early years of the Twentieth Century, and her teams have ranked among the best in the state. Her football teams have been respected by everyone in the state, and her basketball teams have the enviable record of never having had a losing season.

It seems nothing but right that lasting recognition should be given the top stars of these remarkable teams, and for that reason the Quarterback Club and the Lenoir City News-Banner decided to have a Sports Hall of Fame for Lenoir City High School selected. A panel of experts, whose identity should be kept a secret, studied the records and after much pondering, came up with the following 30 athletes to be the initial members of this exclusive group. Five new members will be inducted each year, if in the opinions of the committee, that many warrant being placed in the Hall of Fame.

The following members were selected, in the order in which their names appear on the list:  
**Cecil Thomas**  
Heading the list is Cecil Thomas. Ever since Cecil ended his days at Lenoir City High School, every time an all-time team was being selected, every team always began with Thomas. There has never been another like him. He was an outstanding football player, but it was as a basketball player that he was selected to the Hall of Fame.

He was outstanding as a sophomore and was selected on the All-East Tennessee team, but it was as a senior that he really came into his own. He led Lenoir City to the championship of East Tennessee, being called the best player ever to appear in the University of Tennessee gymnasium by U.T.'s captain. He then led Lenoir City to the semi-finals of the state tournament at Nashville. They lost to a great Hume Fog team that went on to finish second in the national tournament at Chicago.

Thomas was the first Lenoir City player to make the All-State team.

**Henry Foster**  
Second was Henry Foster, who also stood out in basketball. Foster played four years, but reached his peak in both his junior and senior seasons.  
In 1930 he was a guard on the basketball team which won the district tournament, and then brought Lenoir City her first state championship with a victory over Memphis Central in the finals at Knoxville. He was named to the all-state team.  
He followed with another year in 1931, when Lenoir City won the district title for the third straight year and finished second in the state tournament. He was named to the all-state team for the second straight year.

**Raymond Clark**  
Raymond Clark was third in the voting. Raymond was great in both sports, so he has been placed in both categories. He played football while still in the eighth grade in 1930, and was captain the last three years he was a member of the team. He played center his first year, moved into the backfield a powerful runner his second season, and then moved back to center in his third year. He was a great defensive player, an excellent center, and a great kicker. He barely missed a field goal in the 0-0 tie with Kinging in 1932, the ball hitting the goal post. In 1934 his field goal gave Lenoir City a 3-0 victory to snap a two-year win streak by Kinging.

**George Fritts**  
George Fritts was selected number twenty, and was one of Lenoir City's and the area's best. Weighing well over 200 pounds, he was a terror on both offense and defense for three years, 1933-36-37. Lenoir City lost the championship of East Tennessee following a game with Jellico, which Lenoir City won, 86-14.

**Burton Spraker**  
Burton Spraker was placed next, after some checking, although the Spraker Brothers were considered a tie.  
Ed Turnbull, a tackle on the fine 1927 team which was the best Lenoir City produced in the early years, was placed No. 22. Ed also was on the 1923, 1924, and 1926 teams. He was placed on many All-East Tennessee teams in 1924 and again in 1927. He moved to the backfield at times in 1924, and scored two touchdowns in the victory over Sweetwater that fall.

**Bill Yearout**  
Bill Yearout placed 23rd in the selections, and Bill was a dandy. He was a sub in the undefeated 1933 team, moved to guard in 1935, moved to backfield in 1936 and played every back position in 1937. In his four years, Lenoir City won 36 games and lost only five. He was a standout at Auburn before the war cut short a promising career.

**Jack Armstrong**  
Jack Armstrong, for many years a successful coach at Oak Ridge, was 24th. Jack was an outstanding back at Lenoir City in 1939-1940-1941. During those years Lenoir City won 20, lost nine and tied four. The play of Armstrong played a big part in that record.  
Following the war, Armstrong was the quarterback at U.T. in 1946 when Tennessee lost only one regular season game and went to the Orange Bowl.

**Ed Littleton**  
Ed Littleton, a tower of strength on the undefeated 1934 and 1936 teams at tackle, ranks 25th. Ed was never a flashy player, but could be depended on to do the work of two ordinary men, and that fact made him feared and respected on every football field. He was one of the best.

**Charles Settles**  
Charles "A-Pos" Settles, great tackle on the 1944-1945-1946 teams, was spotted for the 26th spot. Settles was big, around 290, and was the fastest man on the squad for 75 yards. With that size and weight, he was devastating. The 1944 season, when he played only part time, he had a fair record on his last two years the Panthers lost only one game while winning 21, including two bowl games.

**Ed Osborne**  
Ed Osborne, perhaps Lenoir City's best ever, placed 27th. Ed played on the undefeated 1934 and 1936 teams, as well as the fine 1939 team and even better 1937 team. He was the best punt blocker Lenoir City has produced, and his defensive play was something to behold.  
Ed played one year at Hiwassee, then went to Tennessee where he was prevented from playing

the state tournament at Memphis.  
Henry narrowly missed being selected the most valuable player in the state meet, and was All-State.

**Eldon Spraker**  
The committee went away back to 1917 to select the next two members. Ranking ninth was Eldon Spraker, one half of the Spraker Brothers who terrorized opposition who entered the First World War.  
Lenoir City won her first tournament in 1916, and in 1917 the local five claimed the championship of East Tennessee following a game with Jellico, which Lenoir City won, 86-14.

**Burton Spraker**  
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**Clarence Littleton**  
Clarence Littleton was named as number 12, and this basketball player was one of the best ever produced at Lenoir City. He played only one year, 1930, but that year he was one of Tennessee's best. Lenoir City had a poor regular season, but after Coach Andy Bobb shifted the lineup for the district tournament, the team was unbeatable. It walked through the district meet, and then added the state crown. Littleton's shooting was one of the highlights of the tourney, and he was named to the All-State team.

**Roy Wright**  
Roy Wright comes next, and after some checking, he was named All-Region. Three times in 1935, when Lenoir City won her second state championship, and to the All-State team in 1936 when the Panthers finished fourth. Wright holds the modern scoring record at Lenoir City, 39 points in a single game, and he probably could have broken the school record of 50 points - had he played the entire game.

**Bill Browder**  
A member of the 1925 team with Thomas ranked, fourthly, Billy Browder was a prolific point producer on that great team, and was an all-around good performer. In fact, some of the wiretaps of the period stated that Thomas furnished the floorwork and Browder the points. He was placed on several All-East Tennessee teams in 1924, and made all such selections in 1925. He was one of the best.  
He went to Tennessee Wesleyan at Athens after finishing high school, and after Cecil Thomas joined him there, they collaborated to defeat the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. That was no mean feat for two country boys.

**Dan Barton**  
Dan Barton ranks fifteenth, and he, too, has all the credentials. He was a standout in 1927, and was one of the stars of the state championship team of 1928. He played in the state tournament at Vanderbilt Fieldhouse in Nashville which earned him a place on the All-State team.

**Jerry Bostic**  
Another All-Stater, Jerry Bostic, placed sixteenth, served played on the 1954 and 1955 teams, and both won the district crown. The 1955 team also won the Region Three crown and finished fourth in the state meet at Memphis.  
**Preston Allen**  
Preston Allen ranks seventeenth, and he earned his spot as another All-State performer in basketball.

Preston played on the 1957 and 1958 teams, and both won the district crowns. Allen and Barton were high scoring forwards on both teams and Allen was so well thought of he was placed on the All-District, All-Region, and All-State teams in 1958.

**Barry White**  
Barry White was named to the regular season All-State in 1964, the last year a Lenoir City team has played in the state tourney. White was a soft shooting forward who led the Panthers to a district and region championship that season and a first round victory in the state meet. He was named number eighteen in the list.

**Thomas Foster**  
Thomas Foster, Sr. was named number nineteen, and he, too, won his place as a basketball player. Tom played in 1927, 1928 and 1929, and was one of the leading players of that era. In the first district tournament played in 1929, he scored more points than all of Lenoir City's opponents combined, and was named a member of the first All-District teams ever selected.

The first 19 players selected were primarily basketball players, but the next eight were all selected because of their football ability.



A GROUP at the new Busselltown School in 1915 or 1916. J.A. Stubbs was the teacher.

first string for the Volunteers.  
**Vaughn Browder**  
Vaughn Browder, captain of the 1912 basketball team, placed twenty-eighth. Browder was also an outstanding track man, and played baseball. He was selected for his all-around contributions to sports at Lenoir City High School.

**Tommy White**  
Tommy White was selected for the 28th spot for his great pitching on the baseball teams of 1951-1952 and 1953. Tommy had a blazing fast ball and a sneaky curve which enabled him to overpower the opposing batters. Lenoir City has produced many fine baseball players, but while most always rank as perhaps the best pitcher.

**Glen Williams**  
Glen Williams was selected for his fine pitching on the first teams coached by John Brannon here. Glen was outstanding for two years, and later was a starting pitcher on the University of Tennessee teams for three years.

That ends the first group of entries in the hall of fame, but more will be added each year so that as the years pass everyone who deserves the honor will find a place on the list.

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Loudon College Has Early Beginning

# Early Loudon Schools Held Classes In One Room

By Calvin Lunsford  
The colorful history of education in the area we now know as Loudon County dates back well over the one hundred years that Loudon County has been in existence.

The first schools to operate in Loudon County were one room schools, in which all age groups and grade levels were taught by one teacher. In the early days, the need for more than the ability to read,

write, spell, and simple arithmetic was not as yet seen. Many of the early schools were housed in churches and were located in the more thickly populated areas. Yet, many of the school students had to walk as much as five miles in order to attend classes. School terms in the early years of Loudon County varied in length, depending on the locality. Most of the schools only had classes for three

months. The school term was planned so as not to interfere with the harvesting of crops raised by students' families. Many times school was let out for pea picking, fodder pulling. Sometimes the school day was cut short so that the students of the school could gather pine knots to fire the school's stove, which was usually located in the middle of the room.

Water for drinking was carried in two gallon buckets. One dipper was provided and all took their turns at drinking from the same dipper.

Some of the one room schools had as many as eighty pupils. The primary class was classified as the chart class and the other groups consisted of the elementary grades.

The school books consisted of the McGuffey Arithmetic, and the much published blue back speller, the McGuffey Reader. At that time, this book compared in sales to the Bible, which was then and is still on the best seller list.

Many of the school games played in the early days are still popular such as chasing the fox, ball pen, running base, frog in the meadow, Virginia Reel, town ball, London Bridge, and basketball.

The first schools were as follows: Robertson, Steekee, Providence, Blair, and Wilson. The first school to be established in Loudon was located where the Masonic Hall now stands. When Loudon County was first established, each eleven districts had its own school board.

The following is a list of superintendents of schools: Smith, Mitchell, Simpson, McTeer, Hyden, Henderson, Ogal, Walker, Wilson,

Cassady, and Albert Duke, our present superintendent. Some of the teachers who taught in the old one room schools of our area are still living. They include Mrs. Vaughn Browder who taught at Checker Board School, which was out near the old Ed Henderson place, as well as Steekee and Snow; George B. Watkins, Sr. who taught at what was known as Toad Hill School; Mrs. J.B. Hall, a teacher at Poplar Springs School; and Mrs. Otis Robinson who taught at one room school houses and also in our Loudon system for many years.

The last few years have brought a change in the over-all education picture in Loudon and its surrounding area. The combining of schools has brought about, in some cases, by a population shift, or as an economy move. But in most cases it has proved to better serve the people's growing needs.

Possibly one of the most colorful phases of education in Loudon and certainly a unique one was the establishment of the first and only college our town has had. It brought a new phase of education to this area, which included many of the arts known to modern schools.

Loudon College was established in 1870 by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on land donated by Thomas J. Mason.

The trustees were: Dr. James T. Blair, chairman, John J. Bell, Thomas J. Mason, Judge S.A. Rogers, and John J. West. The first teacher was Prof. Park and the first graduate of the college was John Park.

Loudon College was sold to Loudon County for a high school in 1909. This was disbanded in 1919 and the



GROUP AT THE OLD LOUDON COLLEGE IN THE EARLY YEARS.



SCHOOL BUS? This was the first Loudon County School Bus which belonged to Ben Robinson.

## Lenoir City School System Began In 1891

(Continued From Page 13)

cost of this addition was \$40,000 with this cost being shared by both the City and County. With the completion of the new building, grades six, seven and eight were brought to Nichols and the high school program was expanded to occupy the old Grammar School building. Some of those who served as principals of Nichols were Miss Octavia Greenwell (Mrs. George Mincy), Mrs. T. M. Beazeele, Mrs. Ruth Raggio, Mrs. J. B. Cantrell, Thomas Mann, Tom Sugg, Ralph Kimbrough, Claude Wilson, Harold Duff, and Donald Perkey.

The old high school building, now the Junior High School, was erected in 1908 at a cost of \$17,000. Another unit was added in 1918 at a cost of \$30,000 to house four classrooms with a second floor home economics department. In 1921 the gymnasium was built at a cost of \$5,000. Many parents, students and other citizens furnished free labor in building the gymnasium.

These three buildings on the hill served for more than 30 years with little change, except for the use of one of them for a time by the sixth, seventh and eighth grades. Then, in 1953, a new addition was needed which extended the full width of the block connecting the three existing buildings by corridors. Included in the addition were a library, a visual education room, a science laboratory, band room, a complete new heating plant, an enlarged gymnasium, five regular classrooms, rest rooms, and two offices. Total cost of construction was \$279,683.23.

Two years later the home economics building was torn down and a new building, to connect with the 1952 addition, was built. This addition contained a home economics suite, a large cafeteria, five classrooms and rest rooms. Total cost of construction and equipment was \$212,806.19. The project was financed by the Federal

Government because of crowded conditions in Lenoir City Schools caused by several Federal projects, such as those at Oak Ridge and TVA and the fact that the old home economics building erected in 1918 had been condemned.

This complex became a junior high school for grades 7, 8, and 9 in 1967-68 when the new Senior High School was opened on Harrison Road.

West Hill School was started in 1950 as Silver Ridge School. The building was built in 1950 by Loudon County and enlarged several years later to the present size. The present building contains eight rooms, a large cafeteria which doubles as an auditorium, a clinic, and a library.

The school was part of the county system until the area was annexed by the city. At this time the city acquired the school property and renamed the school to the present name.

It was operated as an eight grade school until 1967 when the opening of the new high school and the establishment of a junior high in the city system caused us to be changed to six grade school.



THE ORIGINAL Loudon High School Building which was used for the Loudon College until 1919.



A CLASS IN 1890 AT THE LOUDON COLLEGE.

high school moved to the new building in the West End (the present Loudon Elementary School).

In 1934 the old Loudon College was remodeled and the high school returned there.

Probably the first modern school building to be built in our town was the building now occupied by our Grammar School, which was completed in the year of 1919, and later our modern Junior High School.

In August, 1966, Loudon County completed the beautiful ultra-modern high school facilities at Loudon. This newest and much-needed high school, which has a student capacity of 900, is a part of a continually improving educational system of Loudon and Loudon County and is one in which the community takes great pride.

Many people, like the one room school teachers, have made contributions to a better educational system in Loudon. Their efforts are more than just recorded history; they have projected an unforgettable force into a society who stands proud of a hundred year milestone.



AS IT STANDS TODAY - This picture of Checker Board School as it stands today. Checker Board was one of the first area schools.

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# Lenoir City News-Banner

What The People Don't Know Will Hurt Them

## Loudon County Herald



Established 1886

Covering The County From The County Seat

84 Years Of Publication



### Loudon County Centennial Edition

Dixie Mills First In Lenoir City . . .

. . . Loudon Hosiery Mills First Name

## Charles H. Bacon Co. Major County Employer

By Tommy Bradshaw  
The Charles H. Bacon Company, one of Loudon County's oldest and largest industries, has a long and interesting history.

The Loudon plant was chartered in 1906 as the Loudon Hosiery Mills, with E.L. Bell the first president, and Charles H. Bacon the Secretary-Treasurer.

In 1918 the company's name was changed to the Charles H. Bacon Company, and Col. Bacon became president and general manager.

In that same year the Taubel-Scott Company of New Jersey and New York acquired the buildings of the Holston Manufacturing Company in Lenoir City. The companies merged in 1924 and in 1927 were incorporated under the present title of the Charles H. Bacon Company, Inc. On June 30, 1969, the Bacon Company merged with Genesco, Inc.

The story of the Lenoir City plant goes back much farther than the Loudon plant. In the late years of the nineteenth century (1890) a group of Knoxville and New York businessmen purchased the old Lenoir estate for the purpose of founding a city.

Lots were laid off and industries were persuaded to locate here to provide employment for the large numbers of people expected to make the new city their home.

Among the industries which located here was the Bass Foundry Company, and among their employees was a young man destined to play a most important part in the history of both the Charles H. Bacon Co. and Lenoir City.

He was Frank Austin Weiss, who had been born in Warren, Ohio in 1871, but

who had come South to seek his fortune.

He had been chief clerk to the General Superintendent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad before it became a part of the Southern Railway System. He later entered the employ of the Bass Foundry and Machine Company and became a citizen of the new city being formed here.

In 1897, Weiss decided to go into business for himself, and founded a hosiery mill. He located it in the old cotton mill building which William Ballard Lenoir had built on the banks of Town Creek in 1837, and which was later to become the Williams Flour Mill when Weiss moved his plant to the present location of the Lenoir City plant.

In the beginning, Weiss called his company the Dixie Mills. This continued to be the name when he moved his plant, but in 1904 he changed the name to the Holston Manufacturing Company.

The site of his new plant had been the site of the railroad depot before the building of Lenoir City, and he added more space as the business grew.

When the Dixie Mills was first begun, Weiss had very little capital and very little money was ever put into the business, the profits being re-invested in the concern. Weiss was a sound business man, and the mill grew into a highly successful business.

Weiss was one of the most respected and well liked men in the new city. When Lenoir City was incorporated in 1907, he received more votes than anyone else in the alderman race, and was selected Lenoir City's first mayor. He was to serve four terms in that capacity and left an enduring mark upon

the city. When Taubel-Scott purchased the Lenoir City plant in 1918, Weiss moved to Knoxville and founded the Holston Mfg. Co. there.

Construction on the full fashion mill in Loudon was started in September, 1931, and the first machines arrived Feb. 1, 1932. W.V. Kirkland came to Loudon to become supt. of this department, and a new era in the company began.

Kirkland was destined to become president of the company in 1961, and chairman of the board in 1964, the position he now holds.

Carmichael Greer joined the company in 1936, and upon the retirement of Col. Bacon due to illness, became Executive Vice President and General Manager.

When Mr. Greer became unable to perform his duties due to illness, James K. Scott of the Bacon-Scott Co. in New York came to Lenoir City in 1954 as Executive Vice President. The Bacon-Scott Company and the Charles H. Bacon Co. merged at that time.

Mr. Scott became president of the company in Sept. 1955 upon the death of Mr. Greer. E.C. Cifers was named assistant to the president in 1961, and was elevated to president in 1964, the position he now holds.

An interesting sidelight to the other activities of the company was the Bacon Creamery. Started in 1927, the creamery at first was primarily the outlet for milk produced on the Bacon Farm, located on the south bank of the Little Tennessee River on the Yonore Highway.

This farm, lying mostly on the rolling hills on the north side of the Red Knobs, was a showplace, but it was also admirably suited to grazing cattle, and the Jersey herds of Col. Bacon became widely known.

Within a few years, the creamery business had grown so that much of the milk used was bought from area farmers, thus contributing greatly to the increased income of the local farmers. W.C. (Bill) Patton joined the company in 1927, and in 1949 a new modern building was built across the street from the Loudon plant in order to handle the increased business.

At its peak, the creamery processed approximately 2600 gallons of milk each day and employed 50 people. In 1965 the creamery was sold to Mayfield Dairies.

In 1907 the Loudon plant employed less than a hundred people and the Lenoir City plant gave employment to approximately 100. Today both plants employ some 1400 Loudon Countians, with an annual payroll in excess of \$5,000,000, making it one of the largest manufacturers of hosiery in the United States. The company makes one of the most comprehensive lines of hosiery of any one American manufacturer.

The product is sold through Charles H. Bacon Company sales offices in New York City and Los Angeles, with warehouses in National City, Calif. and Denver, Colo. Under private brands, it is found on sales counters in all 50 states and in many foreign countries.

Circular knit hosiery amounted to 95 percent of the total production in 1906, with 80 percent being of cotton construction and 15 percent of silk. Five percent was produced on full fashion equipment.

When the full fashion mill began operation in 1932, 80 percent of the company's output was full fashion hosiery. Ninety percent of that was silk and ten percent was rayon. The other 50 percent of the company's output was circle knit and was entirely cotton.

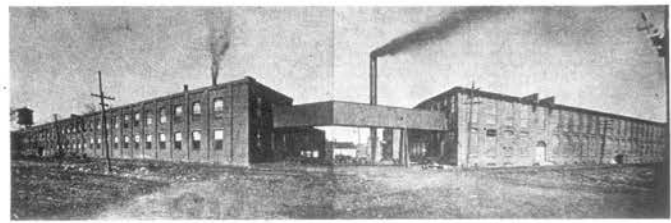
The full fashion mill's output in 1947 made up 92 percent of the company's business, with 50 percent of that being nylon and the other 50 percent being rayon and cotton. Circle knit hosiery had decreased until it made up only eight percent of the company's output.

Then the market changed, and as usual, the Bacon Company adjusted to meet the changing demands. By 1963, the full fashion production amounted to only 27 percent while circle knit had increased to 43 percent.

By 1962 the scene had returned full cycle, with circular knit hosiery making up 92 percent of the hosiery marketed, while full fashion hosiery was up only 36 percent. It is even smaller today.

In explaining the change, Chairman of the Board, W.V. Kirkland stated that in order for a company to survive it has to adjust with the ever changing market, regardless of the cost. This the Charles H. Bacon Company has done through the years, and as a result, has served the families of America by furnishing top grade hosiery at the lowest price possible, and has given employment to more people than any other industry in Loudon County.

The Charles H. Bacon Company is especially proud of its excellent labor relations record, and is constantly endeavoring to improve its contributions to the welfare



A VIEW OF THE mill in Lenoir City. The picture was made between 1906 and 1909.

of its valued employees.

The company began its scholarship program in 1967 under which it gives \$600.00 scholarships per year to Loudon County and Lenoir City students and to students of employees in both plants.

At the present time, there are 11 students attending the University of Tennessee and other leading universities under this four-year scholarship plan.

March, 1969 marked another major change in the Bacon Company when the company was merged with Genesco, Inc., mammoth Nashville-based conglomerate corporation with annual sales of more than \$1-million.

Bacon Company President Ed Cifers and Board Chairman W.V. Kirkland said at the time that they anticipated little change in local operations but they expected continued growth for the company.

The merger included all assets of the Bacon Company, including a recently constructed Lenoir Shopping Center located near the Lenoir City plant.

Genesco, Inc. was formerly General Shoe Corp., a large shoe manufacturer in recent years, however, the company has acquired other firms until footwear now is about 36 percent of its total volume. Genesco owns 94 percent interest in the more than 350 S.H. Kress stores and has a total of more than 1800 retail

outlets. The company's operations include manufacturing, wholesale and retail sales. Among the recognized brands manufactured by Genesco associated companies are Jarman, Mademassie, I. Miller, and Fagg Bros.

Seven months later, in October of 1969, announcement was made of the beginning of construction of a new manufacturing plant for the Bacon Company. The plant, a \$1,500,000, 80,000 square foot facility, is now under construction in the Fort Loudoun Industrial Development Corporation's industrial park at Loudon.

The new plant, when completed, will employ about 275 to 300 persons in finishing and shipping of hosiery goods manufactured at the other Loudon plant.

The officers of the Charles H. Bacon Company at present are W.V. Kirkland, Chairman of the Board, E.C. Cifers, President, R.A. Bartlett, Senior Vice President-Sales, E.L. Brown, Vice President and Treasurer. Joe A. Piquet, Vice President-Sales Pacific Division; Joseph Fiesede, Vice President Sales Children's and Casual Hosiery; Robert Carrus, Vice President-Sales-Supermarket Division; Harry Pease, Vice President Seamlless Manufacturing; Clarence W. Wall, Vice President Manufacturing-Children's and



MR. CIFERS

Causal hosiery, J.B. Kizer, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; Marie E. Westbrook, Controller and Assistant Secretary; James M. Carroll, Office Manager and Assistant Secretary; Miss Carrie Lou Mize, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Marguerite E. Dexter, Assistant Secretary. Members of the board are E.C. Cifers, W.V. Kirkland, R.A. Bartlett, Jr., E.L. Brown, E.H. Grayson, John C. Greer, F.D. Lancaster (former Vice President and now retired but still a member of the board), Harry H. Pease, Clarence W. Wall, William S. Flanagan of Nashville, Duke J. Rose of Nashville, Kirk H. Low of Nashville, E. DeVaughn Woods of Nashville, Eli White of Nashville, and Merle Westbrook of Knoxville.



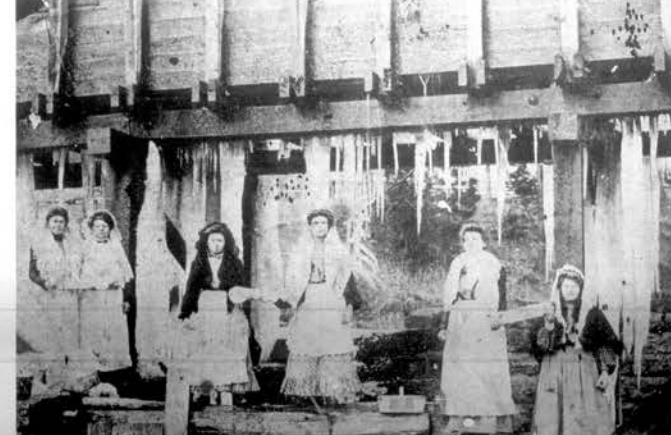
MR. GREER



SOUTH VIEW OF Loudon Mill in the early 1900's



HOLSTON MANUFACTURING Co. ball team, in 1914, had the following members: first row, left to right, Hunnicutt Duggan, Ade Key, Perry Hall, Hippias Clarke, and Clyde Wright. Standing, Doss Kerley, Frank Baskett, Joe Green, Troy Hair, Tom Mayfield and Ben Bales.



WORKERS ON THE FIRST MENDING TABLE at Holston Manufacturing Co., about 1900, were, from left, Roxie Davis, Rosie Scarborough, Annie Britton, Vera

Brown, Katherine Jackson and Roais Loving. It must have been very cold at the time the picture was taken, as the ladies would indicate.

JUN 11 1970

Joined With Eaton Co. In 1963 . . .

# Yale And Towne Began Operations Here In 1953

In 1868, two years before Loudon County was formed, two young men of great talent and foresight joined forces to organize a new business enterprise at Stamford, Connecticut.

One was Linus Yale who gave up a career as an artist to develop his mechanical and inventive genius. His invention of the pin-tumbler cylinder lock, which has become associated with his name throughout the world, was the first basic advance in lock security in 4000 years.

The other young man was Henry Towne, an engineer, businessman, and industrial pioneer. Around Linus Yale's invention, Towne devised the means for the first time in history, to apply mass production methods to the manufacture of locks.

Together these two men started a manufacturing business with a work force of thirty which became known as Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company.

A few months later Mr. Yale died, but under the leadership of Mr. Towne, the dream of the two young men reached greater and greater heights. In a short time, locks, which previously had been available to only the rich, were produced in a volume and at a price that made the security they provided available to everyone. Locks bearing the trademark YALE, for every conceivable purpose, are now available wherever people are found.

The business expanded at such a rampant pace that in 1948 the need for another industrial site was realized and a plant was opened in Salem, Virginia, later to be moved to Roanoke. Two

more plants were made operational in 1963 when manufacturing began in Galatin and Lenoir City, Tennessee. The later addition of a plant at Monroe, North Carolina in 1967 and the shutdown of the Stamford operation saw the formation of today's Lock & Hardware division. The divisions manufacturing and sales activities are co-ordinated through the Central Office at Rye, New York.

Each plant is assigned to the manufacture of a group of related products. The Lenoir City Plant produces a large variety of locks including padlocks, bank locks, combination locks, industrial locks used by manufacturers of desks, filing cabinets, luggage, etc., as components in their product, panic devices, night latches, and cylindrical and tubular locks to mention a few.

Today the Lenoir City plant is located on an 18 acre tract of land with nearly 188,000 square feet of floor space in a single story building and employs approximately 800 people. However, the plant now is part of a major corporation far beyond the expectations of Linus Yale and Henry Towne.

In 1911 Joseph Oriel Eaton founded a small truck axle plant in New Jersey, which grew to the point that the company following World War I became the leading producer of not only truck parts but all types of vehicles components plus products for some fifty other industries.

The diversification program of the two companies were joined in 1963 when Yale & Towne became a wholly owned

subsidiary of Eaton Manufacturing Company. Then on January 1, 1968, the two firms merged forming Eaton Yale & Towne.

Today Eaton Yale & Towne is a diversified, multinational corporation with more than 48,000 persons working in 118 operations in 21 countries, and manufacturing over 3500 products.

The corporation based in Cleveland, Ohio, has five major product groups of which the lock & hardware division is one. The groups and the products: 1) Truck and Off-Highway Component Group - axles, transmissions, cam and crank shafts; 2) Material Handling Group - fork lifts, stacker cranes, overhead conveyors, hoists, logging equipment and earth movers; 3) Automotive and Control Group - automotive springs, fuel tanks, hub caps, torsion bars, air valves, air conditions and humidifiers; and 4) General Product Group - golf club grips, electro-magnetic brakes, electric engines, fluid strainers, washers, clamps, nuts and screws.

Because of the many highly engineered and technologically advanced products which Eaton Yale & Towne manufactures, the company puts an especially high premium on the value of research and development. Most of the corporations divisions and subsidiaries in this country maintain their own laboratories where product development and improvement are constantly under way. In addition, the company's Research, Development and Technical Center are



EATON YALE AND TOWNE PLANT IN LENOIR

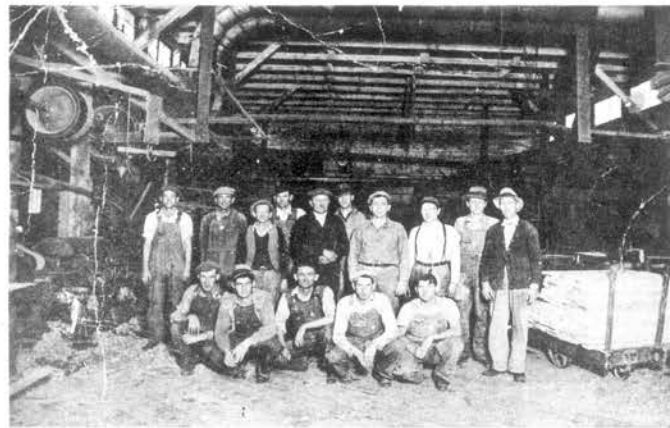
deeply involved in long-range projects aimed at new products and manufacturing techniques, many of which are five to ten years away from fulfillment.

One of the most recent products developed at the Research Center is the Auto-ceptor. This is an inflatable air bag which is installed in the dashboard and

steering wheel of an automobile. Upon impact in a crash, these air bags automatically inflate. The passengers in the car then hit these bags instead of the

dashboard or steering wheel.

Yes, Eaton Yale & Towne is constantly striving for improvements in products and techniques which in turn produces growth. In this light, the Lenoir City plant hopes to continue to prosper and grow with Loudon County and the citizens who live within its bounds.



MANTLE FACTORY - A 1935 scene in the glue room of the old John J. Lutz Mantle Factory. Identified are: top row, Paul Furrow, Ross Morgan, Shorty Ridings, Greer Fleming, Fred Deford, Robert Cassidy, Joe Mills.

Coaster Jaynes, and Curtis Howell. Bottom row: Cleve Cotner, a Coasterman, Dick Morgan, Frank Hayes, and Denver Deford.

Old Homes Here Have Mantles . . .

## Loudon's John J. Lutz Co. Was Known As Mantle Factory

By Calvin Lunsford  
Possibly one of the oldest industrial establishments to be a part of Loudon's past was the old Loudon Manufacturing Company which operated for many years as a producer of wood products. It was later to become very well known as a change of management came about.

In 1908 or 1909 the Loudon Manufacturing Company was acquired by a group of Knoxville businessmen who were headed up by the late John J. Lutz. The company here the name of the John J. Lutz Company and became known as the mantle factory. Although mantles were a part of the production it also produced bedroom suites, and various types of tables. Possibly a fore runner in the then new idea of bedroom furniture and matching design, wood and color.

The company operated its own sawmill to produce the wood needed for the production. During the era of the mantle factory the houses were for the most part designed with large and sometimes very elaborate mantles. Thus providing a very profitable outlet for the plant's production. Many of the older homes in Loudon County still standing have mantles made by the old and colorful Loudon plant. Of course, a large amount of their products were shipped to distant markets, thus the

John J. Lutz Manufacturing Company, became nationally known. It offered employment to the heads of many Loudon families and not only made a contribution to Loudon's then growing industrial complex, but contributed greatly to the overall economic needs of the Loudon area.

At the death of John J. Lutz, a very highly respected and well liked Loudon citizen, who contributed much to the industrial and christian life of Loudon, in 1929, the plant was put under new management. Some of the supervisors were: Walter Heab, Mel Elkins and Doc Nelson. Doc was a nick name but the first name is not known.

The plant, operated until the late thirties at which time it ceased operations. Many of the old buildings still stand as a reminder of the past. The property is now owned by Green Hardware Company and is used as a warehouse and store facilities.

The factory's old whistle which called the people to begin a days work was now silent. Many who were a part of the plant's efficient crew are now deceased, but the John J. Lutz Co. will always remain as part of Loudon's industrial history.

## Loudon Chair Plant Began In 1912; Now Don P. Smith

A chair manufacturing plant was started in Loudon in 1912 from a site that was formerly a marble mill on the bank of the Tennessee River. It was known as the Loudon Chair Manufacturing Company with Q.A. Tipton as president. The Manager was C.P. Tallafiero. John Harrison was Superintendent, and the Bookkeeper was Vaughn Harrison. Both of these Harrison men were sons of Dr. Will Harrison. Mr. Jim Tipton was the shipping clerk.

Don P. Smith was hired by Mr. Hood to come to Loudon and help him look after his sales. Mr. Smith arrived in Loudon on Jan. 2, 1914, as a young man of 19 years of age. He had a desk in the office but did not take an active part in the operation.



MR. SMITH

F.L. Hood was employed in 1913 and was given a five year contract to begin on Jan. 1, 1914, to be Sales Manager. He was sold 25 percent of the stock. Although it was organized in 1912, it did not begin producing any chairs until 1913.

In 1915, the Loudon Chair Manufacturing Co. employed Sam E. Tucker as General Manager and a Mr. Watson as Superintendent, replacing John Harrison. His sister-in-law was hired to work in the office.

On Jan. 9, 1919, F.L. Hood bought the controlling stock of the company and it was renamed the Hood Chair Company. At this time the officers were J.G. Storch of Knoxville as President. This was the man that was President of Storch Brothers Stores, R.S. Crutcher of Nashville was Vice-President. He was President of the Nashville Chair Co. F.L. Hood was the General Manager and Sales Manager. Don P. Smith was the Secretary and Treasurer. Arthur W. Rutherford was a stockholder and on the Board of Directors.

Later on, when the Hood Chair Company bought another chair manufacturing plant in Greenville, Mr. Smith became the General Manager of the Loudon plant.

The business continues at the present time under the same management and ownership.



AN EARLY VIEW of the John J. Lutz Manufacturing Co.



A VIEW OF THE Don P. Smith Chair Co., Inc. which Mr. Smith purchased in 1932.

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# Maremont Corporation One Of County's Newest

Although Maremont Corporation is one of Loudon County's newest industries, this company really dates back to 1877, when it began as a Chicago blacksmith shop and later developed into a wagon-building business.

By the early 1900's, the Company entered the custom truck-body field. Having experienced difficulty in the procurement of leaf springs and leaves for replacement, Maremont in 1914 entered the business of manufacturing these products. By 1930, the

Company had become the nation's largest independent supplier of automotive replacement springs.

Now established in the automotive after-market, Maremont expanded into the manufacture of exhaust system parts - fast becoming popular replacements.

The Automotive International Group was established in 1966 to assume responsibility for the export of Maremont-manufactured automotive products, as well as for the Company's

involvement in foreign facilities. By the end of 1968, the Group's products were being manufactured in eight plants located in seven countries - Canada, France, South Africa, India, Argentina, Venezuela, and Mexico.

Maremont's entry into distribution began in 1966 with the acquisition of Chaslor & Lyon Company, Inc., a warehouse distributor of automotive replacement parts, selling to jobbers in

eight western states. In 1967, the Company added distributors of automotive parts located in Arizona, Indiana, Minnesota, New York and Pennsylvania, and in 1968, distribution located in Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska and Ohio. Today the Distribution Group consists of 37 warehouses in 17 states and 159 jobbing stores in 10 states.

The New England Group headquarters is in Saco, Maine. This Group has been, and still is, the sole supplier to the military of the M-60 machine gun. In addition to this and other ordnance material, the New England Group manufactures components for military vehicles, textile machinery components, machine products and drive shafts, axles, universal joint kits and exhaust control valves for commercial vehicles.



MAREMONT CORPORATION COMPLETED IN 1969

stock in 1961. Maremont in Loudon is a part of the automotive group and manufactures exhaust and tail pipes, and mufflers. This Company was the first to purchase land in the Industrial Park, owned by Fort Loudoun Industrial Development Corporation,

and ground was broken in the summer of 1968. The plant covers more than ten acres and was completed during the second quarter of 1969. William C. Zueb came from Maremont in Chicago in August 1968 to be Manager of Operations in Loudon. Other members of the Plant

Staff Management are: W.A. Heimerding, Manager of Manufacturing; Michael Coffman, Controller; Rodney Leithner, Warehouse Manager; Don Burton, Manager of Industrial Relations; W.F. Dean, Manager of Manufacturing Engineering; Edward D.

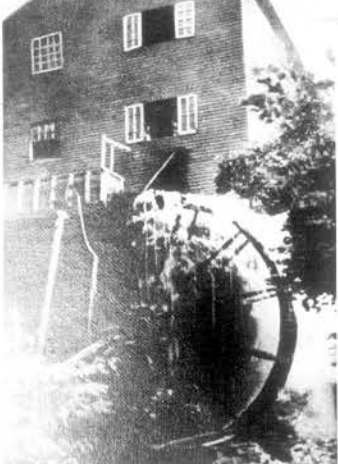
Black, Material Control Manager, and William E. Webb, Production Control Manager. Many Loudon County people are now employed at this Plant. Employment began in early 1969, and by January 1, 1970, there were more than 350 employees.

## Robinson Mill Built In 1820; Still In Use

By Calvin Lunaford

Taking its place among the historical places in Loudon County is the old Robinson Mill, located on State Route 72, two miles east of Loudon. It is located in a picturesque setting, likened only by the artistic touch of the master's brush. The mill was built in 1820 and although the old original building still stands and is still used as a mill it has undergone some changes in keeping with surrounding progress.

Long since passed from the scene is the creek which powered the mill for several years. It was possibly one of the largest water wheels ever used in this area. The first wheel was made of wood, and required the skill of a craftsman to obtain proper balance. With limited equipment it took many months to build. The wear and tear of constant use and the effects of the water on the wood made it necessary to replace it within several years. The new wheel, going to be made of a fast growing material called steel, which had the ability to withstand wear as well as deterioration from the elements. The old Robinson Mill was undergoing its first step toward modernization by installing a steel water wheel, which was possibly the largest steel mill wheel in East Tennessee.



OLD ROBINSON Mill has undergone some changes but is still in use.

Much of the color of operation of the old mill for the greater part of the last century is a page out of the past in the memory of Mrs. Duff of 226 W. Glenwood Avenue, Knoxville, whose father was the late Joe W. Robinson. He started the operation of Robinson Mill. Mrs. Duff recalls her childhood days of accompanying her father to the mill for the days operation. She recalled that the building was not originally built for a mill, but her father started the operation when he obtained the property when he was a young man.

Following Mr. Robinson in the operation of the mill was Mr. Dyer, who continued to run the mill as a water powered mill. Later on they were plagued with water shortages which made the mill inoperative. During dry seasons the mill shut down completely.

In the 1930's the late Frank Ridings took over the running of the mill. Being aware of the time lost by water shortages, Mr. Ridings with a lot of hard work and ingenuity converted the power plant to gasoline

engine power. Aside from some mechanical problems he was able to keep the mill running to supply the local farmers' needs, as well as produce some products for the commercial market.

Later the Robinson Mill property was bought by the Randall family, who were well known in the field of mill operation, having previously operated the well known and remembered Pond Creek Mill for many years. The mill was faced with relocation because of the back water of Watts Bar Dam, and so the purchase of the old Robinson Mill.

The family well versed in commercial mill operation, found that in order to meet the demands of a competitive market they would have to add certain modifications. One of the first things was to change the name of the mill to Pond Creek Mill, a name which they had spent many years in building public confidence in through the production of food products for the home and farm animal needs.

Today, Robinson Mill

operates under different management and a different name, but still produces the products it was built for over 100 years ago. Thus, possibly making it the oldest business in continuous operation in Loudon County.

One of the honors that has been bestowed upon the colorful old Loudon County mill was the placing of a picture of it in one of the cars of the Southern Railway track train, The Tennessee which traveled across the United States every day until discontinued a short while back. Possibly this picture was viewed by more people over the passing years than any other picture taken of a specific place in Loudon County.

In the coming years the old Robinson Mill which has undergone change in keeping with progressive times will change even more, but its long term contribution to the County of Loudon, Tennessee makes it deserving of the honor of being mentioned along with other historically prominent places in the county.

## Newport Mill Now Used By Feed And Grain Co.

By Calvin Lunaford

A colorful part of Loudon's past industrial picture was the widely known Newport Mill which processed grain into food products and livestock feed. It was well known for its quality products across a large part of the United States.

It was possibly the only industry to operate in Loudon which used two modes of transportation. The larger part of the raw materials such as corn, wheat etc. came in by way of steamboat which in turn had picked it up along the Tennessee River where farmers had brought it to various markets. The old steamboats would dock along the river. Elaborate and ultra modern for its day was the equipment used to haul the grain from the steamers up

to the mill. The dock was just below the mill at the end of Wharf Street which used to extend from Loudon down under the location of the present highway bridge. Not only did the dock serve the needs of the Newport Mill but was also the port of entry for other Loudon cargo as well as passengers who used the river transportation system.

The other transportation medium used by this old industry was the railroad. The mill, which ran around the clock and produced 3000 bushels of meal in 24 hours had daily railroad loadings, shipping to many points across the United States. Many companies had standing orders for large amounts of the products.

Each shift had two packers and a miller. Some of the corn ground into meal was

shipped from the west in box car lots.

A Mr. Goins, father of the late Mrs. Edna Goins Harrison and wife of Dr. Joe Harrison, was the operator of the mill. He was one of the largest in East Tennessee. The late Senator Hugh Callaway was for many years a traveling salesman for the mill.

Some of the people who worked there were Tom Galyon, the late John Shubert and Ebb Webb.

Today as a reminder of a past era in Loudon's industrial past, stands the old Newport Mill Building, presently in use by the Loudon Feed and Grain Company.

The mill ceased operations in the early twenties but not before establishing itself as a thriving industrial part of the Loudon of yester-year.

# THE DON P. SMITH CHAIR CO.

One of Loudon County's oldest active industrial firms has always tried to return to our community the kindness, trust, and friendship we have enjoyed from our employees, our citizens and our county through willingness to support what we believe have been good programs for progress and growth for our great county.



Don P. Smith,  
President

We take this opportunity to add our congratulations to the people of Loudon County who have made our County grow and prosper in its first 100 years of existence and trust we will continue to go hand in hand in the spirit of this tradition.

Jack Lefler,  
V. P. and General Manager

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# MAREMONT CORPORATION

Of Loudon

## Two Important Reasons For Maremont's

# SUCCESS!

### Our People And The Quality Products They Make



*We Salute 100 Years Of Progress In*

## LOUDON COUNTY

As we look ahead, we anticipate even greater progress for our county and are happy to be a part of that growth

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Began Operations In 1957 . . .

# Union Carbide Began As Wisking Corporation

By Larry Cate

A man's idea in conjunction with a decade of experimentation, resulted in the building of what is now known as the Films-Packaging of Union Carbide plant of Loudon. This history as far as Loudon is concerned began with the decision and breaking of ground for the plant in 1955.

To go back a few years this idea which grew and developed and became an organization with plants in the United States and Canada with international affiliations and licenses.

The man with the idea was the late Erwin O. Freund, founder of the Wisking Corporation. He had spent his working life in the sausage casing industry, and by 1916 had long realized that casing meat in animal intestines had disadvantages. One of them was that sheep intestines were difficult to import and were difficult to obtain in quantities in a world war.

It was then Mr. Freund determined to develop an improved casing. That same year he established a fellowship at the Mellon Institute of Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was developing sausage casings made of raw material that was cheap and plentiful in the United States. Research and experimentation went slowly. It was almost ten years later that a successful casing, made of cellulose, which required strength, flexibility, uniformity and elasticity was developed. This could be produced from relatively plentiful domestic material.

Mr. Freund founded the Wisking Corporation on October 27, 1925, and the next year the first Wisking casings for commercial use were manufactured in a small frame building in the Chicago Union Stockyard. Out of an idea, a decade of experimentation, and a tiny building have come dramatically important contributions to the whole meat industry and today Loudon's plant is one of the most important. At Loudon more casings are produced than anywhere else in the world. In making a uniform casing with the properties described and in freeing the industry from dependence on animal casings, Wisking made available for the first time sufficient quantities of casings for low cost mass production of processed meat foods and sausage. This mass production was given further impetus from time to time by the development of and making available to the industry machinery and equipment such as those employed for linking, peeling and stuffing operations in conjunction with cellulose casings in the production of processed meat foods and sausage.

The NOJAX casings for skinless frankfurters was one of the most important results of this early period in

Wisking's history. A single machine now produces NOJAX casings in one day in an amount that would otherwise be produced by approximately 50,000 sheep. Wisking also brought about a modern innovation in merchandising to meat packers. There had been no satisfactory way to print brand names on the animal casings. Indeed, it was difficult to print on the cellulose casings as well. The research and experimentation departments worked on the problem, until they produced effective ink and imprinting methods for cellulose casings. For the first time the meat packer was able to put his trade-mark on every sausage and sausage item for instant recognition by the consumer.

By 1952, Wisking's cellulose casing business had outgrown the original quarters and the company moved from the Chicago Stockyards to a new plant in the Chicago Clearing Industrial District. Prominent in the modern brick, steel and concrete structure were laboratories and engineering facilities for the men at Wisking knew that continued scientific progress was the basis on which the company would grow. Since then more and more space, technical personnel and scientific and experimental equipment have been provided the expanding Technical Division and Engineering Department. Their responsibility is not only to search out for new items to sell and to design and develop machinery and equipment which will produce such items, but it is also their duty to be ever vigilant in the protection of the high quality of the company's many products. This responsibility is of increasing importance as the processes become more complex and the machinery and equipment more intricate.

In 1947 expansion beyond the United States was initiated. In 1948 Wisking Limited was formed and a plant constructed at Lindsay, Ontario, Canada for the manufacture of cellulose casings. Subsequently, Dominion Viscose Products Limited at Apex, Ontario was acquired by Wisking Limited.

The Films-Packaging Division (formerly known as the Food Products Div.) is responsible for the production and sale of casings intended for the meat and other food industries. Its principal plant and offices are located in Clearing, an area abutting the city limits of Chicago.

Over the years the ever-increasing demands of the meat and food industries were met by the development of a large variety of cellulose casings. One of those was the fibrous casing of reinforced cellulose that had the extra strength necessary in casings for large size sausages and smoked meat products.

The company also is responsible for several contributions to medical

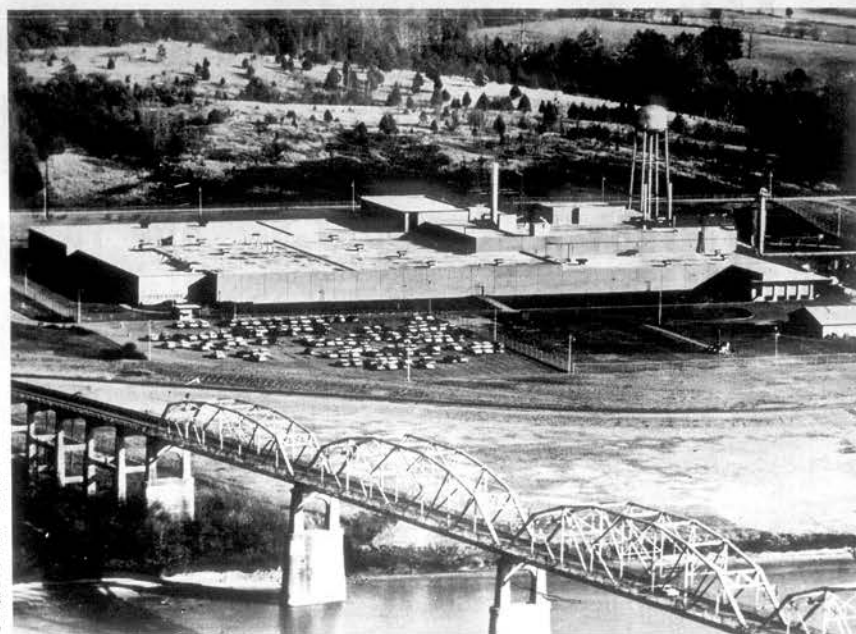
science. During World War II, cellulose tubing was found to be a highly desirable material for intravenous injection tubing. Later, the artificial kidney was made feasible and used for certain kidney treatments because tubing, supplied by Wisking, could be used to purify the blood stream. And, the Company annually sells millions of feet of the tubing for use by scientific laboratories and institutions as tubing in separation processes (dialysis).

Also during the war, with supplies of critical raw materials cut off, Wisking was called on by the U.S. Government to help develop synthetic materials to replace them. Laboratories of Imperial Chemical Industries in Great Britain had already discovered a new resin called polyethylene which the British armed forces were using as insulation in radar and other electronic devices. Wisking went to work on other uses for this resin, and out of the laboratories and research projects came a new method of producing film by means of extruding and blowing process. This method provides for the manufacture of film having uniform controllable physical characteristics important for diverse uses. Many military uses were developed for this polyethylene film and tubing including its use for weatherproofing guns and ammunition.

It was quite by accident that in 1955 a group of Loudon citizens learned that, then Wisking Corporation, was looking for a site to build a new plant and had been looking in the East Tennessee area. The citizens, knowing of the need for additional industrial employment, made some contact and began "courting" the company. The people of Loudon County and their willingness to help the company find a site and the fact that the businesses and individuals raised some \$50,000 in only a few days to help build a rail siding to the plant as a token of good faith were major factors in obtaining this fine plant. The company was also impressed with an adequate source of water, utilities and the excellent pool of labor from which to select employees.

With the purchase of sixty acres on the banks of the Tennessee river construction soon began on the 180,000 square foot plant. Some 17 months later the plant began operations in January, 1957, with a work force of some 220 employees. Ed Swenson, long an employee of the firm, was named the first plant manager. Mr. Swenson was transferred back to Chicago in 1963 and assistant plant manager Ray Birkholz was named to replace him and oversee in this capacity today. The Swensons, who retired this year, have returned to Loudon to make their home.

Also in 1957, the Films-Packaging Division of Union Carbide plant of



VIEW OF UNION CARBIDE PLANT

Loudon employs some 450 persons, who earn a total of some \$2,400,000 a year, making them the highest paid industrial workers in Loudon County. About 90 percent of the men and some 40 percent of the women, members of the original work force at the plant are still employed there and have achieved 13 years of seniority with the plant.

The plant today covers some 250,000 square feet and is located on a 96 acre tract of prime industrial land. Some 450 various casings, differing in size, color and lengths are produced at the plant in a continuous 24 hour, seven day a week operation. The multi-million dollar investment in the Loudon plant continues to increase with expansions and addition of more modern equipment.

The employees of Union Carbide enjoy a benefit program described as one of the best in the nation and contains some 60 benefits, including a savings plan, insurance programs, disability benefits, safety programs and many others.

Located on the plant property is the Union Carbide

Employees Association Recreation Park, where the employees and their families, numbering some 1900 persons, have picnics, have plant gatherings and other activities. The Employees Recreation Association also sponsors a golf league, softball team, plant picnics, Easter Egg Hunt, Christmas parties and other events during the year.

The management and plant personnel have also added many contributions to Loudon County through their efforts in city and county government, some having served in elected offices, working in civic groups, school organizations, and church activities.

The fact that Loudon was selected as the site of the plant was the beginning of industrial growth during recent years never before experienced. Union Carbide in a large part is responsible for this because it is one of the foremost names in the industrial world and the fact that they chose Loudon County has carried momentum with visiting industrial prospects.



CONSTRUCTION BEGINS-In June of 1956, construction began on the 180,000 square foot Loudon plant of Union Carbide located on the banks of the Tennessee River.

Now Under New Management . . .

# Old Hickory Brick Named For World War Division

In the early 1920's The Old Hickory Brick Company was organized under the name of the Greenback Brick Company by Joe Jones, trustee of Loudon County.

The plant is located two miles east of Greenback where the Dora Station on the L & N Railroad was situated.

It continued under its original ownership until March of 1930 when it was bought by J.V. and Fred Akers and incorporated under the name of the Old Hickory Brick Company named after the famous World War 30th Division. The 26th

Anniversary Edition of the Loudon City News in 1920. "To anyone who was old enough to read the paper at the time of the World War, the name 'Old Hickory' probably sounds very familiar, since it was the name given the Thirtieth Division, composed of North and South Carolina, and Tennessee boys in that division was J.V. Akers who has honored his thriving brick company with the name of 'Old Hickory'.

The company under its new ownership, expanded production from 8,000 to 20,000 brick units daily of various types that found a ready local market. The bricks manufactured by the company were said to have been the best that could be found in the South and that most any style could be obtained. The principal kinds of facing bricks manufactured at that time were corduroy, colonial, smooth, and sand finish and a good quality of common bricks. The plant machinery was powered by steam, clay was hand dug and tramped to the end cut forming machine by mule, dried in open air sheds and burned in the two round down-draft kilns by coal. At that time, 20 men were employed in the production and delivery.

J.H. Akers, father of J.V. and Fred Akers, had charge of burning the brick and was an expert in flashing and obtaining the desired colors

The material used in the "Old Hickory" bricks was a natural red color which was brought from the pits on the farm line. This was a very easy material to work with and made up into beautiful bricks.

During this time, there were shipped on an average of from four to five cars of brick weekly to Knoxville and the surrounding territory. The product of the company has stood up under some of the most severe tests, among those being the Knoxville sewer test, proving that the product was practically non-absorbable. It also stood well in crushing tests.

Under the experienced management of J.V. and Fred Akers, constant improvement was made. Before closing down in the war emergency years of 1941-46, the plant boasted five kilns, a brick and concrete dryer, electric powered machinery, and modern up to date clay digging machinery and other equipment.

At the close of World War II, J.B. Patterson purchased the half interest of his father-in-law, Fred Akers, and the plant was opened again to supply the post-war building boom. Natural gas was installed to fire the brick, replacing the coal, making this one of the first southern plants to modernize its burning.

Currently the plant

employs about 30 men and produces an average of 6,000,000 brick units per year. Its products are diversified in different types and colors of brick and drain tile. The colors are dark red and dark chocolate brown. These distinctive colors create a demand for the product from Florida to Chicago. A recent product marketed, called an Old Dutch Colonial, features a new used brick tile. It is attracting much attention in the construction of colonial type houses.

The latest improvement was a new modern office building with bath and experimental laboratory. A new supply warehouse has also been added.

After the death of J.V. Akers, Oct. 14, 1959, his wife continued as half owner. They operated the corporation until October of 1969, when the plant was sold to Leland Willocks and

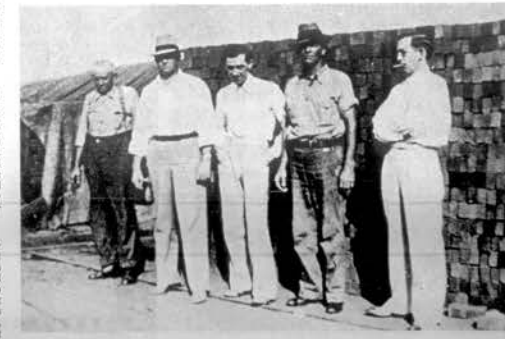
Newton Stout. The new owners plan to continue the operation under the same name of Old Hickory Co., Inc.

One of Greenback's oldest industries, the Old Hickory Brick Company is proud of its place in the community and equally proud of its brick in the many homes, schools and buildings of other communities throughout the South.

OLD HICKORY BRICK COMPANY KILNS



SHOWING THE OPEN air dryers in the early days of the Old Hickory Brick Company. About 15 men were employed in the beginning and at its peak employed 40 to 45. Joe Thompson and Jim Dixon are shown with the mule teams for the drag line and clay.



OWNERS OF THE OLD Hickory Brick Co. From left are J. H. Akers and J. V. Akers, both deceased; Spurgeon Akers now of Montgomery, Ala.; Fred Akers of Maryville; Dr. E. M. Edington of Knoxville.

JUN 13 1970

**YOU  
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SURE ---**

**We Are Proud To Be A Part Of  
LOUDON COUNTY  
And To Participate In The  
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION**

We are pleased to have contributed to the area's growth. As we join the everwidening circle of industrial neighbors, we confidently look to a future bright with promise.

We look forward to many years of mutually beneficial association and we are delighted to have called Loudon County our home for the past 13 years.

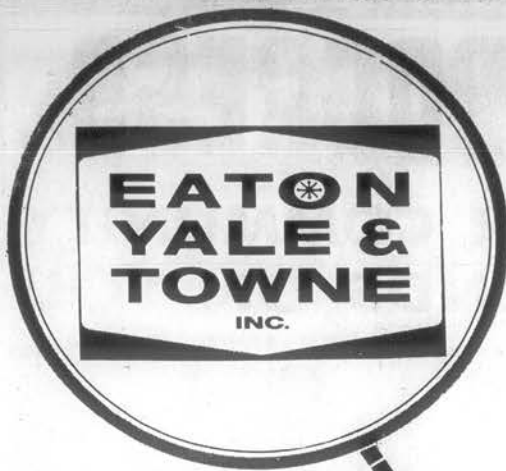


**UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION**

**FILMS  PACKAGING DIVISION**

Loudon, Tennessee





# The Lenoir City Plant And Loudon County's Progress Go Hand - In - Hand

**WE ARE  
PROUD  
TO BE A  
PART OF  
LOUDON COUNTY**



The Lock & Hardware Division of Lenoir City began manufacturing in 1954 and now has nearly 185,000 square feet of floor space and employs approximately 875 people.

We at Eaton Yale & Towne, Inc. have great faith in the future of Loudon County as indicated by our recently announced expansion and the prospect of employing an additional 250 people.

<b>EATON YALE &amp; TOWNE</b>	<b>Lock &amp; Hardware Division</b> Of Lenoir City
	Manufacturers Of - - -
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COMBINATION LOCKS</li> <li>• AUXILIARY LOCKS</li> <li>• BANK LOCKS</li> <li>• AUTOMOTIVE &amp; INDUSTRIAL LOCKS</li> <li>• CABINET LOCKS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PANIC EXIT DEVICES</li> <li>• PAD LOCKS</li> <li>• SPECIALTY LOCKS</li> <li>• CYLINDRICAL LOCKS</li> <li>• TUBULAR LOCKS</li> </ul>

# SALUTING LOUDON COUNTY'S 100<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY



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LOUDON HICKORY PRODUCTS, INC.

## Loudon Hickory Products, Inc. Began To Utilize Hickory Timber

Loudon Hickory Products, Inc. was chartered as a Tennessee corporation on June 26, 1961. The primary purpose of the business was to utilize the abundance of Hickory timber growing in the immediate area of Loudon. This purpose has been accomplished, and the business has operated continuously since its inception, and has recently been greatly expanded. Hickory is a native wood of North America and is found only in the Eastern half of the United States. Its area of commercial growth may be defined as an oval section lying in the direction from Northeast to Southwest. While the Northeastern extremity is evident in the New England states, and the Southwestern limits in East Texas, the bulk of the highest quality timber and the greater volume of commercial Hickory lies in the regions of the Ohio and Mississippi river watersheds. For over one hundred years, the major use of Hickory has been to make Striking Tool Handles. It is the only wood in the entire world which has the desirable properties of toughness, resiliency, strength and shock absorbance required for any tool with which the user will

strike a hard blow. Hickory is one of the hardest and heaviest woods, and until very recently it was undesirable for other uses in building and furniture. The weight factor, and the cost of transportation of the Hickory logs governed the placing of manufacturing plants in sections where abundant Hickory was easily available. For several years prior to 1961, the area of East Tennessee east and South of the Tennessee River had been surveyed with the prospect of establishing a handle plant. It was well known that in the Tennessee River valley, a very large amount of Hickory timber was growing, and it was not being utilized by other industries. The primary question was where to locate the central plant. Many locations were visited, but the reception received from the Loudon Chamber of Commerce, and other business and professional people in Loudon, made the decision easy. The plant would be established in Loudon. The original purpose of the Loudon plant was to furnish Hickory dimension stock and rough turned Hickory handles to an old, established handle producer, Marion Handle Mills, Inc., Marion Virginia.

After the decision was reached, land was purchased and the initial building was erected. Operations began on July 1, 1961. For several years the plant operated in its capacity of supplying material to the Virginia company, and also to other handle producers in this country and Canada. From the outset, there were indefinite plans to eventually make the Loudon company a complete handle manufacturing plant, with processing from the Hickory log through the final finishing and shipping processes. In the spring of 1962 this plan was finalized. At this time, the Loudon Hickory Products acquired the business and certain physical assets of Marion Handle Mills, Inc. and all operations were removed to Loudon, with Marion Handles being made and shipped as a division of Loudon Hickory Products. May 1, 1969 Loudon Hickory Products, Inc. acquired the business of Fleischmann Handle Company, Memphis, Tennessee, and the production of all Fleischmann handles, as a division, was begun at Loudon. This latest acquisition required an extensive expansion program

which is almost completed at this time. Buildings were more than doubled in size, the latest production machinery for handles was installed, employment was doubled and the purchase of Hickory logs increased. The operation of a Hickory Handle plant in Loudon is unique in one respect. It is the only manufacturing facility in the area which not only utilizes local labor, but it also secures all of its raw material for its products from a local area of approximately 50 miles in radius. This not only provides the trading area with the benefits of the payroll, but gives the benefits to the land and timber owners by having a fair market for their Hickory, which was not available heretofore. In the original building of the plant, and in its expansion programs, no Federal, State or Local Governmental funds have been used or requested. Loudon Hickory Products, Inc. now has the most up-to-date, modern Hickory Handle plant in the United States. It is expected that the plant will consume some three-quarters of a million feet of Hickory logs during the year, and produce one million handle per year.

# THE PROGRESS OF YOUR COMMUNITY DEPENDS ON YOU

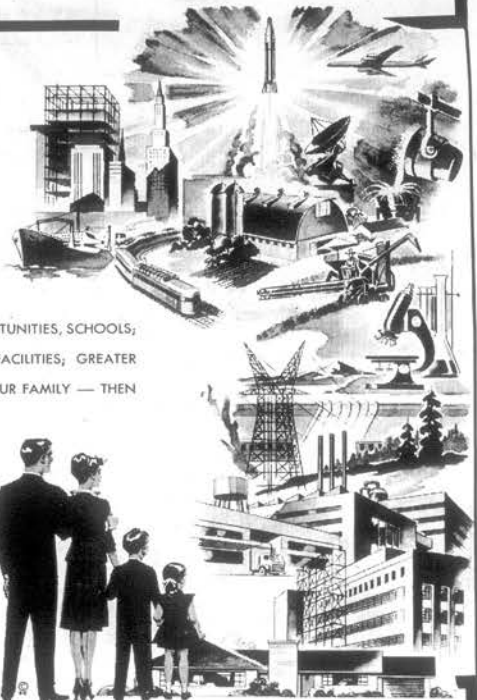
**DON'T LEAVE IT TO THE OTHER GUY!**

Our community is fortunate to have so many people working for the benefit of all of us. But, there's a lot to be done toward improvement, and your help is vitally needed.

IF YOU WANT MORE JOB OPPORTUNITIES, SCHOOLS; BETTER ROADS AND PUBLIC FACILITIES; GREATER PROSPERITY FOR YOU AND YOUR FAMILY — THEN

YOU must be willing to spend your money for goods and services at home, to support civic organizations and functions — to be an active citizen!

**LET'S WORK TOGETHER FOR PROGRESS!**



Our thanks to you the people of Loudon County and congratulations to all our very fine Industries. . . .



As Loudon County enters its second century a bright future awaits the citizens of our fine community and the generations to come. In part this is due to the cooperation of all our people in supporting our industry and helping to secure more jobs to provide a more secure future. Loudon County is blessed with the finest group of industrial firms anywhere and together the people and the industry are making Loudon County one of the finest communities in which to work and live.

The Loudon County Committee Of 100 For Industrial Development

## Harrison Farms Overrun By Chickens; Hope To Add Catfish

By Vernon McKinney  
Harrison Farms broiler feeding operation on Hines Valley Road near Eaton Crossroads is an example of agriculture on an industrialized scale. Almost a quarter-million chickens are on feed regularly in the farm's 15 huge chicken houses, and the chickens are on a nine-week grow-out schedule, allowing five growing cycles per year, or about 18 million birds annually.

Obviously, handling this many of anything — especially a complicated animal like a chicken — requires mechanization and at Harrison Farms the chicken houses are fully automated. Automatic valves maintain a constant level in the waters; a feed delivery system runs along the bottom of a circular feeder which runs throughout each chicken house; feed is supplied to the automatic feeders automatically through an auger from a bin outside each house, stoker-fed coal furnaces in each house maintain a constant temperature, starting at 90

degrees for the young chicks and lowering as they get older. Then, at the end of an eight-week feeding and growing period, the birds are marketed at Knoxville Poultry and Egg Co. in Knoxville, owned by the same Harrison brothers who own the farm, Ben, Jack, John and Bill Harrison. Locally, the operation is managed by J.B. Looper, who formerly operated his own extensive chicken growing and bulk feed catering operation in Jamestown and

came here when the Harrisons bought the farm here in 1965. Chicken growing on the farm, 132 acres which had formerly been the George Pickett farm, was begun in 1959 by John Dender, who also had his own chicken processing plant at Duce-Lee Junction and a restaurant which specialized in fried chicken. The Harrisons, who at one time owned two chicken processing plants, one at Knoxville and the other at Jamestown bought the feeding operation — and land — here in December, 1965. At that time, it consisted of eight chicken houses. They have added seven more since then.

Last year, moreover, the Harrisons entered a brand new phase of "farming out of the ordinary." Harrison Farms became the finest commercial catfish farm in Loudon County. There are seven ponds, totaling 14 surface acres, stocked with 34,000 fingerlings catfish expected to be ready for harvest this summer when they will have reached one pound size.

The inauguration of catfish farming here holds the promise of another new industry for Loudon County. Ben Harrison has indicated an active interest in establishing catfish processing plant here if enough farmers will go into the commercial catfish farming enterprise to assure him of a dependable supply of fish to keep the plant busy. "It is a case of which came first, the chicken or the egg," Mr. Harrison commented. "Farmers need to be assured the plant will be built to provide a market for their fish, and we need to know the fish will be available." He suggested that it may develop that the erection of a holding facility, as an interim measure, which could receive fish here for later transfer to a processing plant elsewhere, is a possibility.

Commercial catfish production is being developed to supply the growing chain catfish restaurant business already established in the north and east and said to be spreading throughout the nation. It has been estimated that there is a present annual market for 250-million pounds of catfish, against a production nationally of only 80-million pounds.

## Possibly First Industry . . . Carding Machine, Mill Built About 1880

By Calvin Lunaford  
An old Loudon area industry which could very well be the first industry to operate in the county was the old Carding Machine and Woolen Mill which was located near the Roberson Spring and operated for a number of years in that area. The old building, now torn down, was possibly the most modern building of its time in this locality. It was three stories, and of wood construction. It stood vacant many years after it ceased operations and was a geographical landmark to Loudon Countians.

The building was built around 1880 by the late E.D. Robinson. Later the operation of this old industry was under the direction of Mr. Ervin. Mr. Ervin was a full blooded Scotchman who came to the Loudon section from one of the Northern states. Ervin (first name unknown) operated a wool industry until age and failing eyesight forced him to have to give it up.

After Mr. Ervin, a Frank Laben took over the operation and continued to operate it for a number of years. Our information has it that Mr. Laben, upon leaving Loudon, went east and looked up the work of designing buildings and is credited with having designed some of the

## R-R Cross Ties Were Early County Products

By Calvin Lunaford  
The Loudon area over the passing years has had some industries located in the rural areas and like some other things, very little record of the part they played in the industrial life of the county was kept. But in doing some research of the industrial history of the Loudon area, we found that a number of years ago there was a Cross Tie Factory which produced cross ties for the railroad, located in the Piney section outside of Loudon. This factory was operated by a Mr. Blair and it is not

known just how many years the factory was in operation. This possibly depleted the supply of lumber suitable for making cross ties or possibly the railroad's needs for cross ties reached the point where there was no longer a demand for the ties. Loudon's first and last woolen mill and carding machine, a rich part of Loudon's very early industrial history. The mill was noted for its high quality cloth and when it ceased operations some of the machinery was purchased by the woolen mills at Athens. Locally, the operation is managed by J.B. Looper, who formerly operated his own extensive chicken growing and bulk feed catering operation in Jamestown and

came here when the Harrisons bought the farm here in 1965. Chicken growing on the farm, 132 acres which had formerly been the George Pickett farm, was begun in 1959 by John Dender, who also had his own chicken processing plant at Duce-Lee Junction and a restaurant which specialized in fried chicken. The Harrisons, who at one time owned two chicken processing plants, one at Knoxville and the other at Jamestown bought the feeding operation — and land — here in December, 1965. At that time, it consisted of eight chicken houses. They have added seven more since then.



# SALUTING LOUDON COUNTY

During The 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration



R. H. BELL



FRANK A. WEISS



COL. CHARLES H. BACON



CARMICHAEL GREER



JAMES R. SCOTT



W. V. KIRKLAND



E. C. CIFERS



LENOIR CITY PLANT

The development of Loudon County and that of the Charles H. Bacon Company are in many ways inter-related, in that one has had a profound effect on the other. As one of the county's major employers, we have always been interested in those events which have contributed to the county's growth.



LOUDON PLANT



GENESCO

Now, as a division of the huge GENESCO operation, the Charles H. Bacon Company enters a new phase. We believed - and still do - that being a part of the GENESCO organization offers the best for our employees, our stock holders and our community, Loudon County. The construction of our new plant in the Industrial Park at Loudon bears this out. The new 80,000 square foot plant, to cost \$1,500,000 will employ about 275 persons in finishing and shipping hosiery goods manufactured in the existing Loudon plant.

We are pleased to be contributing to this area's Growth - -

As we join in the ever-widening circle of Industrial neighbors, we can confidently

look forward to a future bright with promise - - -

— PROGRESSING WITH LOUDON COUNTY —  
**THE CHARLES H. BACON COMPANY**

A DIVISION OF GENESCO, INC.

Lenoir City

Loudon

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One Of Nation's Largest . . .

# Plant Makes Metal Powders To Perfection

Greenback Industries, Inc., is located on Highway 411 and is one of the nation's largest processors of powder metallurgy products.

The industry was founded in 1946 by Earl Lowe, president of the company and Harold Fortson, vice president. Greenback's manufacturing plant is in Greenback, while the sales office is located in Birmingham, Mich.

Though little publicized, Greenback Industries supplies the material for many of the vital parts in automobile, electric appliances, electric motors, the aviation and space industries.

The East Tennessee plant manufactures 85 different grades of metal powders, including sponge copper powder, premixed bronze powders, tin powders, many special alloy powders, cuprous and cuprous oxide. These powder metallurgy products are used in the manufacture of self-lubricating bearings, gears, cams, petroleum filters, heavy duty brake linings, and motor brushes.

A major advantage of powder metallurgy is its ease of fabrication. It does not have to be melted in order to form a desired part. The powder is actually pressed into a bearing while dry.

Metallic powder is poured into a die conforming in shape to the desired part and pressure is applied. This pressure causes the powder to combine, forming a gear, cam, bearing, or whatever product is being molded. The product is simple, quick, very accurate and reduces cost. No melting, pouring, and casting are required. The company has annual sales of approximately \$5 million.

In addition to the powder making facility, the plant also has a majority interest in the Cranberry Magnetite Corp., in Cranberry, N.C., where high purity magnetite ore is

mined. This ore is used for the smelting of iron in the southeast coal districts, and for the manufacture of iron powder and ferrite powder. The powder operation is just beginning to get underway and will be in full production by the end of 1970. (More familiarly known perhaps as loadstone, magnetite ore is strongly magnetic.)

The Greenback plant is highly automated, with exceptional quality control during all phases of production. Every pound of copper powder is subjected to 87 quality control tests before shipment. This procedure enables them to maintain an outstanding uniformity of product shipment to shipment, month to month, year to year. Strict quality control has meant much to the plant's growth, for customers can be certain that the powder they purchase this month is of the same high quality as that bought a month ago or a year ago.

Greenback Industries has been innovative to improve the production facilities and the use of powder throughout the country. Twenty-four years ago the practice of including in every shipment a data sheet, giving all chemical and physical properties in minute detail, was begun. This was the first time that any manufacturer of metal powders had instituted such a service. Later they developed the first premixed powder ever sold.

A premixed powder has all the ingredients blended together prior to shipment. When the powder is received by the customer, it is ready to use; no preliminary blending operations are necessary. Eventually, of course, competitors began to premix powder also, but Greenback Industries was the first company to manufacture this type of product.

Another first was developed by Mr. Lowe:

color photomicrographs of metal powder structures. Since that time the company has made many published studies which have become, in several instances, the standard for quality control in craftsmen's plants.

The sales department originated the first metallographic service laboratory for the use of micrographs. This laboratory, in Birmingham, has all the equipment necessary for any analysis of powder metal parts received. In addition, a traveling laboratory has instruments which can be taken into a customer's plant for a complete study of the manufacturing operations. With the information obtained in a visit to a customer's plant, a complete report is compiled, including color photomicrographs, charts and recommendations for correcting any procedure in the plant.

The plant has an extensive laboratory, with such equipment as an X-ray spectrograph and other apparatus needed for spectrographic and wet analysis as may be required. It is a very effective back-up to the metallographic service of the Birmingham laboratory. These laboratory facilities have increased measurably the quality of powder metal business enjoyed by Greenback Industries.

Powder metal manufacturing operations at the plant are similar to those at the Fairfield Plant, that is, powders are produced through an atomization process.

Although equipment in the moon walk Apollo craft space ship is classified, the powder metallurgy industry knows that copper-silver alloy is used in the nose-cone heat shield for a missile project. Silver bearing copper was



AERIAL VIEW OF GREENBACK INDUSTRIES

selected because of its superb heat transfer properties.

In January of 1970, Handy & Harman, a 103 year old metals concern, with W. M. Townsend president of the company, signed with Mr. Lowe and other principals, to acquire Greenback Industries, Inc. and its majority interest in Cranberry Magnetite Corporation at Cranberry, N.

C. It was also announced at this time that the metals electrolytic refinery complex at Attleboro, Mass. would be operative during the second quarter of 1970. This is the largest single construction program the company has every undertaken and it will be the newest and finest precious metal refinery in the country if not in the world. Ultimately annual production

capacity will amount to 20,000,000 ounces of silver and 1,500,000 ounces of gold, as well as some platinum group metals.

Handy & Harman is one of the nation's leading refiners, processors and fabricators of both precious and specialty metals. The concern is listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

A closely-held firm, Greenback Industries will be operated as a subsidiary of Handy & Harman with the personnel that has managed Greenback over the years continuing in the same capacities.

The plant works on a continuous basis, three shifts per day, five to six days per week, depending upon the orders received. Their

operation requires great amounts of electric energy and demands a constant, dependable source of powder.

The present daily production of metallic powder is from 10 to 15 tons, depending on the product, compared to less than three tons per day in 1961. They employ 60 people and have an annual payroll of over \$250,000.

## Now Has Plant Here . . .

# Business Starts From Want Of Buttered Toast

By Vernon McKinney

History is a relative term, and the history of the Loudon County operations of Munsey Products, Inc., is short, relatively. The firm's plant just outside Lenoir City on Simpson Road, near new Highway 95 has just been completed and production has not yet started.

However, the origin of the firm, with headquarters in Little Rock, Ark., is of high interest to Lenoir Citizens who knew brothers George and

Lloyd Munsey, who spent their boyhood here and later moved to Lenoir City to start an electrical appliance manufacturing firm which bears their name.

The Munsey brothers were born in Loudon County, the sons of the Rev. and Mrs. Sam J. K. Munsey. They attended local schools, graduated from Lenoir City High School. Their father, a Baptist minister, died in 1905 and their mother continues to live in

the Dixie Lee Junction manufacturing operations at Lenoir City, R. T. S.

As a youngster, George, who later started the company and serves as its president, worked behind the soda fountain at the Rexall Drug Store during his high school years and there had his first experiences with food preparation and related equipment.

Through the efforts of Joseph F. Voorhees, director of sales, with offices at 49 Lenora St., New York City, the company's products were sold in every state in the United States, and even when other similar plants were closing because of the lack of a market for their production, the Philadelphia Mill continued to operate and maintain jobs for its employees.

It had proved to be a much needed part of the economy of Philadelphia, which had been in need of a source of employment for its people.

But its many years of steady operation was to come to a halt. In later years the mill closed its doors, and it looked as though the major source of employment for Philadelphia people was to be a part of a passed era.

But its closing was to be short lived. Another man with confidence in the operation, J. Earl Barger, came, and once again got the plant back into operation.

They got their backers. Four backers, ex-customers of George and Lloyd's, their money with the Munseys and they formed a corporation.

Reynolds Metals in Arkansas assisted with design problems and the brothers located a manufacturer in Little Rock.

They still needed a market. Brothers Lloyd and George went to a national appliance show in Chicago, stayed there a week, and came back with 12,000 orders and indications of more. The operator of a drug store chain, with headquarters in Detroit, telephoned George Munsey from the Little Rock airport while passing through. He placed an order.

not interested and advised him to let it alone. It looked like if his innovation, the oven toaster, was ever to get on the market, he would have to produce it himself.

Taking a leave of absence from his job, he went out in search of money, designers to draw up the product, and information about manufacturing, all at the same time.

He also added his younger brother, Lloyd, to the project and he became an ally and an enthusiastic booster.

Lloyd, who now is vice president of the company, also lived in Little Rock. He graduated from Lenoir City High School in 1941, spent two years in the Navy, and wound up with Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. in Little Rock.

Together they became a formidable team.

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The two brothers and the first employees of the company spent long hard hours for many months to meet the backlog of orders after production got started.

Since then, they have built their own plant and their products have international distribution.

First year sales were \$160,000. Since then, the company's growth has averaged 10 to 12 percent annually. Volume now is quoted as "several million dollars" a year and Munsey Products, Inc. has developed 26 models of toasters, bakers, warming trays and popcorn poppers since that time.

But the Munseys aren't resting on their laurels. In 1966 another kitchen problem in George's home resulted in a new development.

He wondered why his wife didn't use a fryer for cooking chicken. He preferred it cooked that way. "I'll use a deep-fat fryer if you'll clean it up afterward," his wife ordered. He agreed, then later wished he hadn't.

After consuming his part of the big platter of fish filets, he started to clean the fryer. Rather than clog the drain with hot grease, however, he took the equipment outside and promptly mopped up the patio.

"There must be a better way," he said, disgustedly. This led to a new product, the Munsey Cooker-Fryer, a 6½ quart capacity appliance which is said to turn out fish, chicken, French fries and onion rings "effortlessly." It cooks steaks, casseroles and doughnuts, too.

The new cooker has a pouring spout that simplifies the clean-up. It has a removable aluminum fry well with heat-resistant handles. There is no inner wall to hold grease odors and it has a detachable lift-out basket for the deep-fry handle.

the cardboard containers is considered," George Munsey said.

Came a time, however, when a transportation foul-up resulted in 31 trailer-truck loads of the material being "lost" somewhere in transit between the plant from which they were buying the material and their own plant.

"We had to close down. We couldn't ship anything," Mr. Munsey related. And they immediately began to look into what would be involved in installing equipment to make their own styrofoam packing material. Eventually they did so.

It soon developed, however, that they had capacity to produce more than their own needs, and so, becoming a supplier for the material to other manufacturers and shippers.

The second story involved the plant here. As the Munsey business continued to grow, they found more and more of their products going into the "lost" population centers of the Northeast and Southeast. Transportation costs could be reduced if parts for their products could be shipped in space-saving containers and assembled nearer their eventual market. Perhaps it was only natural that their old home town of Lenoir City was considered as a site for such an assembly point, warehousing facility and shipping point. The fact that brother-in-law Woodruff "Woody" Wilkerson was available here to manage the facility made the decision easier.

J. W. Wilburn Jr., who had known the Munseys while attending Lenoir City and other members of the Committee of 100 for Industrial Development, helped locate a site and arranged for utilities to be made available and plans for the new plant here were moving well along early in 1968 when Mr. Wilkerson suddenly became seriously ill.

This held up construction here for almost a year until Mr. Wilkerson recovered, but in March, 1970, the first steel for the new plant was erected, the building has since been completed, and operations are expected to get underway right away. Employment is expected to be small at first, but if the Munsey brothers' plans develop — as they seem to have had a way of doing since 1954 — the Munsey Products, Inc. plant in Lenoir City may become one of Loudon County's significant employers.



CONSTRUCTION UNDERWAY ON MUNSEY PRODUCTS

# Philadelphia's Only Major Industry

By Calvin Lansford

Like many of the industrial plants in the world of free enterprise, which were born out of individual confidence and know how, the Philadelphia Hosiery Mill became a reality. The late E.W. Waller, a man well versed in the hosiery industry, sensed that the time

was right as he set the wheels in motion to organize the Philadelphia Hosiery Mill. Organized in August of 1921, principally by E.W. Waller as a stock company with local businessmen as stock holders, the hosiery mill began its operation in a small 32 x 94 feet two-story building.

The original product manufactured by the plant was inferior ribbed hosiery. The operation grew rapidly, and used a great for many years. It was necessary to add additional floor space in order to keep up with product on hand.

E.W. Waller, who knew the needs of his employees because he had risen from the ranks, prided himself in maintaining contented and satisfied employees. During the mill's many years of operation they were never plagued with labor trouble.

Through the efforts of Joseph F. Voorhees, director of sales, with offices at 49 Lenora St., New York City, the company's products were sold in every state in the United States, and even when other similar plants were closing because of the lack of a market for their production, the Philadelphia Mill continued to operate and maintain jobs for its employees.

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## Oral Community Was Served By Postmistress

Angeline Cox was the first Postmistress of Oral, from about the year 1899.

When the Rural Free Delivery mail routes were established, her office was discontinued.

Mail was carried on horseback from Ball Camp and Lenoir City to Eaton Crossroads for \$1 a day.





# A SALUTE TO LOUDON COUNTY 1870 - 1970

Mr. R. M. Wampler, a dealer in livestock for many years, began his business from a humble beginning of making sausage in his own home. Over the past years they have progressed into two modern plants located in Lenoir City.



EARLY DAYS OF WAMPLER'S



Wampler's Wholesale Meats, Inc. is located at Eaton Crossroads in Lenoir City and is operated by Mr. Ted Wampler with approximately 50 employees. This thriving business produces Wampler's Homestead Sausage and Wholesale Meats and is known all over East Tennessee.



WAMPLER'S WHOLESALE MEATS, INC.



Elm Hill Meats, Inc. is operated by Mr. Harry Wampler and is one of the most modern meat packing plants in this area. They have approximately 130 employees and produce the finest in meats in Loudon County and surrounding areas.



ELM HILL MEATS, INC.

We Are Proud To Be A Part Of This Progressive County . . .

Resulting in Top Quality Products From

*Elm Hill  
Meats, Inc.*

Lenoir City

*Wampler's  
Sausage*

Eaton Cross Roads

JUN 11 1970

# Lenoir Car Works Was Once City's Largest

By Tommy Bradshaw

The stories of the Lenoir Car Works and that of the city of Lenoir City are inseparable. The one was born when the city was in its infancy, they both progressed together, and when the car works faded, the prosperity of the city faded with it.

So important was the manufacturing of cars at the plant that the first basketball teams of Lenoir City High School were known as "The Cartown Boys."

The Lenoir City Company purchased the Lenoir estate in 1890 and at once set about securing industries for the city it hoped to build here. The Brass Foundry was the first industry of importance to be established in the new city.

This industry was located in Lenoir City in 1892 by J.H. Bass of Port Wayne, Ind., president of the Bass Foundry and Machine Co. This firm also had plants in Rock Run, Ala. and in Port Wayne, Ind.

The foundry building 640 feet in length and 125 feet in width, including the engine and boiler room. The foundry made car (train) wheels, and had a capacity of 200 wheels a day in 1907.

In addition to the cast iron wheels, the foundry was well equipped to do general casting and machine work.

Several hundred men were employed.

For the first several years of its existence the plant was under the capable management of C. H. Watson, who was also an assistant treasurer of the company.

Mr. Watson was a highly regarded citizen of Lenoir City and was elected a member of the first board of aldermen when the city was incorporated in 1907. He was also a director of the First National Bank.

Mr. Watson owned the first automobile in Lenoir City in 1906. The car had trouble climbing the steep hills of the city, and the owner soon traded it off.

The Lenoir Car Works was begun in 1904 on a small scale, but by 1907 it had grown so that it covered 33 acres and employed around 500 men.

In the beginning it was a small plant in which freight cars were built and repaired. The Lenoir Car Works was purchased by the Southern Railway in 1905 and its growth was rapid thereafter.

In 1907 the principal buildings comprising the car works were the machine and blacksmith shop buildings, 380 feet long and 70 feet wide, containing complete machinery for making and finishing the iron work for the cars, fitting car wheels on

the axels, etc. This was a brick building.

The wood shop, in which rough lumber was converted into car siding, flooring, ceiling and studding and other wood work used in the construction of freight cars, was 300 feet long and 100 feet wide and was constructed of wood.

Between this building and the machine shop was the boiler and engine house.

Next was the building known as the erecting shop, where the cars were assembled, painted, finished and sent out on the road complete. This building was 675 feet long and 120 wide. It was also used for rebuilding and repairing old or damaged cars.

In addition, there were numerous smaller buildings used for storing lumber, paint, tools and other material.

The plant in 1907 could turn out from 10 to 12 complete freight cars per day. While at first, the Lenoir Car Works worked only on cars, later it purchased the plant of the Bass Foundry and Machine Company and by the time operations were discontinued in the car building division the foundry was operating well.

The volume of foundry work increased for several years, and by 1930 car wheels, brass, gray iron and steel castings were manufactured. At that time, the buildings consisted of the Wheel Foundry, the Steel Foundry, the Brass Foundry, the Gray Iron Foundry, the Blacksmith and Machine Shops and the Laboratory, in addition to the office building.

The Lenoir Car Works supplied its own water from two deep wells, and at one time supplied the city with its water.

The car works grew over the years, and during the First World War gave employment to around 1800 men. It was one of the most modern railway shops in the



MR. LEE

South, and its payroll made Lenoir City one of the most thriving cities in the state. Wages were high, comparable to those paid in Oak Ridge today.

By 1930 the Car Works could turn out 20 coal cars and 16 boxcars daily, but the work force had shrunk to around 500. At that time the shop was turning out twelve 100,000 lb capacity cars per day.

In connection with the car works at that time, there was the wheel foundry with a capacity of 400 wheels each day, a steel foundry with a



LENOIR CAR WORKS plant pictured many years ago when the firm was active in the construction of railroad freight cars. Employment at one time reached 1,800.

monthly capacity of 250 tons, and a brass foundry with a capacity of 400 tons each month. This latter was organized in 1920, and is the only part of the plant still in operation today.

In 1930, the entire plant covered most of the 93 acres of land owned by the Southern Railway in Lenoir City and just outside the city limits.

At the present time only 35 employees are working in the Brass Foundry turning out friction type journal bearings. The Wheel Foundry closed operations in January,

1963, but car making ended in 1950 and the steel foundry ended operations in 1957.

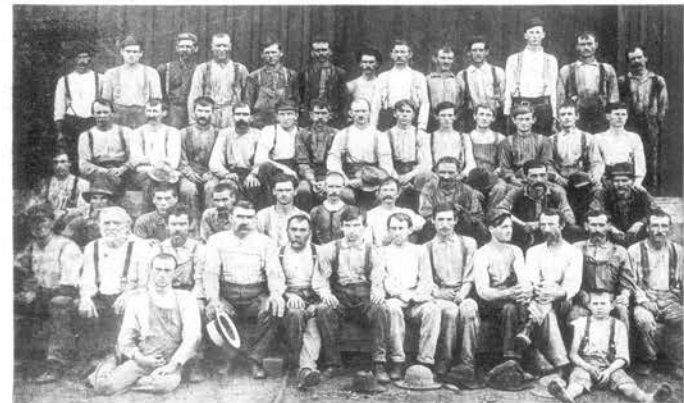
Over the years men connected with the management of the Lenoir Car Works have played important parts in the life of Lenoir City, including the city government.

From the time the Lenoir Car Works was purchased by the Southern Railway, six men have served as managers: E. A. Nix, B. F. Lively, Harry Curd, Z. B. Wilson, Henry Marius and O. R. Lee. Of this group, Curd and Wilson served as mayors of Lenoir

City. Seven men have served as Shop Auditor or Office Manager: a Mr. Featherstone, J. L. Rogers, Harry Curd, F. X. Donafrey, Paul Brown, and O. R. Lee now serving in both capacities.

Of this group, Mr. Curd and Mr. Rogers both served as mayors of Lenoir City. A number of years ago the plant was organized by the American Federation of Labor.

Employees participate in the Railroad Retirement Plan, and many former employees have retired under this Act.



EARLY EMPLOYEES OF LOUDON COUNTY



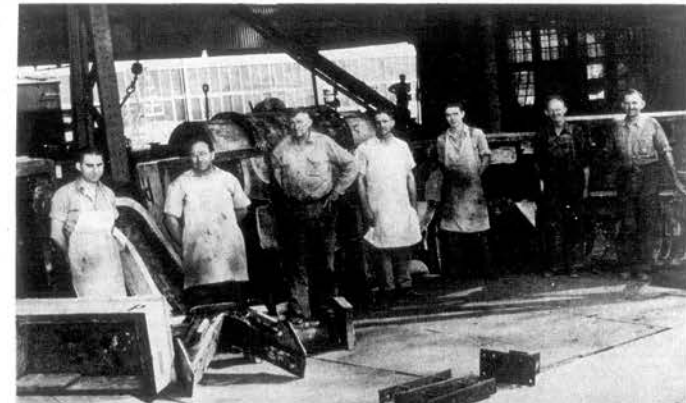
OFFICE AND SUPERVISORY FORCE at Lenoir Car Works about 1926 or 1928. Front row from left, Wesley Adams, Earl Hicks, Mack Grubb, Sammy Smith, Oliver Cook, Bob Hoskins, Tom Lewis, Roy Baker, Jim Gray, and Henry Marus. Back row from left, Bill Ellison, John

Wells, Elmer Walker, Joe Grubb, Luther Lee, Jeff Kerley, E.C. Wells, Mrs. Kirby, Mamie Deriaux (Grubb), Sally Morton, H.L. Long, George O'Neal, Walter Coombs, Dewey Peters, John Harris, F. Donafrey, E.C. Copeland, and Z.B. Wilson, Manager.



MEMBERS OF THE STEEL FOUNDRY at the Lenoir Car Works in 1943. Those who could be identified were Shorty Latham, Thurston Campbell, Millard Potter, Frank Cox, Ray Littleton, Gene Littleton, Doss (D.C.) Kerley, George Littleton, Chick Latham, Bill Lee, Rule Pickell, Hub Littleton, Oscar Bolt, James Brown, Oran White, Dasley Jones, and a Mr. White. Standing from left

are Frank Smith, Frank Cooper, Bill Strader, Allen Johnson, Z.B. Wilson, Stoke Lane, Charlie Melton, Sherill Strader, and Horace Brooks. Top row, from left are Doodle Harper, G.L. Redmond, Fred Green, J.D. Chester, and Bronc Smith. Seated on the cylinder is Joe Bolt.



MEMBERS OF THE Lenoir Car Works Pattern Shop Crew between 1940 and 1950. From left to right are Paul Proaps, T.G. McKinney, Joe Grubb, Ernest Conner, a Mr. Rymor, Bill Thomas, and Charlie Osborne.

**SEE OUR... COMPLETE SELECTION OF SPRING AND SUMMER MERCHANDISE**

**LAY'S VARIETY STORE**

**WE ARE PROUD OF LOUDON COUNTY**

And Congratulate You On Your 100th Anniversary

Open Friday Nights

**LAY'S VARIETY STORE**

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# Lenoir City News-Banner

What The People Don't Know Will Hurt Them

## Lenoir County Herald

Established 1886

Covering The County From The County Seat

81 Years of Publication



### Lenoir County Centennial Edition

Organized in 1890 . . .

## Greer's, Louden County's Oldest Active Business

Lenoir County's oldest company whose management has remained in the same family began its 81st year of service to the people of the county when Greer's opened its doors for business Jan. 2.

On Jan. 1, 1890, the company was organized as a partnership under the firm name of Barron and Greer. Since its inception, the business has been controlled by one of its founders, Mr. John G. Greer, or by his sons, J.C. Greer or J.B. Greer, or by his grandson John C. Greer.

The early story of the business is largely the early story of the city of Louden, and the story of energetic American enterprise.

John G. Greer was born in Maryville in 1848, coming to Louden in the fall of 1889 when he was 21. At Maryville he had worked in a hardware

store, and soon after arriving in Louden, he and J.L. Barron of Madisonville decided to open a hardware store in the growing town.

Their first store was located in the building now occupied by Tic Toe Jewellers, and they ran a general store. Mr. Greer announced he would pay cash for all items purchased from local farmers, being a pioneer in that field. Heretofore, common barter had been the most common mode of trade. Due bills were issued, and most of the business was in trade.

One of the most important items bought were hides of all kinds from trappers and farmers. Butter and eggs also were important items.

Louden had at first been a river town, but with the completion of the railroad, the town had moved up

around the depot. When Louden County was formed in 1870 and the courthouse erected, the town began to move down in that direction. In 1893 Barron and Greer decided to build at a new location, and selected a lot in front of the new courthouse. Jimmy Jackson owned four lots fronting on the courthouse and consented to sell, provided he could get \$300.00 for the four lots.

A few years before his death in 1865, Barkdale Greer laughed as he recalled the story of how the lots were distributed. The Bank of Louden wanted the corner lot, and offered to pay \$125.00 for it. The drug store wanted the next lot, and offered to pay \$75.00 for it. Lawyer George W. Fox and Barron & Greer bought the next two lots for \$50.00 each. Years later Barkdale

asked his father why he didn't buy the corner lot, since it cost only \$75.00 more than lot No. 4. "Only \$75.00, son? Why I only had \$200.00 and do you realize that only \$75.00 would have represented almost half my capital!"

From that humble beginning in 1890, the company has grown until today it ranks as the leading commercial business in Louden County, and one of the oldest hardware firms in the state.

A brief summary of the history of the company should prove very interesting:

On Jan. 1, 1900, Mr. Barron sold his partnership interest to J.H. "Bliz" Carmichael, a brother-in-law of Mr. Greer, and on Jan. 1, 1926, J.C. Greer and J.B. Greer purchased the partnership from Mr.

Carmichael.

John G. Greer died March 13, 1932, and his widow inherited his partnership interest, later selling her interest to her sons J.B. and J.C. on Jan. 1, 1946.

The business was incorporated following the death of J. Carmichael Greer on Aug. 5, 1954 and his brother J. Barkdale Greer, served as the first President and later as chairman of the Board until his death July 12, 1965. The firm - now Greer's, Incorporated - is now owned by John C. Greer, Hamill B. Carey and Betty Greer Carey.

In addition to the names mentioned above, there were others - now passed on - who colorfully added to the success of Greer's: Nigger Joe Russell, Charley Easter, Charley Varner, Sr., Bill Isbell (Killed in Action in Europe,

1945), Frank M. "Doc" Quinn, Dick Thomas, Lester "Butch" Smullen, and Pete Presley.

Shipped by Steamboat

In Early Days

In addition to local farmers, the company served a wide area extending as far downstream as Kingston and upriver to Lenoir Station and to Morganton on the Little Tennessee. Due to the lack of good roads, all heavy or bulky materials were shipped by steamboat. It was quite an event when the river packets docked at the wharf to unload or load their cargo. Captain Jake Dyke was a well known river captain who handled many items for Barron and Greer.

Bridging the gap from the leisurely days of steamboat packets to the furious pace of the jet age, Greer's had

advanced with the changing times. With the passing years and the vast changes in the mode of life the company has progressed thinking of a growing number of citizens of Louden County.

Changes in the business have been dramatic. The produce business was discontinued in 1917 and the farm tool business also has been discontinued. There simply is no demand now for gross cut saws, wagons, bagges, lap robes, buggy whips and other such items which once constituted a large percentage of the business. Where once 40 or 50 dozen axes were sold annually, now three dozen are sold.

One half gross of lard cans may now be sold, but once 25 gross were needed by area farmers. Sixty dozen hoes was once a common summer's output, but now

farmers don't use them. The list could go on and on. Life on the farm has changed. Furniture and household appliances gradually became the major items, and the company prospered, Greer's prospered, in the sale of electric refrigerators in this area. Barkdale Greer once recalled that his hardest job was selling people these early refrigerators. They cost about the same as a new Ford in 1926, and they only sold two the first year. Three were sold the second summer, and five the third. Eighteen were sold in one day in 1936.

Three clerks were needed in 1890, one hand beside Mr. Greer and Mr. Barron. Today there are 30. There was the small store building in 1890; today there is more than 30,000 square feet of display space with approximately the same used for storage, making

(Continued on page 6)

## Ghormley Bros., Now Easter-Purdy, Oldest Dealership In Louden County

The oldest automobile agency in Louden County is Easter Purdy Ford which was established in 1911 by W.H. Ghormley as Ghormley Ford Motor Company.

It was started in a livery stable on B Street. In 1913 it was moved to the present location on Broadway opposite of Kingston Street.

Operating the business with W.H. Ghormley was his son T.E. Ghormley who worked in a livery stable before the firm was started.

From the time that the firm was started until 1928 the cars were delivered to the county in crates by trains. When the cars arrived they were not assembled. The parts would be taken to the shop and stored until someone bought a car. The car was then built to meet the specifications of the buyer as to whether it was a four door or a two door since both styles had the same chassis. The shop could put from three to four cars together in a day.

T.E. Ghormley had the distinction of selling the first Ford in Louden County. The first year there were only two new cars sold. In 1929 the firm sold 169 new cars and 300 used cars.

During the early years of the firm six sons of W.H. Ghormley started working for the agency. The youngest son, Ashley, started working in 1928 and is the only member of the family still working with the agency.

Another son was Sam Ghormley, who later operated Hall Motor Company in Lenoir City which was the Nash agency. He also owned two garages and still owns the buildings although neither is a garage now. He now owns a 265 acre farm near Fork Creek.

Clyde Ghormley was another son who worked for the firm in the early years. He joined a CCC camp in the early 1930's in Tellico and later was an expeditor of truck equipment for the army until he retired.

The other sons who worked for the firm were Rupert and Paul Ghormley. Rupert later entered the Navy and died several years ago. Paul was forced to move west because of his health and worked for the government in Texas until he retired.

T.E. Ghormley operated the business until his death in 1951. At this time his widow, Julia Ghormley and son David Ghormley, ran the business until it was purchased by Gillis Purdy and R.L. "Cotton" Easter in 1954.

When the two new owners took over the business they changed the name to Easter-Purdy Ford but leased the building that had been used for the business since 1913. Three years after the change of ownership the firm purchased a lot at 806 E. Broadway for the used cars but kept the new cars at the old location. The building for the new cars has been remodeled several times, the

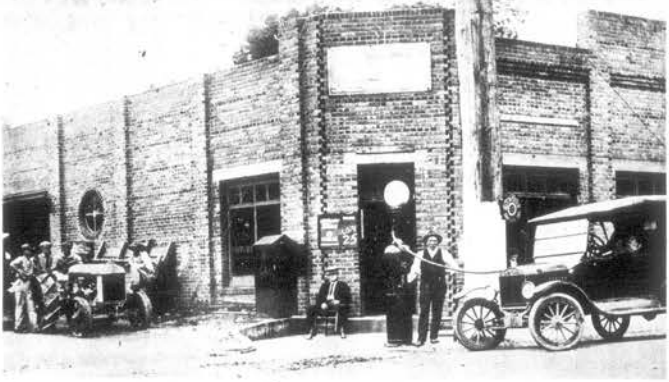
last being in 1968.

In 1954 when Easter and Purdy took over the firm, it had seven employees. It now has 14 employees consisting of four full time mechanics, one parts manager, one service manager, one bookkeeper, three utility persons, two salesmen and Easter and Purdy.

Easter-Purdy has won the Gold Car and Truck Award for sales leadership every year since 1954. The firm has won the District Achievement Award every year since 1956 and in 1967 won the customer Retention Citation.

Easter is a 1941 graduate of Lenoir City High School and a 1948 graduate of Maryville College. He served four years in the Navy. He is married to the former Barbara Blair and they have three children.

Purdy is a graduate of Lenoir City High School and Knoxville Business College. He is married to the former Ethel Reno and they have two sons and one daughter.



AT LOUDON MOTOR COMPANY in 1922 was in early days of the motor car in Louden County. I.L. Miller, the founder of the company is shown at the gas pump and

Herbert Giffin, both men are now dead, is shown seated in a chair near the door of the old location at the corner of Grove Street and Commerce Avenue in Louden.

## Louden Motors Once Stable

"From horse to horseless carriage" could well be the motto of Louden Motor Company, one of Louden County's oldest automobile dealerships.

Probably remember Billy Duff who operated a livery stable at the corner of Grove Street and College Avenue during the turn of the century. Old laws of the county paper still carry some of Billy's advertisements.

Perhaps there can be found several persons who remember I.L. Miller when he began selling Ford motor cars about 1919 (approx. date). At the time when he began to sell cars, there was only one other automobile dealership in the county and it was located at Lenoir City.

In 1924 Louden Motor Company was incorporated under the ownership of the following stockholders: I.L. Miller, C.F. Tallafero, G.H. Bacon, Sam Wilson, H.H. Giffin and Henry R. Bell. Shortly thereafter, I.L. Miller sold his share in the firm and opened another dealership in Louden. The other stockholders soon liquidated their holdings, also, until H.H. Giffin and Henry R. Bell were the only stockholders in the firm.

An article which appeared

in a local newspaper about 1930 read as follows: "Located in a modern, one-story brick building at the corner of Grove Street and College Avenue, Louden Motor Company is today one of the most progressive, up-to-date and best-equipped automobile businesses in Louden County." We may tend to chuckle a bit when we remember Billy Duff's livery stable in this building thirty years earlier.

At this time the service department was located in an area twenty-five feet by sixty feet in size. The service department was supervised by Lee Bluford, the head mechanic.

In 1952 the firm was re-incorporated under the leadership of H.H. Giffin, Henry R. Bell, and Jack Randolph. Jack had come to work at Louden Motor Company in 1947 after returning from service in the army during World War II. By this time, Henry R. Bell (known to his friends as "Peg") was very busy in state politics and H.H. Giffin was slowing with age. Jack brought youth and vitality to the firm at a time when it needed these qualities most.

In 1956 Henry R. Bell died and the following year

brought the death of H.H. Giffin. With the majority of the firm's stock in doubtful circumstances, Ford Motor Company withdrew their franchise in the fall of 1957. With no sales department, it seemed as though Louden Motor Company might close its doors forever.

By February of 1958, Jack Randolph had purchased Henry R. Bell's stock from his heirs and was serving as one of the executors of H.H. Giffin's estate which had passed into the hands of Mr. Giffin's nephew, Edward Headlee. This was sufficient to convince American Motors Corporation to grant a franchise for the sale and service of Rambler automobiles. Once more, Louden Motor Company came to life as Rambler's began to appear on the streets of Louden.

In 1963 Chrysler Corporation granted a franchise to sell and service Chrysler and Plymouth automobiles. It was at this time that the firm moved into their present headquarters at the east end of the bridge over the Tennessee river at Louden.

Over the years many changes have taken place. From the former livery stable

on the corner of College and Grove in Louden to the new, modern building across the river, Louden Motor Company has grown and advanced. People today come from as far away as Arizona and New Jersey to trade cars with the firm's salesmen. This fact alone attests to the service and satisfaction which the firm supplies its customers. "If we can't satisfy you, then you can't be satisfied" could well stand as the present motto of Louden Motor Company.

The company is presently owned by Jack Randolph and Edward Headlee. Jack manages the firm as Edward is employed as a teacher at Louden High School during the week. The present organization includes: Jack Randolph, president; Edward Headlee, vice president; Faye Clinton, secretary; Mike Baskette, service manager; Earl Brown, J.B. Simpson, Danny Collier, J.B. Wear, and Tom Black as one of the hottest shop teams in the county.



GHORMLEY LIVERY FEED AND HITCH STABLE, located on B Street, Lenoir City, the present site of Hawkins Mortuary, is the forerunner of Ghormley Bros. Motor Co., now Easter-Purdy Motor Co., the oldest automobile agency in Louden County. Founded in this

building in 1911 by T.E. Ghormley with the backing of his father, W.H. Ghormley, the firm built the present building on Broadway and moved there in 1913. Mr. Ghormley died in 1951 and the agency was operated by his wife and his son, David, until 1954 when they sold it to Ronald L. (Cotton) Easter and Gillis Purdy.

JUN 1970

## Bank Of Lenoir City Opened In 1956

The Bank of Lenoir City opened for business for the first time on Jan. 4, 1956 at 122 West Broadway in Lenoir City under a State Bank Charter with a capital stock of \$100,000, surplus of \$50,000 and undivided profits of \$50,000 and a total of 1000 shares of stock issued.

The officers of the bank when it was first chartered were W.J. Hamilton, president; J.W. Wilburn, Sr., vice president; C.H. Everett, cashier; and Jack E. Lee, assistant cashier. Members of the Board of Directors were W.H. Hamilton, J.W. Wilburn, Sr., Hughes Johnson, J.W. Wilburn, Jr., W.H. Cobb, Samuel O'Donohoe, Cecil Cusick and W.R. Freedman.

Since that first opening and at the end of the first month of operation when the bank had total assets of \$567,962.63 the Bank of Lenoir City has continued to grow, expand and offer new services to its growing numbers of accounts.

Presently the bank has assets of more than \$7.5 million dollars, an almost complete changeover in officers and directors, and

operates three offices. The growth is shown in the following figures representing total assets at the end of the year denoted: 1956 - \$1,048,770.29; 1959 - \$2,254,216.41; 1963 - \$3,266,981.73; 1966 - \$4,786,972.88; and at the end of 1969 the total was \$7,589,312.04, adding a million dollars a year growth in the past three years.

There are now 18,750 shares of stock in the bank with capital of \$187,500, surplus of \$250,000, and undivided profits of \$412,640.63. With a staff of 25 employees, the Bank of Lenoir City operates two offices in Lenoir City and one in Loudon. The officers are A.M. Beeman, President; Ed F. Bell, vice president and Cashier; J.V. McNabb, assistant cashier; and Ann Williams, assistant cashier.

The directors currently are J.W. Wilburn, Jr., chairman, A.M. Beeman, Jr., Ed F. Bell, W.L. Curtis, Cecil Cusick, H.D. Freedman, M.G. Goodwin, W.B. Harrison, Jack Randolph and R.R. Wooten.

The first major expansion of the Bank of Lenoir City came in May 1957, when the original bank premises at West Broadway, Lenoir City and started construction on a larger building in 1959. It was completed in January, 1970. The building consists of two floors; the main level has a large lobby, teller cages, private offices, outer offices and a mirrored vault with safety deposit boxes. The basement level contains the bookkeeping department, employee's lounge and board of directors meeting room. The new main office also offers drive-in-window services five days a week, 9 to 5 Monday, Tuesday and Thursday; 9 to 6 Friday; and 9 to 12 noon Saturday. These hours are also in effect at the Loudon Branch drive-in window.

The bank has a newly added service of Master Charge credit card.

The new main office also offers a modern trend in banking, all of the women wear smart-looking uniforms that are color coordinated with the decor.

When the main office moved into the new quarters, the original bank facilities were remodeled and continue to operate as the Central Branch to serve the downtown merchants and customers. They have three tellers and branch manager, Scott Collins, Jr.

Background of present officers and branch managers: The Bank President, A.M. Beeman, Jr. came to the bank in 1954 and was elected by the board to serve as Executive Vice President and board member. He was previously with Valley Fidelity Bank, Knoxville. He holds certificates from the School of Consumer Banking, University of Virginia and the School of Banking of the South, Louisiana State University. The board elected him as president in 1965. He and his wife, Helen, have one married daughter, Lee who is a vice president at the First National Bank of Anderson County in Oak Ridge. They have one granddaughter. Ed F. Bell started working at the bank in 1958 as a bookkeeper. He was named assistant cashier in 1960 and then in 1963 was elected vice-president and cashier. In 1966 he was elected to the board of directors. He holds a

certificate in banking from the University of Tennessee. Mr. Bell graduated from Loudon High School and is married to the former Ann Chaney.

Ann Williams started as a bookkeeper in 1960. She was elected as the assistant cashier in 1967. She graduated from Lenoir City High School and married Billy Ray Williams. They have two children, a son, Doug, and a daughter, Kim.

J.V. McNabb went to work at the bank in 1967. He was named branch manager of the Loudon City Branch in 1968. He was elected as an assistant cashier in 1969. He is married to the former Johnnie Ruth Stafford and they have one married daughter, Mrs. Don (Gail) Campbell, Jr.; and two sons, Mike and Ronnie, and two grandchildren.

Scott Collins, Jr. was made Branch Manager of the Central Office in January, 1970. Scott is a graduate of Lenoir City High School, attended UT and attended the American Banking Institute courses. He has been with the bank since 1963 except for two years he served with the Army in Vietnam. He is married to the former Sharon Kaye Wade and they have one daughter, Susan.



A CHER-O-COLA PROMOTION about 1919 had a group of men from the knitting mill pose, each with a Cher-O-Coke in his hand. The picture was taken at Jack Koessler's Restaurant near the mill in Lenoir City.

## Greenback Club Was Organizer For Community Fire Department

A drive to raise funds for fire fighting equipment was first started by the Greenback Community Improvement Club in 1958. All efforts at this time resulted in failure and this project was set up as a long term goal. However, no further efforts were made until the year 1960 when the club members voted unanimously to make this an outstanding goal for the year.

A committee was appointed to make a study of fire protection organizations in the surrounding area and propose a satisfactory system to meet the needs. This committee was impressed by the organization in Philadelphia Community and invited the fire chief John Everett, who was instrumental in organizing the Philadelphia Fire Department, to visit the Community Club and explain how to adopt a similar plan. The club was impressed and immediately decided to adopt the plan. Letters were sent to all residents in the community

inviting them to an organizational meeting. The Greenback Community Improvement Club sponsored a "Kick-Off" Dinner which raised \$151.78 in funds on which to operate and increased the interest in the project.

From the beginning, a fire department committee with a representative from each community organization was formed and a constitution adopted. All subscribers were acquired by a door-to-door canvass which meant hours of voluntary work and time for these working on the project. On April 30, 1960, Greenback's first fire truck, which was purchased from Bill Jenkins of the Kingsport Fire Department at a cost of \$4,000, arrived in the community. Standard Oil Company donated the use of an unoccupied service station for use as a fire department for two years.

Around-the-clock fire protection to members was put into operation on May 1, 1961. The firemen all serve as volunteers.

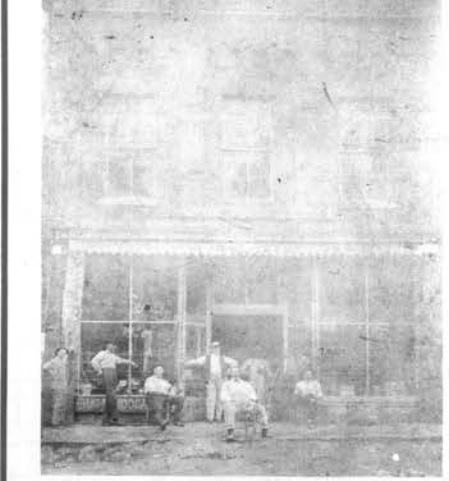
It was necessary to find a location for the fire truck, so a garage was obtained between the bank and the barber shop with an office for a night watchman as well. There are now 10 volunteer firemen. They are fire chief, Roy Goddard; assistant, Ben Hammon; and P.K. Greenway, Ira Hodges, Dallas Ryan, Calvin Scott, Jack Lett, Junior Sherwood, Jim Ryan and Bobby Anderson.



THE DAIRY MILK WAGON of J.W. Bussett about 1909 or 1910 with Charles M. Gassaway as driver. The picture was believed to be taken in front of the John Eldridge home on Kingston Street and Third Avenue. The cows were milked early every morning, the milk prepared and placed on the wagon for deliveries that day.

# 1890 GREER'S 1970

## Loudon County's Oldest Continuously Operated Family Owned Business



GREER'S IN THE 1890'S

John G. Greer and J. Barron opened for business on January 1, 1890 in the building now occupied by Tic Toc Jewellers. In 1893 they moved their general hardware and produce business to the present location across from the Courthouse, J. H. "Bliz" Carmichael brought out Mr. Barron in 1900 and since that time, the business has grown with the Greer family. Barron and Greer and Greer and Carmichael sold many items that are no longer needed - bits, white lead, barrel churns, elevator pumps, disc harrows, lime, wagons, bull tongues, harness and blinds.



Greer's Offers Its Congratulations To Loudon County On Its 100th Birthday And Thanks The Many Thousands Of Customers Who Have Traded With Us During The 80 Years That We Have Been A Part Of Loudon County.



JOHN GREER AND HAMILL CAREY  
The names have changed, the store front has changed, a new generation of owners and customers have come along - but GREER'S still sells name brand, quality merchandise and provides the services to back it up. JOHN C. GREER founded this business on this principle and his name lives on.

**Barron & Greer** 1890 - 1900 | **Greer & Carmichael** 1900 - 1925 | **Greer Hardware Co.** 1925 - 1965 | **Greer's** (GREER'S INC.) 1965 -

**TRADEMARKS**



# Family Owned J. W. Wilburn Hardware Founded In 1898

By Joe Webster

Presently, in Loudon County, there is only one full and complete hardware business. And that is the J. W. Wilburn Hardware on West Broadway in Lenoir City. Today, in 1970, the J. W. Wilburn Hardware serves a multitude of people and serves them well. This clean, pleasantly modern, thoroughly up-to-date hardware store carries a large and varied inventory of quality merchandise and has a trained staff of workers. It is one of the most attractive stores, both inside and out, in Loudon County.

This is the way it is today - but it was not that way in the beginning. And the beginning was Oct. 6, 1898. It was then that James William Wilburn, Sr., was born to Pete and Maggie Wilburn on a farm near Concord. He was the oldest of seven children - three brothers and three sisters - who would follow him into this world.

In that day, people worked and worked hard. "The sweat of the brow" wasn't just a Biblical quotation, it was an everyday truth for millions of Americans. J.W. Wilburn was brought forth upon this earth at a time when success meant "90% perspiration" and "10% inspiration." And it was this former that guided him through the years to his one inevitable goal - a thriving community business.

In 1900 Pete and Maggie Wilburn moved their family down to the outskirts of tiny Lenoir City. They took up new residence on a farm known as the old Leeper farm. James William Wilburn, Jr., was 2 years old when the shift from one farm to another took place. When he reached school age, he was already engaged in farm labor, and his father would remind him as he left for school to "Hurry home this afternoon, there's work to be done."

He gave up formal schooling in the fourth grade and the farm labor increased accordingly. Thus the early years of James William Wilburn, Sr. primed and prepared him for what was yet to come. He had received a "most excellent" "basic training" program from his father and it would last him forever.

In 1919, J.W. Wilburn, Sr. made his first, and definitely his most important decision. He worked, pursued, caught and married a sweet young thing from the Hotchkiss Valley Community - one Effie Kollock. The Wilburn firm had started on solid footing.

In July of 1920 (A half-century ago, dear reader) the young, ambitious, J.W. Wilburn took up employment with Ed and Sam Chomley. At that time, they were the Ford people in Lenoir City. Also in July, and much more importantly, Helen Elizabeth Wilburn made her debut. Helen Elizabeth Wilburn made her debut as much to the delight of young Effie and J.W. Wilburn as it was important to note that Mr. Wilburn's employment in the car business was short-lived. He quit in the fall of 1920. But Helen proved to be of excellent enduring longevity, and figured prominently in the good things that were yet to happen.

years - Their first customers every morning in the restaurant, at approximately 4:30 a.m. were John Busell, Avery Norwood and the Eason-Norwood hardware business. They were regular customers of the Wilburns, and Avery Norwood was favorably impressed with the hard work habits of young Wilburn.

Because, on one particular morning, Avery Norwood entered the restaurant to have breakfast and J.W. Wilburn wasn't present. He had slept late that morning in a relaxed celebration of the fact that he and his father had sold the restaurant. Avery Norwood immediately sent a man to young Wilburn's home with a message, Wilburn to come and see him down at the hardware. The Wilburn lad reported and went to work the same day.

Although he worked less than one month for Avery Norwood, the hardware business had claimed his soul. Later events would verify that fact. From the Eason-Norwood Hardware young Wilburn went to work for George Fisher, a local city grocer. Wilburn's job was carrying the tar hose of the tar wagon which was pulled by four horses. It was a dirty, smelly, and terribly hot job. Picture that scene in your mind - It was 1921 in the month of June - the tar wagon was up on third street in Lenoir City and J.W. Wilburn, his face raw and blistered from the heat of the tar, was working hard. Yes, people worked in those days.

in the building, which just a few years back, was the Bivens Sewing Machine Shop. One day, Mr. Tom Houston, who was a regular customer of the Wilburns, asked J.W. if he would get him a particular brand of paint. And this, my friends, is small request by Mr. Houston is what led to the hardware business. But it had to happen - it was the clear destiny of the Wilburn family.

J.W. Wilburn got that paint for Mr. Houston and he started buying more and more paint. Then he began to purchase other hardware items and he had to enlarge his grocery store building. Finally, in 1934, J.W.

Wilburn, Sr. abandoned completely the grocery business and gave in to the call of the hardware. It was on 1st Avenue and "A" Street, in the building that is now the Wilburn warehouse, that J.W. Wilburn, Sr. began his life in hardware. He had \$600.00 in stock, a desk made from tongue and groove flooring, and a building that, unknown to him, desperately needed repair. Well, my friends, he made that business go and in 1939 he moved to Broadway where the present hardware is located.

In 1949 his health forced him into retirement and J.W. Sr. took the reins. In 1966 the hardware was expanded and now occupies a 50 foot frontage on Broadway. They have any hardware item that you would need or want. The store is perfectly in step with the times and doing a thriving business under a leadership that reads thusly: President - J.W. Wilburn, Jr., Vice President - Ralph Shipley, Secretary and Treasurer - Helen Shipley.

And up on Second Avenue is the firebrand that started it. Mr. Houston came a long way since he carried that tar hose. He and Effie are in retirement now. But don't bet your last dollar that they'll stay retired. They've still got the zip to start another business - and they'll make it work too.

## Loudon First National Opened Jan. 3, 1922

The First National Bank of Loudon opened its doors for business on Jan. 3, 1922, with an original capital stock of \$100,000.

The first officers were C.F. Tallafero, president; C.H. Bacon, vice president; Sam Wilson, cashier. Making up the first board of directors were F.S. Fine, Joe H. Kollock, Fred Griffith, W.M. Roberson, John F. Eason, John Toole, A.F. McCarty, and G.S. Dougherty. Mr. Fine resigned as a director on Dec. 23, 1921, at the last directors' meeting before the bank opened for business and Sam Wilson was elected to take his place.

In addition, the following have served as directors at some time through the years: W.A. Blair, John J. Blair, D.S. Zachery, D.B. Harris, John G. Greer, Ed Walter Jr., J.B. Greer, Kyle Kollock and James R. Scott. The present board consists of Ben M. Roberson, A.F. McCarty, Arthur Fowler, John C. Greer, Don Carter, Cam Hall, R.T. Sharp, Harry M. Nacey Jr., James Hipsher, Richard B. Bluff, W.V. Kirkland, C.H. Bacon resigned as vice president in 1935 and W.M. Roberson was elected to succeed him. On the death of C.P. Tallafero, president, on Sept. 6, 1939, Sam Wilson was elected president and Ben M. Roberson, cashier. On the death of W.M. Roberson on July 7, 1944, Ben M. Roberson was elected to succeed him as vice president, and following the death of Sam Wilson, president, on Dec. 4, 1954, Mr. Roberson was elected president and A.F. McCarty, vice president. Mrs. Estelle Russell was elected cashier. Mrs. Busell retired in 1963 and Charlie Davis, who had served in

various capacities since the death of Mr. Wilson in 1954, was elected cashier and vice president.

On July 1, 1967, Ben M. Roberson was elected chairman of the board and Don Carter was elected president. Mr. Carter came here from Crossville. Other senior officers at present are A.F. McCarty, vice president and Charlie Davis, cashier and vice president.

On May 19, 1965, the bank opened the West End Branch with Ted Lomax as manager. The following have served or are now serving on the advisory board at the branch bank: W.V. Kirkland, Cam Hall, Clayton Curtis, W.E. Huff Jr., Jack Lefter, J.C. Mesamore, John Greer, Charles Davis, Billy T. Brewer, Joe Randle, Wayne Carter, Robert Carter, and Charles Porter.

The bank has had two stockholders and sold some additional stock since it was incorporated. As of Jan. 1, 1970, the stock account was composed of capital, surplus, undivided profits and reserves of \$793,640.04. Total assets were \$11,793,926.03.

The bank is presently in the process of erecting a new bank building on the downtown Loudon corner site of the existing bank. The adjacent building, formerly occupied by the Five to Five store was purchased and is being incorporated in the expansion. The new structure is expected to be ready for occupancy in the summer of 1970.

Although more than 48 years have gone by since the bank opened for business, one member of the original board is still active on the present board, A.F. McCarty.



THE FIRST J.W. Wilburn Hardware Store about 1936, located on First Avenue and A Street in Lenoir City. From Left are Worth Waller, J.W. Wilburn, Jr., J.W. Wilburn, Sr., and Mrs. Effie Wilburn.

## Millions Cross River On Blair's Ferry During Its 111 Years

By Calvin Lunford

Probably to the older members of the present generation, the old, and now closed, Blair's Ferry has meaning that can be directly connected to their lives. A ride across the river on a Sunday afternoon, or a trip to the ferry landing to watch the movement of the line of cars waiting to be ferried across the generally peaceful waters of the Tennessee River at Loudon, remain as fond memories with many.

the new fangled gas buggy, the forerunner of the modern mechanized transportation age.

The colorful Blair's Ferry was operated by the Blair family from 1838 until it ceased operations in 1947. At the time it closed it was in the hands of the fourth generation of the Blair family. In the beginning of the Blair family's operation of the ferry, it was operated as a partnership with John Caves and it is said that Mr. Caves traded his interest in the ferry to the Indian Chief "Pathkiller" for a certain number of acres of land. Sometime later Mr. Blair obtained full possession of it, and thus it remained in the Blair family until its closing.

In 1921 the ferry was incorporated under the name of Blair's Ferry Company. Prior to that it was a partnership venture. It was owned by the Blair cousins, all of Loudon County.

Some of the officers who served the company were: E.E. Blair, president; W.A. Blair, vice president; Sam W. Blair, secretary-treasurer and manager. W.A. Blair was active in the management.

Having the honor of being one of the earliest enterprises to be established in this area, the ferry dates back many years before Loudon County became a reality and during its years of operation was to witness the transition from the horse and buggy days to

The ferry was power operated and had steel safety cables. The old ferry underwent periodic government inspection and strict safety standards were maintained. The company was proud of its excellent safety record.

The ferry operated day and night and averaged six round trips across the river an hour during its period of operation. At one time it kept four people employed regularly.

The late twenties brought a great blow to this old Loudon County business, when the heretofore much talked about highway bridges became a reality. But the ferry continued to operate on a reduced scale. The cost of crossing the ferry was less than the toll charged to cross the new bridge, and the needed savings during the depression years induced a lot of people to use the ferry in preference to the new toll bridge.

In the year 1929, the ferry brought in revenue totaling \$73,541.47. The first year after the bridge opened the revenue dropped to \$38,000. In 1946, with gas rationing and shortage of labor the revenue hit bottom, with only a mere \$5,586.35.

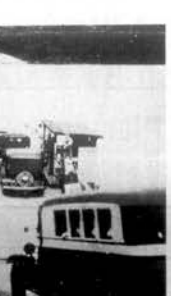
But as yet, a hard blow had not come, and the freeing of the toll bridge on Feb. 6, 1947 was the last and final blow of a long hard battle. The old ferry would make her last crossing and one faced with an air of sadness for those who had come to know Blair's ferry as a part of our way of life in Loudon County.

Here are the factual events of history which the old ferry played a role in, but it, like so many other things, had to move aside out of the path of progress but not before it had played a most needed and vital role in the lives of the people of Loudon County during its more than 100 years of continuous operation.

TOLL HOUSE - This is the toll collectors booth at the bridge between Loudon and Lenoir City. Toll charge was discontinued Feb. 6, 1947.



THE FERRY CROSSING THE RIVER, TENNESSEE



BLAIR'S FERRY - This is Blair's Ferry on the Tennessee River between Loudon and Lenoir City. The ferry was the river link of U. S. Highway 11 and has long since passed from the scene.

GOOD OLD DAYS

Standing Squarely Behind

# LOUDON COUNTY'S PROGRESS

And serving the oldest industry in our County - "Farming" and the farmers of

## LOUDON COUNTY

Your Co-op appreciates your patronage, loyalty and cooperation throughout the years and it is looking toward a bright future.

OWNED BY THE CUSTOMERS IT SERVES.  
In One Of Tennessee's Most Progressive Farming Counties.

Most Everything The Farmer Needs Is At Your Loudon Farmer's Cooperative

We Are Proud To Join This Celebration Of The 100th Anniversary Of Loudon County.

### Loudon Farmers Cooperative

Harry Goodman, Mgr. West End, Loudon, Tennessee



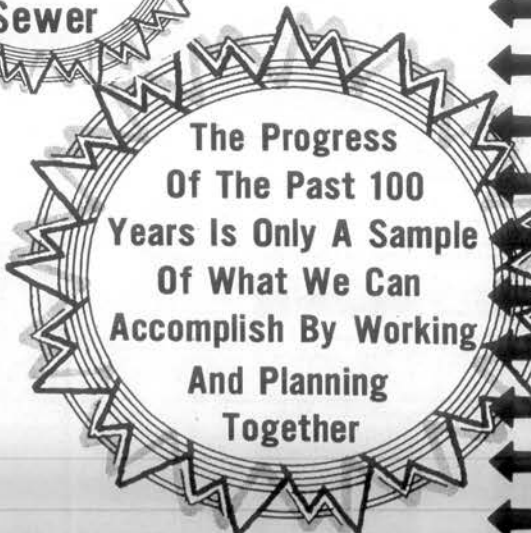
A Salute To  
**LOUDON COUNTY**

And The Progress  
Of The Past 100 Years

\*CHARLES BURNETTE, MGR.  
\*W. F. ZIMMERMAN, BD. CHM.  
\*W. V. KIRKLAND, MEMBER  
\*JOE RANDLE, MEMBER



MEET OUR STAFF - seated (l - r) Charles Burnette, manager; Annie Laura Simpson, Margaret Lyle, and Peggy Kirkland. Back row (l - r) Cecil Stamey, Sam Watkins, Danny Watkins, Bobby Purdy, Homer Russell, Grover McCrazy, Sterling Cook, Odie Vlar, Bill Russell, Raymond Everett, Lawrence Kerr, Odie Purdy, Buck Kirkland, D. O. Dilts, Bill Thomas, Butch Early, Bill Gentry, and Larry Rolan.



**LOUDON UTILITIES**

# DAR Named From Indian Tribe

Hwassee Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution was organized on Oct. 15, 1930, in Loudon. Mildred Welch Harrison was the organizing agent, and there were 21 charter members.

The charter members were: Annie Drayson Anderson, Eleanor Hull Bled, Alta Lipton Blair, Kate Blair, Mary Blair Callaway, Elizabeth S. Carmichael, Dorothy Helen Crowder, Kate Lenoir Hall, Mildred Welch Harrison, Sarah Blair Harrison, Ann Mathes Jones, Daisy Katharine Jones, Pearl Hudson Kimbrough, Aileen Kimbrough, Sarah Simpson, Callie Marney Wilson, Doris Wilson, Kate Wilson, Willie Bussell Wilson, Laura Lowe Taliaferro, and Jennie Mae H. Yearwood.

The chapter adopted as its name "Hwassee" since it is located in the heart of the final transfer of lands in this section of the state from the Cherokee Indians to the white settlers, known to history as the "Hwassee Purchase," bounded by the Hwassee River as one geographic location, the Kingston, in Roane County, as another.

The forty year history of Hwassee Chapter is marked by many achievements of patriotic, educational and historic significance to the community.

During its second year, 1932, the bi-centennial year of George Washington's birth was celebrated nationwide in commemoration of this occasion, Hwassee Chapter members planted a flowering cherry tree on the front lawn where its beauty is still enjoyed each spring by many citizens and travelers through town. One may find a marker near the tree identifying its significance.

On two other occasions, Hwassee Chapter has in special ceremony placed markers on the graves of Revolutionary War soldiers. The first was the grave of Amos Marney marked in 1931 in Roane County. The other was the grave of James Wiley marked in 1961 in Loudon County.

Throughout the years the Chapter has taken pride in its role of "inspiring and promoting patriotism and love of country in the lives of school children in Loudon County. Junior American Citizens Clubs are sponsored in the elementary schools. Good citizenship medals have been given annually to outstanding boy or girl citizen in the schools throughout the county. To be recognized as the D.A.R. Good Citizen is the highest single honor a senior girl can receive in high school.

It has always been an aim of the D.A.R. to promote in students a strong interest in the history of their country. For many years, the outstanding American History students in Junior High and Senior High School have been awarded appropriate D.A.R. prizes and medals at graduation exercises. A special historical tour sponsored and conducted every other year by a chapter committee has included all American History students in High School.

Perhaps the finest accomplishment of all Hwassee Chapter's forty years of service was realized in 1962. This was the year of the publishing of the book, "BELOVED LANDMARKS OF LONDON COUNTY, TENNESSEE." It was not originally intended to write a book. A D.A.R. state committee requested that Hwassee Chapter report on old homes in Loudon County. A committee was appointed to carry out this assignment. As their work progressed, so did their interest and enthusiasm. The material that was collected lent itself to publication, so the committee increased its research and compiled the material in book form. The histories of 27 landmarks and pictures of each make up the book.

The publication committee members are Mrs. Arthur M. Fowler, chairman, Mrs. Wiley F. Zimmerman, and Mrs. Earl Alexander.

The first printing of 300 copies was sold out in three weeks, and currently the book is going into its third printing. Copies of "BELOVED LANDMARKS OF LONDON COUNTY, TENNESSEE" can be purchased from chapter members for \$5 hard back and \$2.50 paper back.

The impressive success of the book led to a further endeavor by a member of the publishing committee Mrs. Earl Alexander had been largely responsible for the photographing of the landmarks included in the book. It seemed logical to continue this undertaking and from her efforts evolved a collection of 50 beautiful color slides of landmarks. An accompanying script followed, and Hwassee Chapter was again blessed

with a work of art. The success of the slide program equaled that of the book, and in no time it was in demand in all parts of the state.

As one thing leads to another in life so did Hwassee Chapter's slide program lead to better things. Our chapter lamented to the National Register of Historic Places. This is a compilation of national landmarks considered so outstanding that they should be preserved. If Loudon County landmarks are approved it means that no project using federal funds will be allowed to destroy these historic places. The 5 landmarks nominated are Carmichael Tavern, the Bowman House, the Cannon Home, the Albert Lenoir Home, and National Campground. One of these, the Bowman House, will be in the center of the proposed all-electric city of Timberlake planned by TVA. It is contemplated that this area will eventually become a great tourist attraction and it is most appropriate that America's model city will be so closely tied to the past of Loudon County and Tennessee.

Among the varied services to the community brought about by D.A.R., there is one of special merit that might well prove to be of much value to the historians in this area. The story is woven into a chain of events that led to the reaching of another gain by Hwassee Chapter.

In 1967 the Public Library moved from its old crowded home in the Court House to a new location. What had served as the band room at the old Loudon High School made quite suitable quarters for the library. There was a second room in the back where instruments had been stored that was not being used.

D.A.R. members saw the opportunity to put this room to use for the chapter and the entire community. The room was available and, as planning progressed, the idea of converting this place into a historical room became a reality. Chapter members turned decor and soon the new room had a new coat of paint, new shelves, and an attractive display case. In no time an impressive collection of old books, magazines,

newspapers, microfilm, and other materials and artifacts of a historical nature were on file.

In May of 1968 Open House was held at the library, and Hwassee Chapter's historical room was introduced to the public. It proved to be a most popular gathering place and has continued to serve as a source of study and research for many.

Two programs that all D.A.R.s chapters are held responsible for executing are the sponsoring of the observance locally of Constitution Week in September and American History Month in February. Year after year Hwassee Chapter has consistently planned effective and varied ways to observe these occasions in Loudon. It is the pledge to continue meeting the responsibilities and performing the services that fulfill the objectives of the organization.

In this year of 1970 Loudon County is celebrating its Centennial anniversary and Hwassee Chapter D.A.R. is celebrating its fortieth anniversary. To look back is rewarding for those who have participated in making the first forty years successful ones for Hwassee Chapter.

To look at the problems that exist in our country today, members of the D.A.R. can see the challenge that lies ahead for an organization whose main purpose is to revise and keep alive the same patriotic ideals that were exhibited by the pioneer people of this community.

several of the larger counties, Loudon County is the first in Tennessee to have its historical survey completed by the Historical Commission.

The representatives of the Commission felt 5 of Loudon County landmarks were so significant that they should be nominated for the National Register of Historic Places. This is a compilation of national landmarks considered so outstanding that they should be preserved. If Loudon County landmarks are approved it means that no project using federal funds will be allowed to destroy these historic places. The 5 landmarks nominated are Carmichael Tavern, the Bowman House, the Cannon Home, the Albert Lenoir Home, and National Campground. One of these, the Bowman House, will be in the center of the proposed all-electric city of Timberlake planned by TVA. It is contemplated that this area will eventually become a great tourist attraction and it is most appropriate that America's model city will be so closely tied to the past of Loudon County and Tennessee.

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"TIMBERLAKE" - The new community being planned on the shores of the future Tellico Lake.

## Tellico Dam Creates Opportunity For Industrial Development



LIVERY STABLE - A picture of the livery stable at Loudon taken around 1900.

Many of the environmental problems of our towns and cities are difficult to solve once they have been created - air and water pollution, lack of enough open space, crowded buildings, narrow streets, inadequate parking. There is a growing interest in "new towns" planned in advance to avoid these problems as one way to provide a more livable environment.

A true "new town" must have its own economic base, including opportunities for industrial development, as well as a full range of housing, commercial and public services, recreation and cultural opportunities.

TVA's Tellico Dam, now under construction on the Little Tennessee River will create an unusual opportunity for the development of an industrial complex. This will mean jobs and payrolls for an area that has experienced an economic lag and loss of its young people to jobs elsewhere.

When the Tellico project began, a Tellico Area Planning Council was organized by the Tennessee State Planning Commission to study the development potential of the shoreline that will be created when the lake fills. The Council, representing area counties and cities, recommended that TVA lead the planning for a new model community on the shore of Tellico Lake.

TVA has studied ways of providing services and highway access to a community that might accommodate 25,000 to 30,000 people by the end of a 25-year development period. It has reviewed Federal and state programs that could help achieve a high level of environmental quality. Envisioned is a joint public-private demonstration of "new town" (now called "Timberlake") development that would combine local autonomy in making the decisions with the best planning judgment of state and Federal specialists.

A new planned community could demonstrate a "total living" environment, setting new standards for educational programs, health, housing, recreation opportunities, high-quality waste treatment and noise control, traffic control and overall scenic beauty.



FLOWERING CHERRY TREE - This tree was planted in 1932 celebrating George Washington's birthday. The tree was planted by members of the D.A.R.



MARKER FOR TREE - This marker was placed by the tree identifying its significance which was planted by the D.A.R. celebrating George Washington's birthday.

Loudon County's Second Oldest Car Dealership

# LOUDON MOTOR COMPANY

**Congratulates Loudon County**  
On The Celebration Of Its Centennial Year-1970

Jack Randolph

Edward Headlee

When Loudon Motor Company was organized in 1919 and began selling Ford Motor Cars it was one of the most modern dealerships in this area. In the years past the names of L. L. Miller, C. P. Taliaferro, C. H. Bacon, Sam Wilson, Herbert Griffin and Henry Bell have been involved in the ownership of Loudon Motor Company. Today, located in a modern new building occupied in 1963, Jack Randolph and Edward Headlee owners of the firm are the franchised dealers for Chrysler and Plymouth and American Motor Company cars. During this more than 60 years business thousands upon thousands of cars and trucks have been sold through this agency. The success of Loudon Motor Company is due to the confidence of the car buying public of Loudon County. For this reason we take this opportunity during the Centennial year of our County to say thanks for the confidence and trust of the people of Loudon County and offer our Congratulations to our home, Loudon County.

**Loudon Motor Company, Inc.**  
U. S. 11 - LOUDON  
Dealers for Chrysler, Plymouth and American Motors Cars

1970

## History Of Banks Told In Anniversary Paper

(Editor's Note: The following articles appeared in the special anniversary edition of the Lenoir City News in 1930. The first article concerning the People's Bank of Lenoir City which was established in 1910 and the second article on the Bank of Greenback which was established in 1911. Both banks assets and liabilities were assumed by the Merchants & Farmers Bank.

**People's Bank of Lenoir City**  
 "Known as 'the bank with a heart' in the heart of Lenoir City," due to its location at the intersection of the two main streets, the Peoples Bank was organized on Valentine's Day, February 14th, 1910, and has just completed its twentieth year of service to this community. This bank, today one of the strongest in this section, was organized by a group of men consisting of Dr. W.D. Padgett, Louis Rochat, J.R. Browder, J.L. Boggs, S.P. Witt, John C. Jones (deceased), J.J. Duff (deceased), and others.

Its initial capitalization was \$25,000, and J.R. Browder was elected as the first president, with S.P. Witt as cashier. The bank was at first located on the corner of A and Depot Sts. in the building now occupied by the Lenoir City Post Office. During the first year, however, the splendid building was built, and is now occupied by the bank. This building is a thorough, modern structure of brick and stone, two stories high, the ground floor being occupied by the bank while the second story is used for offices.

In equipment, the Peoples Bank ranks with the best, its fixtures and fittings being of oak, bronze, marble, the lobby floor of tile, and with windows on two sides giving abundant light. The bank is equipped with the latest type of safe, filing equipment, bookkeeping and posting machines, and so forth. Safety for the valuable and money of its depositors is particularly stressed, and featured in the equipment are various safety devices including a late type Victor Manganese fireproof and burglarproof safe, and a vault with 30 inch steel and concrete walls with gas attachments which render it impervious to any attack by would-be cracksmen.

A few years after its organization, the capital stock of the bank was increased to \$50,000, its present capitalization. Total resources today are over \$300,000. The bank offers all the facilities of a strong modern bank, with the exception of the trust department, including savings departments, exchange and

## Merchants & Farmers Bank Organized In 1931

The Merchants & Farmers Bank was organized in 1931, assuming the assets and liabilities of the Peoples Bank of Lenoir City and the Bank of Greenback, both of which were in the hands of the Receivers.

The officers and directors were A.A. Monger, president; James M. Hair, vice president; E.E. Hagler, vice president; Frank Hobbs, vice president; M.L. Littleton, secretary; Gilbert Goodwin, attorney; A.H. Williams, C.W. Harvey, James M. Hair, A.W. Roberts, J.M. Edmondson, and I.A. Lawrie, all of Lenoir City. Directors from the Greenback area were W.H. Jones, vice president; W.M. Perry, vice president; G.W. McCall, vice president; Sam Dixon, P.B. Anderson, R.M. Cook, S.H. Humphreys, B.S. Brown, J.J. Simpson, and Sam McInturff. Fred Gorman was cashier and John Sherrard was assistant cashier at the Greenback Branch.

Lenoir City until 1939 when the Lenoir City Bank was taken over by the branch at Greenback. The directors of the reorganized bank were S.P. Carroll, Chairman of the Board; G.M. Wear, president; J.A. Walker, vice president; J.W. Wilburn, R.M. Cook, J.R. Pugh, Sr., and P.K. Greenway, Sr. C.L. Melton was cashier. The capital stock was \$18,000.00. A stock dividend of 66 2/3% was paid in 1949 raising the Capital account to \$25,000.00. In 1961 a 100% stock dividend was paid. This increased the capital to \$50,000.00. The account was raised to \$75,000.00 by the sale of new stock in 1966 and later in the same year a 33 1/3% stock dividend was paid raising the capital to \$100,000.00.

Others having served as directors have been C.L. Melton, H.R. Forton J.L. Souton, E.R. Tarwater, R.H. Bell, who had been assistant cashier, succeeded him.

W.L. Kline, president, died on March 27, 1932 and on April 28, 1933, William Cannon was elected president, which office he held until his death on February 2, 1897, at which time W.R. Blair was elected to succeed him. He served in this capacity until the annual stockholders meeting on Aug. 3, 1903, when the duties of cashier and president were merged. At this time, R.H. Bell, who had been cashier, was elected president, and he held the office until Aug. 2, 1909, when Q.A. Tipton was elected president, an office he held for many years.

Others connected with the bank through its years were: Hugh Thomas vice president; G.B. Watkins, teller; Miss Annie Mathis Jones, clerk; Miss Cleopha Fritchard, bookkeeper.

In 1925, in a published statement the bank stated the following: "During the financial storms which have from time to time swept over the country, this institution has stood solid as a rock, and in 1907, when the other banks of the county and almost the whole country would not pay cash but paid in scrip, this bank paid in real money to the holders of checks drawn upon it, and today is regarded as one of the soundest and safest banks in the state."

and Fred Lawson. Employees have been C.L. Melton, cashier; K. Walker, assistant cashier; Margaret Greenway, assistant cashier; Charles H. Everett, cashier; William H. Lane, assistant cashier; Louise Hammonette; Mary Jo Lane; Mary Ruth Bluford, vice-president, Edna Evans; L.J. Maddox, Cleo Mills; Velma Ownby, cashier; Betty Blair, Donna McGill, Betty Williams; Shirley McCollum Brown, Betty Bible; Clara Crisp; and Jerry Gregory.

O.M. Wear served as president from 1939 to 1940. S.P. Carroll served as president from 1940 until his death in 1949. J.A. Walker served as president from 1949 until his death in 1958. Dr. R.H. Alexander was president from 1958 until 1965, and is now Chairman of the Board. Nola M. Elam was elected president in December 1969.

The bank building was built in 1912 and completely remodeled in 1958, doubling the floor space and beautifying the interior and exterior.

Merchants & Farmers Bank has had national publicity for their exploitation of the song 'The Greenback Money Tree'. More recent publicity has been because it is completely staffed by women.

The Greenback Bank has recently become a member of the newly organized Tenbank Share, Inc.

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**FIRST COUSINS SHARE BIRTHDAY**—The four first cousins all share the birthday of Feb. 20, 1868, and were born and raised in Loudon County. Seated from left is Mrs. Bessie Huff Jump, wife of Dr. J.R. Jump and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Huff; and Mrs. Emma (Anderson) Rogers, wife of Will Rogers. Standing from left is Mrs. Addie (Anderson) Miller, wife of James C. Miller, and daughter of John Ray and Isabella Hoskins Anderson; and John Crowder, son of Rachel and Ebb Crowder. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were married on June 3, 1894 and had five children. The children were Mrs. Stella Simpson and Earl Anderson Miller, both deceased; Mrs. Lou (Joel) Browder; Mrs. Addie (John) Reagan; and Mrs. Isabel (John) Wooten, all living in Lenoir City.

## Banking Began In Loudon County When Bank Of Loudon Opened

By Calvin Lunford  
 History has it that the medium of banking in Loudon County began with the organization of the bank of Loudon, which opened its doors for business in May, 1839. The bank at the time of its beginning was located in a small building near the present site of the Southern Railway Depot.

But the growth of the bank and town made it necessary to have a larger building, and the building now occupied by the Smith Drug Co. in downtown Loudon was constructed by the bank. At the time it was considered to be one of the most modern banking facilities in Tennessee, with the modern office machines and furniture that could be secured.

The up to date vault, which compares even with the present day vaults, was fireproof and burglar proof, with what proved to be a very interesting burglar device, and sounded alarm if tampered with. According to our information it never was.

The bank was organized in 1839 with J.T. Simpson, G.N. Henson, R.H. Bell, S.A. Rodgers and H.P. McQueen as its incorporators.

The first meeting of the stock holders, under the charter, was held on July 3, 1839. When E.L. Kline, W.R. Blair, R.H. Bell, J.H. Johnston, J.T. Simpson, G.N. Henson, E.P. McQueen, B.F. Hambricht, and A.W. Ward were elected as directors.

These directors immediately organized and elected W.L. Kline, president; G.N. Henson, vice-president; J.P. Simpson, cashier; and

R.H. Bell, assistant cashier. The initial capitalization was for \$50,000 and grew to the sum of \$400,000.

J.T. Simpson served as cashier until June 6, 1892, when he resigned, and R.H. Bell, who had been assistant cashier, succeeded him.

W.L. Kline, president, died on March 27, 1892 and on April 28, 1893, William Cannon was elected president, which office he held until his death on February 2, 1897, at which time W.R. Blair was elected to succeed him. He served in this capacity until the annual stockholders meeting on Aug. 3, 1903, when the duties of cashier and president were merged. At this time, R.H. Bell, who had been cashier, was elected president, and he held the office until Aug. 2, 1909, when Q.A. Tipton was elected president, an office he held for many years.

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But during the hard pressed depression years, when few businesses and individuals were spared financially, the old bank of Loudon closed its doors after having served the town and county for almost fifty years. Although no longer a part of the business complex of Loudon County, it will in the annals of history maintain its position of Loudon County's first bank.

## Greer's

(Continued from page 1)  
 a total of over 60,000 square feet in the main store and five warehouse buildings. Today there are two interior decorators and a full time appliance service department in addition to the sales floor for hardware, paint, sporting goods, housewares, luggage, gifts, appliances, pianos, television, radios, stereos, fine furniture, carpeting and draperies. The upstairs furniture galleries offer a new dimension in the display of fine furniture.

Hanging on the wall of the office is a plaque which sums up the remarkable story of this outstanding company. On it is engraved the names of three "Johns" who have served as President of the Tennessee Retail Hardware Association, John G. Greer . . . 1916; John B. Greer . . . 1925; John C. Greer . . . 1955. Each represents his generation of this family who have advanced and grown with the changing times. Truly an American story.

Carl (Freddie) Keener And Staff Of---

# FHA MOBILE HOMES

Alcoa Highway Maryville, Tennessee

Salutes Loudon County During Its

## 100th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

We congratulate all the fine people of Loudon County who have worked to make Loudon County the progressive county of today.

We have been privileged to serve the folks of Loudon County and see even greater progress for this area -----

SERVING THE AREA WITH THE FINEST MOBILE HOMES

# FHA MOBILE HOMES

Carl (Freddie) Keener, Manager - Joyce Lane And Ronnie Williams - Sales

Alcoa Highway Maryville, Tennessee

Lenoir City, Tenn.

# Salutes Loudon County

During Its

## CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

We are proud to be a part of the progress in Loudon County . . .

And extend congratulations to our many friends

And Customers during this Celebration.

Lenoir City



We Are Proud To  
Serve The Fine Folks  
Of Loudon County  
And Join In The



Nationally Advertised  
Brands You Know  
and Trust....

① **DEPENDABLE, QUALITY MEATS**

It's "MEAT-U-CAN-EAT!" Smart homemakers expect and get top quality meats, week after week, at White Stores.

② **REALLY FRESH PRODUCE**

Fruits and Vegetables are delivered to every White Store every day. This assures you of getting the finest, freshest produce available anywhere.

③ **FRIENDLY, COURTEOUS SERVICE**

Courtesy is more than just a word at White Stores... it's a fundamental part of our relationship with you, our customer.

④ **S&H GREEN STAMPS**

Your Loudon White Store gives the nationally famous S and H Green Stamps. Exchange them for many fabulous gifts.

⑤ **CLEAN and WHITE**

Your White Store is kept kitchen clean! Floors, shelves, and display cases are scrubbed regularly. Shop in a clean store... your White Store.

⑥ **LOW, LOW PRICES**

Your White Store offers real savings in every department every day of the week. Eat more food-spend less money!

⑦ **HONEST VALUES**

Every item in your White Store is plainly price-marked; you know bargains are always sold at advertised prices!

⑧ **TASTY VARIETY**

An exciting variety of the world's finest foods await you at White Stores! Choose from foreign delicacies to everyday East Tennessee foods.

# CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION



JOHNNY HERRELL  
Manager  
Lenoir City White Store



KENNETH EZELL  
Manager  
Lenoir City Whiteway



JACK FICKEY  
Manager  
Loudon White Store

We Congratulate Loudon County And Pledge Our  
Business To The Continued Best Interests Of All  
Our Friends And Customers- - - - -



Serving Loudon County  
Over 40 Years  
And East Tennessee  
Over 48 Years



## WHITEWAY Variety Stores

LENOIR CITY, TENNESSEE

A Division of White Stores



# WHITE STORES



LENOIR CITY, TENNESSEE

LOUDON, TENNESSEE

WVWHTT BUIA

JUN 11 1970

# Tennessee Lodge 204 Received Charter In 1851



Quincy Adams Tipton  
Lodge Founder,  
Grand Master 1850



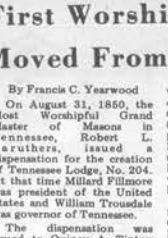
Henry A. Chambers  
State Grand Master  
1894



Edmond P. McQueen  
State Grand Master  
1903



Quincy Adams Tipton  
State Grand Master  
1929



Francis C. Yearwood  
State Grand Master  
1965

## First Worshipful Master Had Lodge Moved From Morganton To Loudon

By Francis C. Yearwood  
On August 31, 1850, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Tennessee, Robert L. Caruthers, issued a dispensation for the creation of Tennessee Lodge No. 204. At that time Millard Pinnore was president of the United States and William Trousdale was governor of Tennessee.

The dispensation was issued to Quincy A. Tipton (the first) as Worshipful Master, A. J. McGhee, Senior Warden, and J. J. Hoover, Junior Warden. The location of the lodge was at Morganton, near Loudon. Loudon was then known as Blair's Ferry. The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, confirmed and continued the dispensation that had been issued by the Grand Master, and on the 7th of October 1851, a charter was issued to Tennessee Lodge No. 204.

In 1853 Quincy A. Tipton (the first) came to Loudon to be the first station agent for the new railroad, The East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. Loudon was then the terminus of that railroad which ran here from Dalton, Ga. Tipton secured permission from the Grand Lodge, or the Grand Master, to remove the lodge from Morganton to Loudon, and it is said that the lodge was actually moved by the officers and members, on marching in Masonic procession. In Loudon the meetings were held in a building on Main Street, near the ferry.

In 1863 the building housing the lodge was destroyed by fire, which, according to old newspaper accounts, was set by Northern soldiers. The original charter and records of the lodge for 1863 and 1864 were for some time misplaced but most of them have been recovered. In 1866 the Grand Lodge issued a new charter under which the lodge operates today. That same year the lodge began meeting in the building now known as the Masonic Temple (the present building). This brick building which is said to be the third oldest in the town of Loudon was originally constructed as a Southern Methodist Church and was also used as a school. During the Civil War it was used as a hospital (second floor) for Northern troops and later the first floor was used as a stable for horses by these troops. Quincy Adams Tipton (the first), first Worshipful Master of Tennessee Lodge No. 204, was born in Blount County, July 1, 1819. Three of his sons, Quincy Adams Tipton (the second), who was president of the old Bank of Loudon, Jonathan Tipton, a railroad executive, and James Hugh Tipton, an accountant, were also Masters of the lodge.

Of his death, retired from the U. S. Marine Corps as a Major General, was a member of the Masonic Lodge in Peking, China. Loudon's Mayor since the town was re-incorporated in 1927, have all been members of the Masonic Fraternity. Colonel Charles H. Bacon, noted textile manufacturer, was also a member of this lodge. From Tennessee Lodge No. 204, has emerged Loudon Chapter No. 138, Royal Arch Masons, in 1892, and Tipton-Oreer Council, No. 111, Royal and Select Masters, in 1947. The Council was named for Quincy A. Tipton (the second), Past Grand Master, and John Greenway Greer, Past Grand High Priest. Francis C. Yearwood, Jr., served for a fourth of the entire time the lodge has been in existence as its Secretary and also served as Secretary and Recorder of the Chapter and Council. He is now Secretary-Recorder of the lodge. All three of the Loudon Masonic Bodies are very much alive and active. Herbert Jackson Hodge, present Master of the Lodge, was made a Master Mason in 1952, the Master at that time, Samuel Wilt Ferguson, received his 50-year membership certificate in 1970. William Albert McMurtry was the 1970 Excellent High Priest of Loudon Chapter, and Carl Edwin Ridenour is Third Illustrious Master of Tipton-Oreer Council. John Lee Brown is the 1970 Secretary-Recorder of all three bodies.

### WORSHIPFUL MASTERS

- 1. Quincy Adams Tipton (the first) 1850-1851-1852-1853-1854;
- 2. David R. Weir (Jan-June) 1855-1861;
- 3. Crockett Godby (July to December) 1858-61;
- 4. Josiah Jackson Harrison, 1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970.

## Loudon D of A Organized In 1891

By Calvin Lunford  
The Daughters of America was organized in 1891 as a ladies auxiliary of the Junior O.V.A.M. and for many years was an active and influential ladies organization of Loudon.

Their creed read as follows: "We accord a warm welcome to all immigrants who desire to better their condition and become a part and parcel of our nationality. But we have not one square inch of room for the anarchic, the militant or anyone who is not willing to bow allegiance to that flag which is powerful enough to shield and protect them as well as in all the exercises of all civil and religious liberty. We believe in one flag, one country and one language. We uphold the public school systems of this country and believe in compulsory education. We insist that the Bible should be read in all our public schools, and the flag should wave over every public building in the land." This old organization had a national funeral benefit plan which was organized in 1907 and has records of having paid benefits in the millions of dollars. Emphasis is put on the amounts paid out during the flu and pneumonia epidemics of the early 1900's. The organization also sponsored an orphan department which maintained wholly by volunteer contributions, and in 1922 over 109 children were under the care of the organization.

In 1924 plans were under way for a home for the aged and infirm members of the organization. On October 25, 1913, American Girls Council No. 18 was instituted at Loudon with its charter members under the administration of State Councilor Sister C.M. Hart of Chattanooga, Tenn. John's Council No. 13 of Knoxville furnished the team for the parade which was held in Loudon. In 1924 the organization stated that they still retained 11 of their charter members having lost three by death.

The American Girl Council of Loudon felt itself complimented on May of 1921, when at Chattanooga one of its members Sister Nettie E. Yates, was elected state councilor and later at Nashville, May 1922 she was elected as a national representative. She attended the national council in October 1922 at Cincinnati, Ohio, and later went on to accomplish great strides in promoting the organization and its beliefs.

The organization made the following statement: "We are a patriotic order, we believe in God, our country and home, and why every red blooded American does not belong to the Daughters of America is not easily understood. God of the nations thus to our country we commend. Be Thou her refuge and her trust, her everlasting friend."

Margaret Bolt Robinson, Lilly Bolt, Mrs. Ed. Waller, Sr., and Ed. Waller are charter members. Possibly other worthwhile accomplishments by the Loudon organization came about years later but information is not available. Many will probably recall this ladies organization which is a part of the history of Loudon organizations over the past 100 years.



JUNIOR ORDER—Members of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics at their meeting place in the upstairs of the Bethel United Methodist Church. The picture was taken around the turn of the century.

## Loudon Junior Order Was Once Active Lodge

By Calvin Lunford  
Today there is no active Junior Order of United American Mechanics in Loudon but for several years there was such an organization. The exact date it was organized is not known or could not be located at this time. The Loudon lodge, which is thought by some to have been an outgrowth of the Fork Creek Council, was at one time a very active lodge and took a big part in the state activities. The Fork Creek Council was chartered Nov. 12, 1902. Possibly the Loudon man holding the highest office in the lodge on the state level was the late C.P. Tallifero who was at one time the State Vice Councilor.

Today the nearest active Junior Order of United American Mechanics in the Loudon area is the Fork Creek Lodge No. 82. As nearly as can be determined this lodge is still meeting in the same location as where it was first organized, upstairs over the Bethel United Methodist Church. A member informed this writer that the lodge and its purpose were based on the Bible and democracy. The slogan of the lodge is "To Make the World Safe for Democracy."

Mr. Joe Richey, Lodge No. 52 financial secretary and treasurer, said the lodge now has 34 members and meets twice monthly, but interest is very low at the present time. The Junior O.V.A.M. operates an orphan home in Tiffin, Ohio, an effort of which the members are very proud. The future of Lodge No. 52 is a question. The coming Tellico Dam, which will take the Bethel Church property, will leave no place for the lodge to hold its meetings. Possibly a solution will be found in the coming months in order to keep alive an old Loudon area organization which dates back to Loudon County's early history.



JUNIOR ORDER CHARTER

## Modern Woodman Built First Loudon Park

By Calvin Lunford  
Possibly best remembered by most Loudon citizens by their various activities slanted toward a greater appreciation of their fellowman, the Modern Woodman at one time was a very active part of many events occurring in Loudon 50 years ago. The original charter, which hangs in the present meeting place in the upstairs of Bethel United Methodist Church, defines the organization as a camp. This particular camp is Number 14599. The old charter bears the names of

Gilbert Blankenship, Sam Clark, Otis Harvey, Charlie Jaynes, Charlie Joslin, John Lamb, Ben Peters, Halbert Robinson, David Seagle, James Seagle, William Thomas, Charlie Varner, and Rufus M. Waller. The charter is dated March 26, 1922. The Woodman slogan "Thou Shalt Love Thy Neighbor As Thyself" is possible the rule on which the lodge was founded. The organization was responsible in the middle 1920's for the organizing and building of Loudon's first

park, which was called the Woodman Park. The dedication, quite an event, was held on May 30, 1924. The organization for years was active in the planning, promotion and staging of the Fourth of July celebration in Loudon. Although the lodge was one which worked hard, it also had times of humor. One of these times was the initiation ceremonies in

which the new member was pre-frightened about a goat ride he would get as part of the initiation rites. How true this is could possibly be answered by one of the charter members. Membership in the organization made its members available for good life insurance as well as the availability of hospital facilities for the treatment of respiratory diseases. Over the

years some from Loudon attended the hospital for treatment. It would be rather hard to list all of the lodge's past members, many of whom are now deceased, but one man who will be remembered for his tireless efforts in this organization was the late Clark Cornett. He came to Loudon as an organizer and during his years did much to promote growth and civic activity within the club. Two other prominent members were Sam Clark and Frank Jones. It is said that the Woodman of the World and The Modern Woodman were two different organizations. Little information was available on the Woodman of the World but we give recognition to them also as a former lodge organization in Loudon many years ago.



MODERN WOODMEN CHARTER



WOODMAN PARK—This picture is of the old Woodman Park taken at the time of the Park's dedication on May 30, 1924. The park, located below the present site of Bacon Hospital, was named Marble Heights.

30, 1924. The park, located below the present site of Bacon Hospital, was named Marble Heights.

# County Had Lawyers Before Receiving Charter

By Arthur M. Fowler

Prior to the chartering of Loudon County in 1870, a number of lawyers over the period of years had maintained offices in Loudon, Tenn. A.H. Hurley had a professional card in the "Loudon Free Press" of 1854, as maintaining his office in Loudon, and Welker & Key of Chastanooga inserted a professional card. Prior to 1870, Loudon was a part of Roane County.

Prominence many years before 1870 and for years afterwards but no record has been found of any attorneys establishing offices in either town; however, doctors inserted professional cards in newspapers as located for practice. Doug Penland was reared in Philadelphia but established his office in Madisonville, and David Thompson son of J.E. Thompson was born and reared in Philadelphia and licensed to practice law, but never established an office in Loudon County.

By custom, when an attorney appears for the first time before a Court, he is introduced to the Court and an entry made in the Court Minutes of this introduction and right to practice before the Court.

With the chartering of Loudon County, it became a part of the Second Chancery Division of the State of Tennessee, and a part of the Third Circuit Court of Tennessee, this Circuit Court having both Civil and Criminal jurisdiction until 1925 when the Fourth Criminal Circuit was established with Loudon County a part.

Hon. O.F. Temple, of Knoxville presided over Chancery Court in the beginning of Loudon County, and Hon. Elijah H. Hall of Knoxville presided over the Circuit Court.

Not all lawyers who have maintained offices in Loudon County are enrolled on the Minutes of the Courts. More are not enrolled than those whose names appear in the Minutes as being introduced. All of those names appearing above were not attorneys maintaining offices in Loudon County. A number of persons were licensed to practice law who never actually engaged in it.

In 1874 in Loudon there were five attorneys located in Loudon; namely, J.W. Lane, D.R. Nelson, S.A. Rogers, W. Welcker and E.C. Johnson.

S.A. Parshley located his office in Loudon in 1876, and the Knoxville firm of L.C. Houk and Henry R. Greer, E.P. McQueen, Henry A. Chambers and J.L. Nicholas, Hon. S.P. Dannel, formerly years County Judge of Loudon County, came to Loudon in the office of J.L. Nicholas, and after maintaining his offices in Loudon for many years, moved to Lenoir City and established in that city, where he is now located.

Other lawyers who have practiced in Loudon County and either moved away or have been called by the Supreme Judge are J.E. (Doc) Cassidy, John J. Blair, Clarke Wagoner, Gen. G.E. Watkins (for many years Assistant Attorney General to Hon. R.B. Witt), his son James P. Watkins, Jr., G.C. Ridenour, all of Loudon; and Tom Breazeale, W.B. Greer, F. Cecil Babcock, D. Sylvan Kramer, Claude Chadwell, Robert Derrick, W.J. Kirk, Ray R. Blumherry, Jr., and Robert Earl Simpson, all of Lenoir City.

# Oldtimers Remember Preacher Sexton

By R. Frank McKinney

Oldtimer Loudon Countians know what it means to sit and listen to outbursts of "hellfire and damnation" and to hear the wails of lost sinners as they ran down the sawdust trail of a tent or the aisle of a church.

That was in the early days of Loudon and Lenoir City and in the days when the old Blacksmith Preacher John T. Sexton would come into the area to hold a "protracted meeting."

Although John T. Sexton is not a native Loudon Countian, he lived close enough to figure much in its history. In his book, "From the Anvil To the Pulpit," the blacksmith preacher says he was born in White County, Ga., in 1858 and moved to Maryville to a farm in 1870.

His father was a blacksmith before him, he said, and was a dram drinker. He gave the boy whiskey to drink, and for 13 years John T. Sexton was a drunkard. He grew up around the blacksmith shop. He never went to school a day in his life. His parents tried to make him go, but he refused.

The old blacksmith preacher never loved the taste of whiskey, but drank it for the effect. It made him mean. He was as mean as the Devil, he said many times, until he met and married this Christian girl, Molly Brown.

After he and Molly married, he rented a blacksmith shop at Morganton and went into business for himself. His wife was a good scholar, he said, and she taught him his ABCs. She tried to teach him to read the Bible, "but the Devil got me afraid of it."

For 13 years the Sextons moved from one place to another, most of the places in this section of East Tennessee. "The Devil put it in my heart to move to Loudon. There was plenty of whiskey there. He was trying to get my soul. I made two dollars a day in Loudon. I always was a number one horse shoer."

But John T. Sexton's wife was afraid of what Loudon's whiskey would continue to do for her husband, and she threatened to take the children and leave him if he didn't get out of Loudon. Around the Fourth of July in 1886 the Sextons found a wagon and headed east. They found the Little Tennessee River and ferried across it. They were nearing where they came from, Morganton.

They lived there in a small cottage for about four years when old Tom Sexton, the drunkard blacksmith was converted in a revival held by a Rev. Kittell. His wife then began to read the Bible to him, and taught him to read it for himself.

The Blacksmith Preacher wrote in his book, "From the Anvil to the Pulpit" that the Devil tried every way to get him back into sin. But after days of prayer and with encouragement of his wife, he gave up drink. The whiskey taste left him in 10 minutes and has never returned, he wrote.

"Everywhere I went I found myself preaching to people. I was ashamed of my lack of education. But my wife encouraged me. Finally I commenced my work in a little country school house. I would preach for two weeks and then show horses for two weeks to get money to feed my family."

In a revival meeting everywhere the Blacksmith Preacher preached many people were brought to Christ. Big crowds attended. Many out of curiosity, many just to hear the "hellfire and brimstone" the preacher spouted out. His misuse of correct grammar amused some people, but there were many who understood and sympathized with his efforts. He got results everywhere he went.

Newspapers all over Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Georgia and Texas printed hundreds of columns about the Blacksmith Preacher and his gospel messages. One headline read: "The Devil-hammer Pulpit Blows of Rev. Tom Sexton Tells Plain Truth in the Plainest of Words."

Big preachers and pastors of big churches never criticized the Blacksmith Preacher. Such denominational leaders as Rev. Sam P. Jones, Dr. George R. Stewart, Rev. G.W. Perryman and Dr. Len G. Broughton were complimentary of his methods and efforts. Deep down they wished they could have the same results.

There was a blacksmith in old Tennessee who was a faithful as blacksmiths could be. From early morn till the close of day, On the anvil could he hammer away.

He shod horses and mended broken plows. And made rings for the noses of steers, not cows: The odds and ends of iron and steel. He put in order for use in the field.

His trade was large, and the people far and near. This Blacksmith Preacher - Sexton is his name - Will never regret the day that he came.

To this town to preach and clear up the way That men tread from earth to an endless day.

Were happy when he their tools did repair; For their work was lighter, with points most new. On shovels, spades, reephook and plowhooks, too.

But watching the actions of various men; Whose lives were stain'd by indulgence of sin. The blacksmith clever decided to give His time and talents for the best to live.

He entered the church with Bible in hand; Preaching the Gospel of the Son of Man. To many of those who'd visited his place, He told the story - "Salvation and Grace."

In the town in which his shop had been, He spoke of the cure for the Monster Sin; Then going to fields for the harvest white, He held up the Word - a glorious light.

And now he's preaching at Sompson Mill, In Tally's Church, on the rise of the hill; And the people seem delighted to hear The way of escape from awful despair!

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DUNLAP FARM near Russelltown around 1912 or 1914. The men were threshing wheat using a steam engine.

**CONGRATULATING OUR COUNTY ON ITS 100th ANNIVERSARY**

**Allen's MENS STORE** Lenoir City

**Allen's LADIES STORE** Lenoir City

Serving Loudon County with the finest in Ladies and Mens Wear for the past 22 years.

We thank our friends and customers for their friendship and patronage and salute Loudon County during this Centennial Celebration.

**Esso**

**OIL IS A BIG STEP IN PROGRESS**

OIL is the modern genie that does today's giant jobs of powering progress . . . on land, sea and in the air . . . in factory, home and on the farm. Everywhere and all the time, oil is working its wonders . . . for you!

Serving the People of This Area

**HUMBLE OIL AND REFINING CO.**

**HALL OIL COMPANY**

DISTRIBUTOR

U. S. H. West End Loudon

**SALUTES LOUDON COUNTY IN THIS OUR CENTENNIAL YEAR**



THOMAS M. BREAZEALE began practice in Lenoir City in 1911. He was married to the former Lou Blackburn. Mr. Breazeale died on May 28, 1928, and was buried on Memorial Day.

Knox County at the time of his death a few years back.

Present members of the Bar Association of Loudon County are Hon. S.P. Dannel, Judge; Hon. Ben B. Simpson, Judge; Hon. Harvey L. Spraul, Judge; Hon. T.F. Ingram, Judge; Hon. Ivo W. Sanders, Attorney General; M.G. Goodwin; F.C. Yearwood, Jr.; Charles T. Ehlen; Ben F. Breazeale; Ed Arnold; John O. Gibson; Blund D. Winfrey; Don McMurtry; R.E. Hart; Bill Russell; and Arthur M. Fowler.

Of the present membership, S.P. Dannel and Ben B. Simpson have served as County Judges and Harvey L. Spraul is now serving. Thomas F. Ingram is now and has been the only Judge of General Sessions Court of this County. Ed Arnold and M.G. Goodwin have been members of the lower House of the Legislature, and Charles T. Ehlen has been State Senator from this District. F.C. Yearwood has been Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge of J.L. Clarke of the Knoxville Bar is a resident of Loudon County. J.B. Hagler, Jr., of Lenoir City is duly licensed but employed by the Legal Department of the United States Navy. Marvin E. Snow of Stockton alled graduated in Law at U.T. and started and continues to practice in Cookeville.

Ben F. Breazeale practiced law in Lenoir City for a period of time then retired from active practice.

1970

# Fort Loudoun Electric Co-op Works To Develop Service Area

**"WATTS MY LINE?"**  
"To bring you Better Living... ELECTRICALLY" by Newell W. Thompson  
Supervisor of Member Relations Department  
Fort Loudoun Electric Cooperative

**"YOU" TILITY**  
If you are served by Fort Loudoun Electric Cooperative, we're a "You" tility. Because you see, we belong to you... and all our customers. Those we serve cooperatively own us. This is a new word for a very special kind of community spirit. The Co-op is proud to be a "You" tility, whose management and trustees take an active part on the office area team that is at work to create more economic development opportunities in the rural and urban areas of Blount, Loudoun, and Monroe Counties.

Yes, this is the area served by Fort Loudoun Electric Cooperative. Starting at Louisville, southward along the Tennessee River to Fort Loudoun Dam and the Little Tennessee River, southeast to Niles Ferry Bridge, then northwest by Vonore to the Mountain County area, south to the Unaka Mountains and Cherokee National Forest, then northeast along the line to the Little Tennessee River and the Smoky Mountain Park area, south to Happy Valley to Look Rock area, then north to Louisville and the Tennessee River.

Imagine, if you can, the homes, farms, towns and industries in this area without electricity. If you can imagine this, you'll see at once what a bleak outlook life would have without electric power.

**Reason Becomes Apparent**  
Yes, today we take for granted the availability of unlimited electric energy. It makes CHORES EASIER on the farm, in the home, in business and industry. It brightens city streets, homesteads, church yards, and driveways. "Willie the Wired Hand" in your electric service on call 24 hours a day, 365 days in the year at a very low cost per hour of productive work.

When we look at this picture, its evident why FLEC was organized. For the things it does for us. We wanted it because we wanted to move ahead and live in the 20th century - not the coal-oil lamp era. The founders of FLEC have the rural area experience that established utilities would be slow in building lines in rural areas. So they did what their pioneer forefathers would have done. They got together with neighbor, community with community, throughout Blount, Loudoun and Monroe Counties and organized the Fort Loudoun Electric Cooperative in 1940.

Those early days were pretty exciting. Few realized the whole meaning of what was coming, but nearly everyone concerned with the organization of FLEC felt that economic advantages would be gained. But before they could fulfill their goal (OF ELECTRIC SERVICE FOR EVERYONE) they had to set up an organization to reach this goal. This is the kind of organization they set up - and still have today. Members Own Cooperative.

First, this cooperative is owned by the members it serves. In business terms, it pays interest on loans, it receives no grants or subsidies. It is governed under Tennessee laws, pays taxes to local governments, and is not a government agency. Each member has one vote at annual meetings - to determine the general policies of the FLEC and elect a Board of Trustees which is responsible to the members for the Co-op's operation.

The officers and trustees of the Co-op when it was organized were J.F. Lewellyn, Pres.; Isaac Messler, Vice Pres.; S.F. Carroll, Sec-Treas.; James G. Carson Jr.; J.C. Gilenwater; J.T. Matlock; John J. Preston; Q.O. Sloan; Troy C. Weiser; S.P. Dannel; Attorney; J.T. Dudley, Acting Supt.

The prime requisite for a well-run business is good management. In this context, the Fort Loudoun Electric Cooperative has been indeed fortunate to have highly qualified individuals to serve in positions of responsibility. These individuals were selected by members of the cooperative through the democratic process of election.



Officers of the Fort Loudoun Electric Cooperative are seated from left, John M. Carson, Jr., first vice president; C. L. Messler, second vice president; Troy Walker, secretary; John C. Hale, president; S. P. Dannel, attorney. Standing from left are Fred A. Huffstetter, J. L. Seaton, Gordon Wilson, Greed Peck, and John C. Lee, board members; and H. G. Ganger, Sr., manager.

objectives of the organization. The board, however, does confine itself to board policies; it retains a professional manager with full authority for day-to-day operations to carry out board policies.

At regular meetings on the third Friday of each month - sometimes at special meetings - the board reviews the policies of the cooperative and discusses them with the manager. While board members receive expense allowances, they serve without salary. It has been necessary, therefore, to select people of both executive ability and community spirit as trustees. When the need arose, such people appeared to fill it. It is obvious that the cooperative has received wise and prudent guidance. Its success is a monument to all who have served on the board.

The board of trustees hires a manager. The manager hires the staff of employees and guides the day-by-day operation of the Co-op. Mr. H.G. Ganger, Sr., succeeded Mr. Lewis E. McGuire, as manager in 1944, and has served continuously in that capacity to date. Today we have 45 competent employees, using modern erection, maintenance and electric equipment at the service of our members.

FLEC buys power at wholesale from TVA. We bring this power along the lines, to your homes, farms, businesses, and industries.

**REA Serves As Banker**  
FLEC borrows money to build lines and make system improvements from the Rural Reconstruction Administration. The REA is our banker. REA does not own the Co-op - neither does TVA. The members own it, and we must pay back all the money we've borrowed from the REA, plus interest and pay TVA each month for the electric energy purchased, just the same as you pay a monthly electric bill.

This then is our original LOUDOUN ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE. Many of you already know it, but FLEC hears repeating every now and then. Occasionally some one asks about the organization of FLEC and how it works.

I said a moment ago that our early days were pretty exciting, and that everyone felt that something big was in the air. Yes, that's the way it turned out too. Our growth has been phenomenal in almost 30 years of operation. No better yard stick is available for measuring the progress of an area than the amount of electricity used by that area.

For this reason, we at FLEC feel that we have been partially responsible for the progress of our area. We've furnished the electricity - at a very low cost per kw. This has been a vital factor in the economic development of the area, and promises even greater advantages in the future.

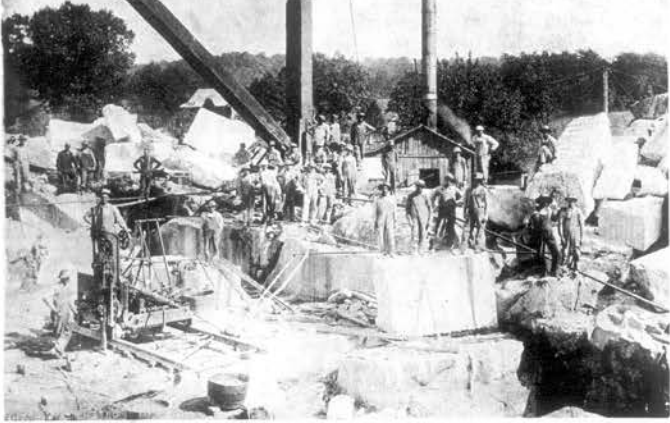
**Much Power Used**  
In the first full year of operation under a standard TVA contract the 423 members of FLEC with 31 miles of lines serving them, used 1,487,000 kilowatt hours of electricity. Last calendar year (1969) 9412 members with 1404.7 miles of lines serving them used 142,540,000 kw. of electricity. That's more than 95.8 times more power than was used the first full year of the Co-op. A average in homes rose to an all time high of 12,920 kw. during 1969. This much electricity used in each home means more electric ranges to make cooking easier and more pleasant. It means more electric water heaters, more automatic washers, more electric dryers to take the drudgery out of the home laundry. It means more electric refrigerators and home freezers, to keep a

greater amount of home grown vegetables, fruit, and meat available in the home. It means more air conditioning and electric heat that permits year-round climate control at a very reasonable cost. It means more farm motors, improved lighting and best of all, it means easier work and more comfort for the entire family.

**KWH Costs Decrease**  
Another figure that will be of interest to you - this always interests EVERYONE - concerns the cost of electricity in our area. In the fiscal year 1942, members paid an average of 2.65 cents for each kw. of electricity used in the home. In 1969, you paid an average of 1.12 cents per kw. of electricity used in the home. This means that a member of FLEC paid 137% less for electricity per

kw. in 1969 than in 1942. And here's something else to put in your pipe and smoke - if the members of FLEC had paid the national average rate for the electricity they used in their homes they would have paid \$796,798.00 more than they did under FLEC rates. That's a staggering sum, but it is true.

Your co-op is now a big organization - big business, if you like. But it's a big business with a heart. We are here to serve you just as was planned when we first started. It's still neighbor with neighbor and FLEC intends to keep it that way. You and every other member-owner have a say in what goes on, too. Each has an equal single vote - regardless of how little or how much electric power he consumes.



OLD QUARRY located on the Frank and Sarah Alexander Farm in the Meadow Community. The quarry was in operation for a number of years until it filled with water and couldn't be used anymore.

## CONGRATULATIONS LOUDON COUNTY

We're Relatively New - - But Proud  
To Now Be A Part Of Such A Great And Progressive County - - -



WE OFFER YOU EXPERT SERVICE FOR ALL YOUR LANDSCAPING NEEDS - - -  
TREES AND SHRUBBERY OF ALL KINDS - - -

FOR FREE ESTIMATE  
PHONE 986-5335



Mr. and Mrs. Raymond O. Bennett, Owners and Operators

Growing With Loudoun County

# BENNETT GARDENS

Hwy. 95 Phone 986-5335 Greenback Road

THE LENOIR CITY Water Works and Line Department in 1946. Standing in front of trucks are Tom Jenkins, water works; Dewey Wheeler, Line foreman; Ben Robbins; Joe Scott; Lester Brabson, superintendent; and

Jack Babb. On top of line truck are from left, J.D. Chester, R.L. Jenkins, Don Williams, Jim Skidmore, and Clyde Ford.

## Loudon Got Electricity Around 1900

**LOUDON UTILITIES**  
Shortly after the turn of the century the town of Loudon began to get its first insight into a new medium of service called electricity. The town's people's first experience with this new medium was not satisfactory for several reasons. First, the service was intermittent. The only service available was one light to each customer and nothing more. The lights dimmed and brightened on a regular time cycle. The service to a few businesses and a very few homes was the extent of electrical service.

The first electricity was direct current or D.C. which had very strict limitations and was unsuitable for industrial or expanded use. One of the suppliers was the Charles H. Bacon Company which operated a steam driven D.C. generator for their own use and a few other people.

In the year 1912 the Tennessee Electric Power Company came into the picture. A power line was run from Lenoir City to the old Newport Mill in Loudon. The town was now going to be the recipient of a new kind of electric power called alternating current or A.C. and this new medium had the potential of powering the wheels of industry as well as to provide for what was going to be an ever growing demand from homeowners.

The first power line to be run and the first transformer to be installed in the town came about in the year 1913. The line was run from the old Newport Mill down Main Street to the corner of Perry Street and up Perry Street to the old Harrison Hospital. The men who ran the line, set the poles, and installed the transformers on Loudon's first power line, were Roy Knowles and Jim Seagle, thereby setting in motion one of the most widely used servants of our modern day way of life.

The Tennessee Electric Power Company continued to operate the expanding electrical supply service until the purchase by the City of Loudon on August 15, 1939. The City of Loudon created and established the "Board of Public Utilities of the City of Loudon" for the purpose of operating said system and named the newly acquired system the "Loudon Power & Light Company." The office was located at the present site of the Loudon Post Office.

The late J.C. Greer, E.W. Waller, Sr., and Harry H. Summers were named as the first members of the Board of Public Utilities. Others serving on this Board over the years were Don P. Smith, Gillis Purdy, the late Arlie Daley, Charles T. Quesser, and J.B. Greer. Those serving on the present Board are W.F. Zimmerman, Joe Kandle and W.V. Kirkland.

The first manager employed by the Board of Public Utilities in 1939 was the late Ira H. Watson affectionately known as "Ike." He served in this capacity until 1966 retiring after 27 years of service. The purchase price paid Tennessee Electric Power Company for the facilities was \$95,000.00. When Loudon Power & Light Company took over the operation there were 900 electric customers. Today there are 3556.

The Tennessee Electric Power Company did an annual business of \$40,000.00 today it is approximately \$600,000.00. The area served by the system includes the towns of Loudon, Philadelphia, and Vonore as well as much of the rural area in these sections. Today there are more than 271 miles of electric lines in the system.

In 1942 a building owned by the City of Loudon was moved to the present site of Arnold & Watkins Law Office.

In November 1951 the name of Loudon Power & Light Company was changed to Loudon Utilities, this was due to the transferring of operations and maintenance of the City of Loudon Natural Gas System to the Loudon Utilities.

In April 1952 land was purchased and plans began on a new Utilities Building which was completed in 1953 at the present location. At this time the operations of the water and sewer departments and also the street department was transferred to the Loudon Utilities. After approximately one year the street department was transferred back to the City of Loudon where it remains today.

In 1963 plans were made to build a sewer treatment plant which was placed in operations in August 1964 at a cost of over \$900,000.00.

In 1965 a new source of water was discovered and a survey of neighboring springs was made. Under the late "Ike" Watson, Charles C. Burdick was appointed manager in 1966, and has served in this capacity since.

**Old Fashioned  
Congratulations  
To All The Good Folks In  
Loudon County  
During Its  
Centennial  
Celebration**



We Join In Expressing Our Sincere Appreciation To Our Many Customers In This Area--

**EUBANKS**  
SAVES YOU MONEY ON  
Quality Home Furnishings

# EUBANK

Furniture & Auction Co.

112 W. BROADWAY LENOIR CITY  
PHONE 986-3370



# Lenoir City Legion Post Founded By WWI Veterans

**By Tommy Bradshaw FOR GOD AND COUNTRY**... begins the preamble to the constitution of the American Legion, an organization of patriotic men formed as a result of service in the armed forces during wartime, and dedicated to service to their God and their country in time of peace.

The American Legion was born in Paris, France, just after the close of the First World War by a group of officers on Feb. 15, 1919, at which time Lt. Col. T.R. Roosevelt proposed an association of Veterans of the World War.

The caucus of St. Louis, May 8, 19, 1919 finalized the organization and posts over the state of Tennessee began being formed. Lenoir City Post No. 70 received its charter on February 28, 1920 and the post had 50 members that first year.

No story of the American Legion would be complete without the story of the men who went to France to fight for freedom in the First World War. Most of the men from Lenoir City were members of Company L, 117th Infantry, 89th Infantry Brigade of the 30th Division. This company had headquarters at Etawah, Most Lenoir boys went to Company L which had headquarters at Athens.

Brigadier General Lawrence D. Tyson commanded the 89th Infantry Brigade, Col. Cary F. Spence, also of Knoxville, commanded the 117th Infantry, and Company L was commanded by Captain David W. Lillard and then by Captain William C. Boyd.

After arriving overseas, the 30th Division, known as the Old Hickory Division, trained with the British and had its first baptism of fire in the Ypres-Lys offensive which began on August 19, 1918. After a few days in the line, the division entrained

for the St. Pol area, north of Amiens. Not long after, the division moved to the Poucheville area in the Somme sector. The 69th Brigade relieved the First Australian Division in the line on the night of Sept. 23-24. The sector occupied was known as the Coucy-Narroy sector and faced the strongest part of the famed Hindenburg Line.

The 118th Infantry Regiment took over the front line of approximately 3,750 yards, with the 117th Infantry in support. The enemy line opposite the 30th Division was one of great strength combining skillful use of natural terrain features with every artificial emplacement.

The attack on the Hindenburg Line was set for Sept. 29. The attack was scheduled for 8:50 a.m. Mist and low hanging clouds made visibility extremely poor. The field artillery barrage began at 5:50; the fire remaining fixed for four minutes and then lifted, advancing 100 yards every four minutes.

The smoke shells quickly intensified the mist, so that it was impossible to see more than a few feet in any direction. The German swaths, spectral shapes that formed before the eye, only to slip eerily from sight into the thickening fog. Tanks loomed as monsters prowling through the billowing smoke.

The 118th Infantry broke through the Hindenburg Line about 7:30, with the 120th advancing rapidly. The 117th advanced across the canal, turned south as planned, protecting that flank of the division.

The supposedly impossible had happened. The Hindenburg Line had been broken at its strongest point, and that was the beginning of the end for the German army which had held sway over most of northern France for four years.

The 117th was to have an even sterner test within a few days. On the night of October 6-6, the 89th Infantry Brigade relieved the Second Australian Division in the line extending from Montbrehan, northwest to Beaurevoir.

Among them were Thomas G. Cagle who received the Distinguished Service Cross and the British Distinguished Conduct Medal. The citation reads: For extraordinary heroism in action near Pouchaux, France, Oct. 6, 1918. When part of the line had been halted by heavy fire from three machine gun nests, Pvt. Cagle and Corp. George W. Spars armed only with rifle and bayonets, rushed the nearest hostile position and of the crew of 6, killed 3 and put the remainder to flight.

Spars is now known to a host of friends as Buckshot) was also awarded the same medals for his bravery. Sergeant Clarence F. Cannon received the British Distinguished Conduct Medal, the French Croix de Guerre and the Distinguished Service Cross for action on Oct. 7.

John W. Pickett was awarded the same three medals for action also on Oct. 7. For extraordinary heroism in action, he volunteered and carried a message to battalion headquarters under heavy artillery and machine gun fire, although he had seen

many of his comrades fall in attempting the same mission. Oley Costner won his medals "For extraordinary heroism in action. When his company commander (Capt. Lillard), for whom he was an orderly, was wounded, he carried the wounded officer 75 yards, under heavy fire, to a shell hole. When the location was fired upon by a machine gun, he crawled out, against his Captain's advice, attacked the enemy position, and brought back the gun. Though ordered by his company commander to leave him and save himself from the heavy fire to which they were subjected, he remained at his post until he could effect the officer's evacuation to the rear.

Other Lenoir City men served in other divisions. Vaughn Crowder, Tom Jenkins, Earl Brewer, Joe Wilkinson, Walter Johnson, T.D. Pickett, Chick Littleton and Cowboy Thompson were among those who were mentioned in the 82nd Division which fought its way through the thickets infested with machine gun nests in the Argonne Forest. It was men like those who founded the Lenoir City American Legion Post No. 70, and their spirit and hard work kept the post active through the years until the younger men of the Second World War could take up the torch to carry on, as have the men of the Korean War and now the young men returning from Vietnam.

John W. Busell, Jr. was the first post commander in 1920, and he was also the commander in 1921. Peak year for membership for the World War One veterans was 1932 under Commander W.C. Lee when membership was 743. All-time peak membership was 438 under Commander M.G. Goodwin in 1947.

Through the years, Post 70 has been proud of the part it has played in the life of Lenoir City and surrounding area, especially of its record of community service. Baskets for the needy at Christmas has been a small part of this service. The post has furnished medicine for people unable to secure it themselves, has given coal to the needy in winter, has given money to those in need who were unable to help themselves, and has looked after the needs of Legionnaires.

Post 70 had no home until after World War Two, when the Memorial Building was erected on "B" Street. This building was dedicated during 1951 when Ralph Blackburn was Post Commander. The Lenoir County men who lost their lives fighting during World War I were Elmer L. Anthony, John Riley Cabe, Thomas G. Cagle, John Henry Ferguson, William Ney Johnson, John Malone, Ira Prosswood, Raymond Phibbs, and Grover C. Progers.

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The list of commanders is as follows: J.W. Busell 1920 and 1921, F.B. Snyder 1922, F.A. Bailey 1923 and 1924, H.D. Cline 1925, Sylvan Chamber 1926, W.C. Creaman 1927 and 1928, P.A. Bailey 1929, W.H. Cobb 1930, Bailey Lee 1931, W.C. Lee 1932, T.D. Pickett 1933.

W.H. Cobb 1934, James A. Bailey 1935, Harry M. Caloway 1936, James H. Ellis 1937, Roy G. Cardwell 1938, Earl Brewer 1939, P.A. Bailey 1940, A.W. Harvey 1941, A.C. Montgomery 1942, W.C. (Bill) Lee 1943, Arlo D. Brooks 1944, W.C. Lee 1945, B.E. Mills 1946, M.G. Goodwin 1947, O.D. Hall 1948, Dixie Miller 1949, Paul A. Bailey 1950, Ralph Blackburn 1951, George Bowman 1952, Kenneth Hines 1953, Zere Dickerson 1954, Jess Cardwell 1955, Henry Foster 1956, Larry Mitchell and Tom Jenkins 1957, Ben Clayton 1958, Hudgens 1959.

Ernie Guider 1959, Roy L. Jenkins 1960, Howard Rogers 1961, John Browder 1962, George Ledbetter 1963, Dexter Glass 1964, Olen Harris 1965, Charlie Hiffon 1966, J.C. McConen 1967, John E. Worthy 1968, Earl 1969.

COMING HOME—Lenoir City veterans at the funeral of Elmer L. Anthony shortly after the war. Those identified are Lom Bayne, at left, Coy Baumgardner in front of casket, Bill Lee, Chick Littleton, and John Anthony.

117th INFANTRY ON PARADE—The boys come home from "over there." When the 117th Infantry came home from France in 1919, they paraded in several towns, and here they march down Broadway in Lenoir City.



PARADE BEFORE ROYALTY—Elements of the 82nd Division parade in London, England, before going to France. Here they pass in revue before King George V and Queen Mary. The Queen is dressed in white and



CAMP GORDON—Two Lenoir City boys in training at Camp Gordon. At left is Bill Pickett, who was later to win medals from the United States, Great Britain, and France for his heroism under fire. Right is Raymond Phibbs who was to make the supreme sacrifice in France.



TERRIBLE BATTLE—This map shows the area in which the 117th saw heavy action on Oct. 6-7, 1918, near Pouchaux, upper center, where most of the casualties occurred, and where Lenoir City men proved their courage. This was an element of the 30th Division.



COMING HOME—Lenoir City veterans at the funeral of Elmer L. Anthony shortly after the war. Those identified are Lom Bayne, at left, Coy Baumgardner in front of casket, Bill Lee, Chick Littleton, and John Anthony.



117th INFANTRY ON PARADE—The boys come home from "over there." When the 117th Infantry came home from France in 1919, they paraded in several towns, and here they march down Broadway in Lenoir City.

HOME COMING 1919—Following the parade, the servicemen, many from other outfits and services, met on the lawn of the City Company office for a homecoming dinner. General L.D. Tyson is at the



HOME COMING DINNER—Another scene of the homecoming dinner held in 1919. Many of the men in

extreme left with the visored cap. Col Cary F. Spence stands in front third from the right, and Captain John W. Busell stands bareheaded in front center in front of the woman in the nurses uniform.



the picture were from other outfits who had already come home and joined in the festivities.

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# Armstrong Candy Factory For Lenoir Citizens Work 34 Years To Get 25 Years A Major Concern Bridge Across Tennessee River Here

By Vernon McKinlay

The daily starting while of Armstrong Candy Manufacturing Co. has been silent for more than 16 years now, but for about 25 years the candy factory was a busy place in the Martel community. During the years 1935 to 1946 it employed about 120 to 125 persons and was running three shifts a day.

The business started as the dream of one man, Eugene S. Armstrong Sr., who still lives in Martel community and whose physical appearance and condition belie the number of passing years he has seen.

It was built on an unusual merchandising scheme which worked extremely well as long as there were hundreds of one- and two-teacher schools dotted over the countryside throughout the southeast. But this is ahead of the story.

In 1918 Mr. Armstrong's father, James M. Armstrong purchased the Watson farm (later to become the Carson home and now the home of the former Miss Lillian Carson and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Johnson, on Martel Road) and included in the deal was a railroad warehouse on the site which later became the candy factory. In this building Eugene Armstrong, just out of the University of Tennessee, put in a stock of merchandise and began operating Armstrong Mercantile Co.

It was six years later, in 1924, that he developed the idea of selling chewing gum through the small one- and two-teacher schools, and offering an official and weight basketball as a premium.

"My dad didn't think much of the idea, but I told him I would not be talked out of it, even if he lost investment in 500 basketballs," Mr. Armstrong

recalls. Arrangements were made with the Walls Walls chewing gum manufacturing firm to produce packages of gum bearing the "Armstrong Chewing Gum" brand. Mr. Armstrong obtained a list of all the schools in 17 states, he pressed long hours studying the promotional material, he spent long hours studying the small order business, and then started mailing his offer to the long list of schools.

Most small schools in those days had no public funds for athletic equipment or pencil sharpeners, for that matter - and they needed a money-raising project to pay for such things. The Armstrong Chewing Gum offer was a natural. If the school would sell a given amount of chewing gum, it would earn a basketball as a premium. The original order of 500 basketballs didn't last half the season, and Mr. Armstrong had to re-order. One criticism, however, many teachers objected to the idea of promoting chewing gum among their students. "Now if you had candy..." they suggested.

Two years later, the firm had candy. It was manufactured on premises in what was to become Armstrong Candy Manufacturing Co. The premium offer continued. If a school would sell 16 boxes of five-cent candy boxes, for \$12.20, they would earn one of the official Armstrong basketballs valued at \$11 to \$12. Before long the firm was buying 9000 balls per year and the promotion had been extended to footballs, baseballs, bats, gloves, and other sports equipment.

Meanwhile, the plant was going well. Mr. Armstrong had imported experienced candy makers to operate the work and had equipped the plant with the latest in

automatic mixers, cookers, handling equipment, automatic wrappers, etc. The time had come to expand.

He began putting salesmen on the road calling primarily on schools. Eventually there were 38 salesmen traveling throughout the Southeast. More and more employees were added, and from 1935 through 1946 the plant worked three shifts with about 125 persons working.

World War II came in 1941 and with it sugar, tire and gasoline rationing, all of which restricted the candy business. Most of the salesmen had to be taken off the road. During that period, however, the firm could sell more candy to merchants than it had sugar to make and they would come to the plant and pick it up.

After the war, Mr. Armstrong found the school market had changed. Faced with a shortage of thousands of the small one- and two-room schools had to be consolidated into larger schools and they were not as receptive to the a child's cement promotion on candy.

The plant continued to operate, however until 1955 when Mr. Armstrong, who meanwhile had built Cedar Hills Golf Course and was finding his time more and more in demand there, sold the candy factory to W. R. Arwood of Paintsville, Ky. His operation of the firm extended only a year and half, however, when a heart attack took his life. His widow did not attempt to operate the firm, and so it was sold to Armstrong Manufacturing Co. came to its end.

Since that time the building, which still belonged to Mr. Armstrong, has been used for a short time as a manufacturer stereo record and more recently has been used as an upholstery and fiberglass products manufacturing plant.

It was during the term of office of Governor Henry H. Horton that the first wide promotion for the building of a bridge over the Tennessee River near Lenoir City began.

In 1927, a Lenoir City committee gave a barbecue and picnic for Governor Horton and discussed the possibility of such a bridge near the ferry. Every Tennessee Governor since that time has been approached on the subject and pledges to build the bridge, if possible, were secured.

Meantime, the ferry operating across the river still plied its course. The three Lenoirs had started the ferry long ago. One of them was a doctor, one an engineer and records do not reveal what the other did. The first ferry was pulled by cars. Judge Buswell, foreman for the Lenoirs, bought the ferry around 1900 and his son, Cas Buswell, ran it from 1921 until died.

People on both sides of the river continued their fight for the bridge. The Fort Loudoun Dam was built and this started another attempt to get the bridge erected on top of the dam as it had been constructed to hold such a structure.

In 1957, a luncheon meeting was held in Maryville, at which time the resources of all the counties in the area were pooled and a plan adopted which finally obtained success. State and federal road people agreed to run a survey of feasibility for the bridge and subsequent road with TVA cooperating in a survey of its own.

The results of this survey were taken to Washington where the Bureau of Roads approved its feasibility. With TVA approval, federal funds were secured to construct the bridge and state funds built the approach.

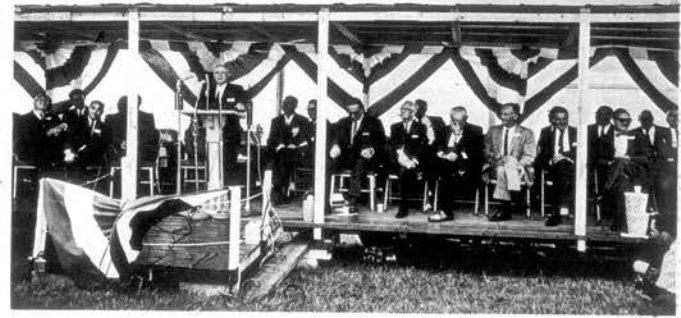
It was to the cooperation of all the many persons who worked on this project that

the bridge was dedicated on July 22, 1961. Local and area people, regional officials, state and local officials, senators and congressmen, and federal officials including those of the Tennessee Valley Authority were involved in the project. Many of the people were present for the dedication ceremonies.

Some of those attending were the late Sam Rayburn, speaker of the House of Representatives; the late Estes Kefauver, senator of the State of Tennessee; Albert Gore, senator; Governor Buford Ellington; Senator Howard Baker; and Herbert Vogel, chairman of the board of TVA.



GOV. BUFORD ELLINGTON snips the ribbon opening Fort Loudoun bridge. He is wet from the rain which fell during the ceremony.



THE LATE SPEAKER OF THE U.S. House of Representatives, Sam Rayburn, as he addresses an audience at the dedication of the bridge across Fort Loudoun Dam. The bridge completed in 1961, converted the dam into a link connecting the divided sections of Loudon County.

## County Optometrists Named

- By Mrs. Paul O'Neal
- There is no record of optometry being practiced in Loudon County prior to the year of 1907. The following were listed in the County Court Clerk's office as licensed to practice optometry in this county:
- R. W. Clark, February 12, 1907.
- J. Karsberg, February 12, 1907.
- Peter McKow, July 25, 1910.
- T. L. Griffith, November 6, 1911.
- Robert W. Clark, July 1, 1913.
- B. F. McKown, July 1, 1915.
- B. Koenigsberg, July 1, 1918.
- Anthony Gallaher, July 1, 1918.
- C. E. Atchley, May 5, 1918.
- E. M. Brady, May 5, 1915.
- George M. Sanders, Jr., May 5, 1915.
- George M. Sanders, May 5, 1915.
- Tolbert E. Brady, March 21, 1919.
- William E. Young, April 8, 1925.
- Hubert W. Atchley, May 5, 1925.
- Julius A. Abramson April 8, 1925.
- Jas. Fanburg, July 30, 1909.
- Jas. J. McQuire, June 25, 1907.
- Steinberg, January 12, 1907.
- W. A. Trotter, June 25, 1910.
- Park D. Swan, August 8, 1907.
- Isaac Steinberg, April 8, 1925.
- Dr. Jesse Lee Hope born Oct. 8, 1885, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hope, practiced optometry for many years in Lenoir City (perhaps in the 1920 and 1940's). The exact time is unknown. He married the former Francis L. Dawson and received his education in the Roane County schools. He was a 50-year member of the Masonic Lodge of Tennessee and served for 32 years as a member of the Board of Education. His son, Dr. Jesse L. Hope, Jr., also set up a practice in Lenoir City prior to 1951. He is a graduate of Illinois School of Optometry. After practicing for a short time in Lenoir City, he answered the call to military service. After his discharge from the service he established his practice in Loudon, where he practiced for several years before moving to Alabama. He was married to the former Evelyn Keener.
- Courtship records also indicate that Wilbur S. Johnson, Jr., was licensed to practice in Loudon County

on June 21, 1947; also Delmer Campbell, Jr., was licensed on February 21, 1951. No other information is available on these two.

In July 1951, Dr. Levertt Owen Banks born December 30, 1909 in Springfield, the son of Givens and Sarah Banks, set up an office in Lenoir City. He practiced there until October 29, 1952, at the present time is established in the optometric practice at Gallatin. He is married to the former Nancy Merritt. His education was received in the Maryville city schools, Summer County High School, Ohio State University, and Southern College of Optometry. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Omega Delta professional fraternity, was a member of the Lenoir City Civic Club and is presently a member of the Gallatin Rotary Club.

part-time basis. He also practices part-time in Alcoa, where he is associated with Dr. Charles Burns. Dr. Magpie is married to the former Eve A. Heriot, and they are the parents of two children. He received his education at the University of Tennessee and the Southern College of Optometry. He is a member of the American Optometric Association, Tennessee State Optometric Association, East Tennessee Optometric Association, Southern Council of Optometrists and Omega Delta Professional Fraternity. He is a member of the Maryville-Alcoa Jaycees and the Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Paul F. O'Neal, a native of Lenoir City, began his practice of Optometry in Lenoir City in 1949 and has continued to practice in Lenoir City since that time. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George F. O'Neal and is married to the former Naomi Waller. He received his education in the Lenoir City schools, University of Tennessee, Georgia School of Technology, and Southern College of Optometry. He is a member of the American Optometric Association, Tennessee State Optometric Association, East Tennessee Optometric Association and the Southern Council of Optometrists, also in the Optometric Extension Program.

Dr. Fred B. Mills, also a present practicing optometrist in Loudon County has practiced in Lenoir City since around 1952 or 1953. He also received his training at the Southern College of Optometry in Memphis, Tennessee. He is the father of two children. He has been active in the Lenoir City Jaycees and the Lenoir City Masonic Order, has been a member of the Club. He is a member of the Lenoir City Masonic Order, has been a member of the Club, was presented the Distinguished Service Award as the "Outstanding Young Man of 1958."

In 1965, Dr. Clinton L. Maples born November 12, 1934 in Epworth, Ga., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Maples, set up an optometric practice in Loudon, on a



AT BRIDGE CEREMONIES—Speaker Sam Rayburn and Governor Buford Ellington are pictured with Mayor Guy Talant as they display the keys to the city which they were presented at the dedication ceremonies.

**Dairy Queen**

**Congratulations TO Loudon County During Its 100th Anniversary Celebration**

For The Finest In Food Quick Friendly Service

**DAIRY QUEEN**

E. Broadway Lenoir City, Tenn.

**SINCE 1954**

**Greenback Farmers Cooperative**

Has Had The Privilege Of Serving The Farm Supply Needs Of The Greenback Area

Our Salute To The Farmers Of Loudon County Who Have Made Loudon County's First 100 Years A Success. Farming Is Still Our Leading Industry

FROM THE STAFF AT...

**Greenback Farmers Co-op**

**Fi**

(EDIT Information Mrs. W.B. written by)

The stor... to Loudon... physicians... many years... available... County's... probably... Harrison... County... date Dr. H... practice, bu... 1907. So... trained... (Recently... County... 120 years... The rec... doctors... more lea... hard life... good... One phy... of his fee... when a d... dollar. At... doctor char... baby \$1 for... 50 cents to... Most m... dispense... little black... One doc... buy a farm... have some... were given... payment in... The early... on a home... sometimes... part of a... make one... told of phy... several day... desperately... They ma... patients th... because o... his n... inscription, "Any Time... "Another... is the fact... doctor wor... made the a... when he... Maryville C... He must... to score... July 10, 1... County... resolved th... the society... whiskey on... in invest... Specialist... public as Th... An ad in Th... dated Ap... announces... specialty... sore ears... At least... years gone... enough to... the South... to Lenoir C... physician... for the rig... tracks, will... that the tr... stop for him... The ma... has passed... mark on L... more ways... one of mine... One was a... agricultural... became a... Master Farm... Another... of Loudon... horse show... served as... Tennessee... Association... The fami... helped chan... southern... several ye... National Ge... young inve... a home in... He was look... stay while... invention... man who... Loudon Co... gave him a... going while... idea. His... Whitney... Most of... served in... many overse... One organ... County C... American Le... Through... members... profession... neglected i... from their... foe treasur... two mayors... Lenoir... Planning... Chairman of... Loudon Cou... the Americ... member of... city council... A doct... operated th... Loudon Cou... helped to f... Loudon Coll... As far as... lease recor... men - and... served Lou... well-loved p... No additi... available... doctors who... the year... Dr. W. H... Dr. Marce... Dr. J. H. C... Dr. J. T. S... Dr. Malco... Doctor P... Louisville... Morgan sta... Dr. John... Dr. W. B...

# First Doctor Came To Loudon County 140 Years Ago

EDITOR'S NOTE: Information compiled by Mrs. W.B. Harrison. Story written by Rebecca Clayton.

The story of service given to Loudon County by its physicians covers a span of many years. According to available records, Loudon County's first physician was probably James Fuqua Harrison, who died in 1861. It is not known on what date Dr. Harrison began his practice, but he was born in 1809. So it is evident that trained physicians have devotedly attended Loudon County residents well over 160 years.

The records of the earlier doctors picture a way of life more leisurely than ours - a hard life, but in some ways good.

One physician left records of his fees in the early days when a dollar was worth a dollar. At that time, the doctor charged \$7 to deliver a baby; \$1 for a house call and 50 cents to extract a tooth. Most medicines were dispensed from the doctor's little black bag.

One doctor was forced to buy a farm so that he would have somewhere to live because of the many animals which were given to him in lieu of payment in cash.

The early doctors traveled on horse back and, sometimes, it took the greater part of a day or night to make one call. Stories are told of physicians who took several days in the home of a desperately ill patient.

Dr. Harrison had fewer patients than do doctors now, because one doctor's Rx book carried the name "John Harrison and his partner" under the inscription, "Office Hours, Any Time."

"Another sign of the times is the fact that an aunt of one doctor wore the cloth and made the suit that he wore when he graduated from Maryland College.

"I must have been a blow to some patients when on July 10, 1877, the Loudon County Medical Society resolved that the members of the society would prescribe whiskey only when needed as a therapeutic agent.

Specialists served the public as far back as 1877. An ad in The Loudon Journal dated April 20, 1877, announced that one doctor's specialty was weak eyes and sore ears.

At least one doctor, in years gone by, was important enough to stop a train. When the Southern Railway came to Loudon County, a Loudon City physician donated the land for the right-of-way for the tracks, with the stipulation that the train would always stop for him at his home.

The many doctors who have passed this way left their mark on Loudon County in many ways than the obvious one of ministering to the sick. One was such a leader in agricultural practices that he became one of the first Master Farmers of Tennessee.

Another promoted the first of Loudon County's popular horse shows. Another was served as president of the Tennessee Arabian Horse Association.

The family of one doctor ledged change history in the southern states. He lived several years ago in the National Geographic told of a young inventor who was a home in Washington, Ga.

He was looking for a place to lay his head and the land he invented. The family of a man who later became a Loudon County physician gave him a shop and kept him going while he worked out his ideas. His name was Eli Whitney.

Most of the doctors have served in the armed forces. Many overseas in time of war. One organized the Loudon County Chapter of the American Legion.

Through the years the members of the medical profession have never neglected their civic duties. From their ranks have come one treasurer of Loudon County, two mayors, a member of the Loudon City Regional Planning Commission, Chairman of the Board of the Loudon County Chapter of the American Red Cross, a member of the State House Representatives; three members of the Board of Education; a member of the city council.

A doctor built and operated the first hospital in Loudon County and a doctor helped to found and erect the Loudon College.

As far as it was possible to trace records of the following - and two women - have served Loudon County as well-known physicians.

No additional information is available about these doctors who practiced around the year 1830.

Dr. W.H. Dautch; Dr. Marcellus Courtey; Dr. J.H. Goddard; Dr. J.T. Sparks; Dr. Matlock.

Doctors practicing in the Louisville, Friendville and Morganton area were: Dr. John Williamson; Dr. W.M. Ban (also

## Practiced in Loudon

Dr. T.L. Griffith (Early Morganton physician); Dr. High Blair (Dr. James B. Beale, Dr. W.G. McKee, Dr. W.W. Baylis, Dr. Carmichael); Others about whom no information is available are: Dr. M.L. Lewis; Dr. Fred E. Huffstader; Dr. A.N. Hambricht; Dr. George Eaton; Dr. B.B. Eaton; Dr. R.P. Eaton; Dr. E.V. Pennington - Ear; Dr. E.S. Rogers; Dr. T.N. Krouse; Dr. Martin Moore; Dr. George; Dr. W.W. Fuller - Specialty Chronic Diseases; Dr. J.B. Mitchell practiced in Union.

## DR. LANE SAM LANE

Dr. Lane practiced near the National Campground.

DR. GEORGE W. SAUL At 17, he practiced in Loudon Journal (1877) offers the professional services of Dr. George W. Saul for the next three months. His office was in the store of S.L. Saul, Loudon.

## DR. JAMES FUQUA HARRISON

Dr. Harrison was born in 1809 in Loudon County. His name was John Harrison and his partner under the inscription, "Office Hours, Any Time."

Dr. Harrison read medicine under Dr. Tom Anderson, attending a course of lectures in Washington, D.C. and graduated in medicine at Maryland College.

Dr. Harrison married Sarah Merrick, of Roane County. They had six children: John Harrison, James Harrison, Sue Harrison, Addie Harrison, Josiah Harrison, Jackson Harrison and Mary Harrison.

One of Dr. Harrison's sons and his grandson became doctors.

## DR. JAMES THOMAS BLAIR

Dr. James Thomas Blair was born in Loudon, Aug. 25, 1828. His grandfather established the township of Blair's Ferry, which later became Blair.

Dr. Blair received his education through tutors and the Loudon School. He attended Hiwassee College and graduated in 1852 from the Medical College of New York.

Dr. Blair was married in 1852 to Margaret Tucker Barkley of Johnsonsboro. They had four children. After the death of his first wife, Dr. Blair married Mrs. Lucy Ann Osborne of Blount County. They had four children.

Dr. Blair died Nov. 5, 1904 and was buried in Steeple Cemetery.

Many of the surgical instruments used by Dr. Blair are on display at the Academy of Medicine in Knoxville.

## DR. SAMUEL TATE BLAIR

Dr. Blair was born in 1838 in Loudon. He was the son of the Rev. James A. Blair and Jane Gamble Blair. He attended Ewing and Jefferson College before spending four years in the Confederate Army.

He was married to Louise Mallock, of Boone County, Philadelphia. They had seven children.

After the war, Dr. Blair attended Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia (Pa.) and the University of Tennessee Medical College in Nashville. He practiced in Loudon, Boone, Mo. and Springfield, Mo. He held the Chair of Obstetrics at Northeastern Medical College of Keokuk, Mo. from 1882 to 1904.

Dr. Blair died in Springfield, March 21, 1917.

## DR. FRANK BEALS

Dr. Beals died in 1838 in Fork Creek Valley and practiced medicine for many years in Morganton. His office and residence was located on Green Street.

Dr. Beals died May 10, 1820 in Georgetown, Fla. at the age of 45.

## DR. GEORGE M. BURDETT

Dr. Burdett was born in Wilkes County, Ga. on Jan. 5, 1838. He graduated from the Augusta Medical College in 1861.

Dr. Burdett served as a surgeon in the Civil War. He began his practice with his wife in Loudon for four years. Two and one half years of this service was under Stonewall Jackson.

Dr. Burdett married Eliza Hume Lenoir, June 17, 1873. They had six children. Dr. Burdett died Nov. 5, 1918. He is buried in the Lenoir Family Burial Plot on C. St. and Second Ave.

## Lenoir City

Dr. Burdett's only surviving child is Julia Burdett, who lives in Petersburg, Va. His oldest grandchild and namesake, George M. Burdett, lives in Knoxville. Of 33 grandchildren, one is still living in Loudon County, he is Clarence T. Burdett, president of the First National Bank, Lenoir City.

## DR. A. J. MOURFIELD

Dr. Mourfield was born in 1858 in Overhill, Tennessee. He was reared on a farm in Loudon County near Estona Cross Roads. At the age of 17 he began teaching and, with his earnings, attended the Loudon Academy for six months.

Dr. Mourfield married Mattie Watt of Knoxville in Loudon. He studied medicine with Dr. J.J. Harrison and graduated from Vanderbilt University in 1883. He practiced medicine in Knoxville and in Locust Concord. In 1919 Dr. Mourfield moved his practice to Lenoir City.

Dr. Mourfield lived past the age of 70.

## DR. JOHN A. ANDERSON

Dr. Anderson was born around 1870. He practiced in Morganton, when it was a prosperous river town. He was a graduate of the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky. He was the son of Lenoir Kerr and they had two children.

The date of Dr. Anderson's death is not recorded, but it is known that he was young at the time of his death.

## DR. WILLIAM TAYLOR FOUTE

Dr. Foute was born Nov. 29, 1869 near Knoxville. He was reared in Knox and Loudon Counties (Estona Cross Roads). He attended school in Loudon County Schools and graduated from high school at Knoxville. He received his degree at Wesleyan College in Athens in 1897. In 1882, he received his M.D. degree from the Physicians and Surgeons College, now Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. He began his practice in Lenoir City and continued to practice there until his death.

Dr. Foute was married to Josephine E. Prater in 1866 and they were the parents of two daughters, Hazel and Josephine Foute Josephine Foute is still a resident of Lenoir City.

Dr. Foute had three other daughters born to a second marriage. He died March 25, 1925.

## DR. ELYAH JEFFERSON FOUTE

Dr. Foute was born Nov. 10, 1861, in Loudon County. He was the son of George Washington Foute and Sarah Ann Taylor, both natives of Tennessee.

Dr. Foute attended school in Loudon County and received his bachelor of Science Degree at Grant University, now Tennessee Wesleyan College, Athens. He received his degree in Medicine from the University of Tennessee in 1888.

Dr. Foute married Annie Laurine LaRue and they were the parents of one son, Charles, who died in infancy. Dr. Hall served in World War I and was stationed in France. After the war he returned to Lenoir City to practice his profession and remained there until his death in 1923. He was buried in Blair Cemetery in Loudon.

## DR. HALBERT ROBINSON

Dr. Robinson, the son of Thomas King Robinson and Clara Fells, was born Jan. 20,



DR. W.T. FOUTE stands in front of the building named after him in Morganton.

He was in charge of the building at the time but was still serving the people of Loudon County.

Dr. and Mrs. Brickell had five children. Of the four who lived to adulthood, three were pharmacists and one a teacher at Friendville Academy.

## DR. WILLIAM O. BRICKELL

Dr. Brickell was born Dec. 25, 1868, was the son of William O. and Jane Balleger Brickell. He graduated from the College of Medicine, University of Tennessee, Knoxville in 1897, and began his practice that same year in the Greenwell Community, Loudon County.

On Jan. 18, 1899, Dr. Brickell married Miss Alexander and they moved to Union, where he continued his practice for over 40 years.

Dr. Brickell died in 1961. He was living in Friendville at the time but was still serving the people of Loudon County.

## DR. WILLIAM DEXTER PADGET

Dr. Padget was born Nov. 8, 1873, in James County (now Hamilton County, Tennessee). He was the son of Benjamin Padget and Jennie McNeill of James County. He attended public schools in James County and received his pre-medic and medical education at Grant University in Chattanooga.

Dr. Padget began practicing in James County in 1898. In 1905 he moved to Lenoir City, where he practiced medicine until his death, March 3, 1946.

Dr. Padget was mayor of Lenoir City for two terms, and during this time attended a birthday celebration at the White House for President Franklin Roosevelt. This was the beginning of the March of Dimes Program.

Dr. Padget and his wife, the former Nellie May Hartman, had three children: Margaret Padget Rogers, Paul Padget, also a doctor, who practiced medicine in Baltimore, Md. Another son, Ralph Dexter Padget, died at age three.

## DR. G. J. EBLEN

The exact date of the birth of Dr. Eblen is not known, but it is believed to be approximately 1873 in Roane County. He attended Roane County School, Literary School at Seven Island and Friendville Academy. He was a graduate of the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga.

Dr. Eblen practiced medicine in Roane County and in New York. He returned to Lenoir City and Knoxville, where his practice was confined to his specialty, ear, nose and throat.

Dr. Hall married Annie Laurie LaRue and they were the parents of one son, Charles, who died in infancy. Dr. Hall served in World War I and was stationed in France. After the war he returned to Lenoir City to practice his profession and remained there until his death in 1923. He was buried in Blair Cemetery in Loudon.

## DR. JAMES THOMAS LEEPER

Dr. Leeper was born July

## 1877, and was the son of Myra Foster Leeper and J.M. Leeper of Loudon County.

He married Annie Foster Mallock of Fossilburg, Texas in 1903.

Dr. Leeper graduated from Louisville Medical College in 1898 and returned to his native county and began his practice of medicine in Lenoir City. Dr. and Mrs. Leeper were the parents of two sons, Dr. James Avery Leeper and Randolph Foster Leeper.

Dr. Leeper died at the early age of 53. During the life of his family he established the Leeper Sanatorium with his son, Dr. Avery Leeper.

## DR. JOE JAMES HARRISON

Dr. Harrison born Feb. 3, 1877, was the son of Dr. Josiah Jackson Harrison and Mary Belle McCray of Loudon County.

He received his early education at the old Loudon College and after receiving his B.S. Degree decided that the rest of his education would be directed toward the profession of medicine as was that of his grandfather and father.

He was valedictorian of his class when he graduated, March 20, 1899, from Grant University in Chattanooga.

Dr. Harrison entered practice with his father, Dr. Josiah Jackson Harrison in Loudon.

On Dec. 23, 1902, Dr. Harrison was married to Edna Earl Coans. They had two sons, Henry Coans Harrison and James Knicker Harrison. Dr. Harrison was the local surgeon for the Southern Railway for 30 years prior to his death in 1934. Funeral services were conducted from the hospital which he founded. Interment was in the Harrison family cemetery.

## DR. M.L. WEAR

The exact date of Dr. Wear's birth is not known, but it is believed to be about 1880. He was a practicing physician at Greenback, from 1919 until 1922. Before locating in Greenback, Dr. Wear had practiced medicine in Chicago, Ill. and Dubuque, Iowa.

He moved from Greenback to Friendville, where he practiced his father's home on Kings Mountain, N.C. where he died May 16, 1925.

Dr. Wear was 45 years old at the time of his death.

## DR. GID M. HALL

Dr. Hall was the son of James and Melesiah Hall, born July, 1885, in Loudon County. As a child, he was educated by a governess. He received his higher education at the University of Chicago and in New York. He returned to Lenoir City and Knoxville, where his practice was confined to his specialty, ear, nose and throat.

Dr. Hall married Annie Laurie LaRue and they were the parents of one son, Charles, who died in infancy. Dr. Hall served in World War I and was stationed in France. After the war he returned to Lenoir City to practice his profession and remained there until his death in 1923. He was buried in Blair Cemetery in Loudon.

## DR. JOSHUA JACKSON HARRISON

Dr. Harrison was born Feb. 13, 1834, and was the son of Dr. James Fuqua Harrison and Sarah Merrick Harrison. He was born in Loudon County.

He received his early education in the Loudon Schools, studied the profession of medicine under his father and later attended the University of Nashville. He graduated there with degree of Medicine in 1853.

Dr. Harrison was married to Elizabeth Abbott and they had one daughter. After his first wife's death, he married Mary Belle McCray and they were the parents of seven sons and two daughters. Three of the sons, Emmett Harrison, Henry Harrison and Joe J. Harrison II, received Degrees in Medicine.

## 1857, in Loudon County.

He graduated from Lincoln Memorial University, College of Medicine in 1909. He interned at Eastern State Hospital, Knoxville, and at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in the District of Columbia.

Dr. Robinson's first marriage was to Willie Belle Grubb, Feb. 1, 1915. They were the parents of one daughter, Patricia Ann Robinson.

"Dr. Hall, as he was known to his patients, served two years in World War I, after which he returned to Loudon County. He served as a physician for Loudon County and was a member of the hospital staff of the J.J. Harrison Sanatorium and, later, when the Charles H. Bacon Hospital was built, he served there as superintendent during 1940 and 1941.

On Sept. 21, 1959, Dr. Robinson was honored at ceremonies at the University of Loudon, Memphis, as a 50 year graduate.

He was married the second time to Martha Dyer, who survived him at his death, which was March 24, 1961.

## DR. ARTHUR PORTER HARRISON

Dr. Harrison, born Jan. 29, 1893, in Loudon, was the son of Dr. William Henry Harrison and Eva Porter Harrison. He was a graduate of the Old Loudon College and Lincoln Memorial University Medical School, Knoxville. He interned at Grace Hospital in Detroit, Mich. He and his wife, the former Mildred Welch, were the parents of two children, Dr. Samuel Arthur Harrison and Ruth Boyd Harrison Porter.

During the life of Dr. Arthur Harrison there were so many doctors in Loudon County that it was necessary to distinguish these doctors by their given names. "Dr. Will," "Dr. Sam," "Dr. Joe," "Dr. Arthur," "Dr. Ben," "Dr. Sam."

Dr. Harrison died March 30, 1956, at the age of 63.

## DR. JESS KERR

Dr. Kerr practiced medicine in Greenback, before Dr. McL. Jones whose practice was known to have been set up in 1896.

A person who can remember Dr. Kerr relate that he would become disheartened with patients who did not take prescribed medication. He would lay their medicine down and say, "Now, here is the medicine, take it or leave it alone."

## DR. JOE E. HALL

Dr. Hall was born in the Greenback Community. He attended and graduated from Maryville Polytechnic School and Nashville Medical School. For a time Dr. Hall sold drugs for Upjohn Company and he first practiced medicine in Calhoun. He, then, practiced medicine in Lenoir City, worked in a Knoxville Greenback, where he set up a private practice.

Dr. Hall married Carrie Calloway of Lenoir City. They had three children: a son who died in infancy, John Rufus Hall, who lives in Greenback, and a daughter Betty Jo Hall, who died when a small child.

Dr. and Mrs. Hall and their two children are buried in Lenoir City.

## DR. AMBROSE LAFAYETTE JONES

Dr. Jones was born in the north section of Loudon County. He graduated from Maryville College in 1892 and from the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky. in 1896.

After graduation, Dr. Jones (Continued on page 14, Section F.)



DR. W.T. FOUTE stands in front of the building named after him in Morganton.

## 1877, and was the son of Myra Foster Leeper and J.M. Leeper of Loudon County.

He married Annie Foster Mallock of Fossilburg, Texas in 1903.

Dr. Leeper graduated from Louisville Medical College in 1898 and returned to his native county and began his practice of medicine in Lenoir City. Dr. and Mrs. Leeper were the parents of two sons, Dr. James Avery Leeper and Randolph Foster Leeper.

Dr. Leeper died at the early age of 53. During the life of his family he established the Leeper Sanatorium with his son, Dr. Avery Leeper.

## DR. JOE JAMES HARRISON

Dr. Harrison born Feb. 3, 1877, was the son of Dr. Josiah Jackson Harrison and Mary Belle McCray of Loudon County.

He received his early education at the old Loudon College and after receiving his B.S. Degree decided that the rest of his education would be directed toward the profession of medicine as was that of his grandfather and father.

He was valedictorian of his class when he graduated, March 20, 1899, from Grant University in Chattanooga.

Dr. Harrison entered practice with his father, Dr. Josiah Jackson Harrison in Loudon.

On Dec. 23, 1902, Dr. Harrison was married to Edna Earl Coans. They had two sons, Henry Coans Harrison and James Knicker Harrison. Dr. Harrison was the local surgeon for the Southern Railway for 30 years prior to his death in 1934. Funeral services were conducted from the hospital which he founded. Interment was in the Harrison family cemetery.

## DR. M.L. WEAR

The exact date of Dr. Wear's birth is not known, but it is believed to be about 1880. He was a practicing physician at Greenback, from 1919 until 1922. Before locating in Greenback, Dr. Wear had practiced medicine in Chicago, Ill. and Dubuque, Iowa.

He moved from Greenback to Friendville, where he practiced his father's home on Kings Mountain, N.C. where he died May 16, 1925.

Dr. Wear was 45 years old at the time of his death.

## DR. GID M. HALL

Dr. Hall was the son of James and Melesiah Hall, born July, 1885, in Loudon County. As a child, he was educated by a governess. He received his higher education at the University of Chicago and in New York. He returned to Lenoir City and Knoxville, where his practice was confined to his specialty, ear, nose and throat.

Dr. Hall married Annie Laurie LaRue and they were the parents of one son, Charles, who died in infancy. Dr. Hall served in World War I and was stationed in France. After the war he returned to Lenoir City to practice his profession and remained there until his death in 1923. He was buried in Blair Cemetery in Loudon.

## DR. JOSHUA JACKSON HARRISON

Dr. Harrison was born Feb. 13, 1834, and was the son of Dr. James Fuqua Harrison and Sarah Merrick Harrison. He was born in Loudon County.

He received his early education in the Loudon Schools, studied the profession of medicine under his father and later attended the University of Nashville. He graduated there with degree of Medicine in 1853.

Dr. Harrison was married to Elizabeth Abbott and they had one daughter. After his first wife's death, he married Mary Belle McCray and they were the parents of seven sons and two daughters. Three of the sons, Emmett Harrison, Henry Harrison and Joe J. Harrison II, received Degrees in Medicine.

## 1857, in Loudon County.

He graduated from Lincoln Memorial University, College of Medicine in 1909. He interned at Eastern State Hospital, Knoxville, and at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in the District of Columbia.

Dr. Robinson's first marriage was to Willie Belle Grubb, Feb. 1, 1915. They were the parents of one daughter, Patricia Ann Robinson.

"Dr. Hall, as he was known to his patients, served two years in World War I, after which he returned to Loudon County. He served as a physician for Loudon County and was a member of the hospital staff of the J.J. Harrison Sanatorium and, later, when the Charles H. Bacon Hospital was built, he served there as superintendent during 1940 and 1941.

On Sept. 21, 1959, Dr. Robinson was honored at ceremonies at the University of Loudon, Memphis, as a 50 year graduate.

He was married the second time to Martha Dyer, who survived him at his death, which was March 24, 1961.

## DR. ARTHUR PORTER HARRISON

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# County's Doctors Have Made Varied Contributions

(Continued From Page 13)

set up practice in Greenback, where he practiced almost 50 years.

In 1900, Dr. Jones was married to Cora Kerr, the daughter of the Rev. David M. Kerr.

Dr. Jones is remembered as having a fine tenor voice. He attended the 50th anniversary of his Maryville College graduating class of 1892. He was one of seven remaining members of that class attending the anniversary.

### DR. JOSEPH ROSCOE WATKINS

Dr. Watkins was born in Loudon County and is the oldest child of William S. Watkins and Florence Simpson. He was educated in Loudon County through his high school years and received his Bachelor of Science from Maryville College in 1923. He received his Doctor of Medicine Degree from Vanderbilt University at Nashville, in 1927. He, also, did post graduate work at Vanderbilt in 1940 and attended sessions of the American Association of General Practitioners in Atlanta 1935-1965.

Dr. Watkins' first marriage was to Mary Lou Robinson. There were four children born to this marriage. They are Joseph Roscoe Watkins, Jr., William Lewis Watkins, Myrtle Anna Watkins and Flora Harriet Watkins.

Dr. Watkins' second marriage was to Lenna C. Bowers and they became the parents of a son, Alger Frederick Watkins.

Dr. Watkins is continuing the practice of medicine in Loudon.

### DR. ROY VIRGIL TAYLOR

Dr. Taylor was born Feb. 27, 1905, in Oliver Springs. Educated in his native state, Dr. Taylor attended Maryville Preparatory School from which he graduated as Valedictorian.

He received his Bachelor of Science Degree in 1928 from Maryville College in Maryville, with high honors. In 1929 and 1930 he attended the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, taking pre-medical courses. In 1934 he graduated from the University of Tennessee Medical School at Memphis

and interned at the Baptist Hospital in Memphis for one year. He, then, interned at the Baptist Hospital in Birmingham, Ala., and practiced medicine there until 1940, at which time he set up office in Lenoir City where he served until his death Nov. 9, 1969.

Dr. Taylor was married to Edith Quillen of Lenoir City, April 5, 1942. They had two children, Vivian Jean, now Mrs. Lawrence Winegar and Kathy Ann, now Mrs. Ed Walker.

### DR. JAMES AVERY LEPPER

Dr. Leeper was born Aug. 25, 1905, in Lenoir City. He was the son of Dr. James Thomas Leeper and Annie Foster Matlock.

He graduated from Lenoir City High School in 1921 and entered Tulane University in New Orleans, La. He received his Doctor of Medicine Degree in 1928. He interned at the Illinois Central Hospital in New Orleans for two years, serving one year as intern and the other as House Physician. In 1929 he returned to Lenoir City to practice with his father Dr. J.I. Leeper. Dr. Leeper married Sue Jane Hand in 1931 and they had one daughter, Nancy Tom Leeper, now Mrs. Oscar Arvid Mystrom, Jr.

During World War II, Dr. Leeper volunteered for service in the United States Army Medical Corps. He was assigned to the South Pacific and was stationed in New Guinea with the 117th Station Hospital.

Dr. Leeper resumed his practice in Lenoir City after the war, and practiced here until his death in Oct. of 1959.

### DR. T.J. HICKMAN

Dr. T.J. Hickman practiced medicine in Lenoir City, for many years before his death in 1943. He was born in Alabama and moved to Tennessee when he was very young. He attended Friendsville Academy and later went to Springfield, Ill., to further his education. He graduated with honors from Tennessee Medical College.

Dr. Hickman was active in the affairs of Lenoir City, serving two terms on the City Council and one term as a member of the Board of

Education. During World War I, Dr. Hickman served as a member of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

### DR. GILBERT EBLEN

Dr. Eblen was the son of Dr. J.G. Eblen and Janie Jones who was a first cousin of Sam Rayburn.

Dr. Eblen set up practice in 1933 in his father's office after Dr. J.G. Eblen became ill. In 1934, Dr. Eblen moved his practice to Knoxville, where he practiced until his death. Dr. Eblen was a pediatrician.

### DR. WILLIAM BLAIR HARRISON

Dr. Harrison was born on Mason Lane, Loudon. He is the son of Oscar Verne and Sallie Mae Blair Harrison.

Dr. Harrison was educated in Tennessee attending the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, and completing the requirements for the Doctor of Medicine degree in 1934 at the University of Tennessee Medical School in Memphis.

On March 6, 1939, he married the former Martha Nell Walton. They are the parents of three sons: William Blair, Jr., Robert Monroe and Oscar Hogan.

After three months internship at Hillman Hospital in Birmingham, Ala., Dr. Harrison began his internship at Knoxville General Hospital in Knoxville. He was appointed to an 18 month residency at Knoxville General and, in 1937 began his practice of medicine and surgery in Athens. In 1940, Dr. Harrison returned to Loudon, to practice medicine and surgery.

Dr. Harrison is at the present time practicing in Loudon and in Lenoir City.

### DR. J.P. CULLUM

Dr. Cullum was born Sept. 8, 1911 in Nashville. He received his B.S. Degree at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, and his Degree in Medicine from the University of Tennessee at Memphis.

On Feb. of 1941, Dr. Cullum came to Lenoir City, where he served as the company doctor for the Charles H. Bacon Company until Nov. of 1942.

### DR. WILLIAM THOMAS McPEAKE

Dr. McPeake was born in Livingston, in Henderson County. He is the son of Ada Sumner and William Thomas McPeake.

Dr. McPeake attended Union University at Jackson, and the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, and his Doctor of Medicine Degree from the University of Tennessee Medical School at the age of 21.

He interned for one year at the Old Memphis General Hospital. He was on active duty for five years during World War II, serving in Iceland, France and Germany.

Dr. McPeake began his practice of medicine in the Fair Building on A Street in Lenoir City, where he is still practicing.

Dr. McPeake is married to Marie Fennon of Cincinnati and they have five daughters: Marcia Lou Freedman, Susan Jane Freedman, Norma Lynn Freedman, Wendis Rae Freedman and Jennifer Estelle Freedman, all of Lenoir City. Dr. Freedman has two daughters by her former marriage, Mary Lillian Dees and Carol Frances Freedman.

### DR. CORRIE BLAIR

Dr. Blair was born in Loudon County and is the daughter of Edgar Ebenezer Blair and Harriet Jones Blair. She was educated in the Loudon Schools for twelve years. She attended Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga. Then, she entered the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, where she received her Bachelor of Arts Degree. She entered nurses' training at Knoxville General Hospital and in 1937 entered the University of Tennessee College of Medicine, Memphis, where she received her Doctor of Medicine Degree in 1941.

Dr. Blair married Dr. William Thomas McPeake and the two doctors practice at the Loudon Clinic in Loudon. In 1964 and 1965, Dr. Corrie Blair was listed in "Who's Who in American Women."

### DR. HAROLD D. FREEDMAN

Dr. Freedman was born in New York City and is the son of William Karpel and Hilda Shintzer Freedman. The family moved to Lenoir City,

when Dr. Freedman was four years old. They operated a dry goods department store for 20 years.

Dr. Freedman graduated from Lenoir City High School in 1930. He received his Bachelor of Science Degree from the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, and his Doctor of Medicine Degree from the University of Tennessee Medical School at the age of 21.

He interned for one year at the Old Memphis General Hospital. He was on active duty for five years during World War II, serving in Iceland, France and Germany.

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### DR. HUGHES JOHNSON

Dr. Johnson was born in Inskip, and educated at Inskip Grammar School, Central High School, Fountain City. He received his medical degree from the University of Tennessee in 1940.

Dr. Johnson served five years in the Navy, serving at Bethesda, Md., and on the U.S.S. Claxton, the U.S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, California and in China.

He began his private practice of medicine in 1946 in Knoxville and moved to Lenoir City in 1947.

In 1957, Dr. Johnson interned at Bellevue Hospital, New York University in Internal Medicine for four months, after which he opened his office of general practice in Largo, Fla. In 1961, Dr. Johnson received a Residency in Dermatology at the University of Alabama, then did more post graduate work at New York University, and at the University of London in 1965.

At present he is again engaged in private practice in

### DR. ARTHUR SAMUEL HARRISON

Dr. Harrison is married to the former Hilda Fensch of Long Island, New York. They have one daughter, Jennifer Johnson.

Dr. Harrison was born at Campaign, and is the son of Dr. Arthur Porter Harrison and Mildred Welch Harrison. After attending school in Loudon, he entered Asheville School for Boys, Asheville, N.C. He graduated from Hillsboro High School in Nashville. He entered the United States Navy and began his pre-medical training at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

He received his Degree of Medicine in 1948 from the University of Tennessee Medical School at Memphis. He was president of his Senior Class.

Dr. Harrison's internship at Knoxville General Hospital in Knoxville, was interrupted when he was called back into the armed forces. He was stationed in Europe during the Korean conflict. Upon his return, he served as House Physician at Baptist Hospital in Knoxville and he was resident physician at Knoxville General.

In 1953, Dr. Harrison returned to Loudon, to practice medicine and surgery with his father, Dr. Arthur Porter Harrison.

Dr. Harrison is married to the former Betty Louise Whitatt. They have five children: Whitney Ann Harrison, Scott Arthur Harrison, Cynthia Jane Harrison, Mark Howard Harrison and Jennifer Lynn Harrison.

In 1961, Dr. Harrison was listed in Who's Who in Tennessee.

Dr. Harrison practices surgery and general medicine at the Loudon Clinic, Loudon.

### DR. WALTER CARLTON SHEA, JR.

Dr. Shea was born in Dyerburg, and is the son of Walter Carlton Shea, Sr. and Dora Rebecca McGuire. He attended Nichols School, Lenoir City High School and graduated from Knoxville High School in 1946.

Dr. Shea served 18 months in the United States Army and was stationed in

### DR. WARD

When he was discharged from the Army, he continued his education at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville where he received his B.S. Degree in Engineering in 1950. He entered the University of Tennessee Medical School, Memphis, where he received the Degree of Medicine in June, 1956.

Dr. Shea interned at St. Thomas Hospital in Nashville, where he served as Chief Resident in Obstetrics and Gynecology and as Chief Resident in Internal Medicine.

Before Dr. Shea came to Lenoir City in Jan. 1961, he practiced in Mayfield, Ky. and Princeton, Ky. In April, 1968, Dr. Shea moved to a new office at 309 Broadway, Lenoir City, where he continues to practice of medicine.

Dr. Shea is married to Janice Ruth Heintzelman and they have three children: Valois Ruth Shea, Rebecca Ann Shea, and Wendy Carlton Shea.

### DR. ALBERT NEAL

Dr. Ward was born in Loudon and is the son of Clyde E. and Irene Matlock Ward. He graduated from the Lenoir City High School after which he attended the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. His education was interrupted by World War II.

Dr. Ward served in the Hospital Corps on the island of Samar and Subic Bay near Manila, Philippine Islands. After his discharge, he entered the University of Tennessee Medical College at Memphis, where he received his Degree in Medicine in June of 1951. He interned at the John Gaston Memorial Hospital in Memphis, after which he accepted a position as plant physician with Union Carbide in Oak Ridge. For ten years he was medical director for a plant in Paducah, Ky. Then he was appointed assistant corporation medical director for Union Carbide before returning to Lenoir City, to enter private practice from 1963 to 1965.

Dr. Ward is married to the former Laura Ball of Greenwood, Miss. They have two children, Genda Elizabeth Ward and Brett Neal Ward.

At the present time, Dr. Ward and his family are in Minneapolis, Minn., where he is corporate medical director for Honeywell Corporation.

### DR. DAVID BROOK

Dr. Brook was born in Loudon County, Nov. 3, 1873. He graduated from the Tennessee Medical College in 1890.

Dr. Brook was married to Beulah Mae Griffiths and had established a large practice in Loudon County when he died at the age of 26, Sept. 30, 1900.

### Medical Society Organized Soon After Civil War

By Rebecca Clayton

Organized shortly after the close of the Civil War, The Loudon County Medical Society is believed to be the oldest organization of its kind in the state. Dr. B.B. Lenoir, for whose family the city of Lenoir City was named, was one of the organizers and charter members.

The first name given to the new organization was The Lenoir Medical and Surgical Society. Its members were from Knox, Blount, Roane and Loudon Counties. There were about 15 members in the beginning and, as there were almost no roads, the only means of travel was by horse. These busy doctors would take many days to attend the meetings. However, the society was an active one and attendance was excellent.

In 1900, The Lenoir Medical and Surgical Society changed its name to the Loudon County Medical Society and many others in the state became affiliated with the Tennessee Medical Society.

The society has been active in advancing the health of this section and placing the entire medical profession on a high plane of service to Loudon County.

Roll Out The Red Carpet For Loudon County's

# CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

We have had the privilege of serving the "Finest Folks" on earth - the people of Loudon County and the surrounding area.

We are grateful for the many opportunities these years of service have afforded.

We invite you to join us in the 100th Celebration of the founding of our county.




**J. H. Thompson & Sons**  
Grocery — PHILADELPHIA

**Finns Radio & TV Service**  
Loudon

**Sharp's Grocery**  
Loudon

**Valley Mercantile Outlet Store** — LOUDON

**B & D Body Shop**  
Loudon

Compliments Of

## LOUDON COUNTY FARM BUREAU

Serving Loudon County Farmers

PHONE 458-2019

**Jack And Jill Play School**  
Loudon  
Bill and Ernestine Lennox

**Loudon Cycle Sales**  
West End Loudon

**City Cafe**  
Loudon  
Bob and Ruby Littleton

**Arps Grocery**  
Loudon

**Freeman Russell**  
SHERIFF  
Loudon

**R. A. Anderson**  
REGISTER OF DEEDS  
Loudon

**Emmett Carter**  
PROPERTY ASSESSOR  
Loudon County

**J. V. Schrimsher**  
TRUSTEE  
Loudon County

**Ralph Wear**  
Republican Nominee For REGISTER OF DEEDS

# Loudon County's First Dentist Arrived In 1891

By Rebecca Clayton

The names of dentists in Loudon County is a list of examples of good citizenship. All are members of organizations which promote better living for many people. Many are active in groups which work with young people and they hold offices in Loudon County Churches. Most have served in several branches of the Armed Forces in time of war.

Several have held offices in city governments. They are:

**CHARLES LAFAYETTE HARRISON, D.D.S.**  
Dr. Harrison was born July 2, 1861, in Loudon. His parents were Benjamin and Rebecca Clark Harrison. Dr. Harrison graduated from Vanderbilt University and began practicing dentistry in Loudon County in 1889. He practiced only a short time before he became ill and was never able to practice again. Dr. Harrison married Magdaline Reems and they had six children.

**WILLIAM BRITTON CAMPBELL, D.D.S.**  
Dr. Campbell was the son of William Peyton and Florence Britton Campbell and was born in Cleveland, Feb. 26, 1891. He graduated from Atlanta Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Ga. in 1913. The same year he began the practice of dentistry in Loudon, and remained there for 47 years. Dr. Campbell married Margaret Lee Harris, Oct. 5, 1915. They had one son, William Britton Campbell, Jr. Dr. Campbell died, Feb. 14, 1960.

**ROY CAMPBELL, D.D.S.**  
Dr. Campbell was born in Tazewell, the son of Alex and Sallie Campbell. He attended high school and college at Lincoln Memorial University. He received the Degree of Dentistry from the University of Tennessee College of Dentistry in 1927.

**WALTER DAN THOMPSON, D.D.S.**  
Dr. Thompson, the son of John Q. and Garna McAfee Thompson, was born in Copperhill. His early education was in Copperhill Public Schools and Georgia Military College. He received his Doctor of Dental Surgery degree from the University of Tennessee College of Dentistry. Dr. Thompson began practicing dentistry in Loudon City. His practice was interrupted in 1950 when he was called to duty in the United States Army during the Korean War. Dr. Thompson is married to Marion Elizabeth Watson and they have five children: Helen McAfee, Walter Dan, Margaret Ann, John, and Margaret Ann.

**CHARLES N. WATTS, D.D.S.**  
Dr. Watts is the son of Dr. and Mrs. C.N. Watts. He was born in Fairmont, W.Va. He graduated from Charleston High School, Charleston, W.Va., and attended West Virginia Wesleyan College, Marion, John, and Margaret Ann.

**FELIX GEORGE APPLETON, D.D.S.**  
Dr. Appleton was born in Lawrenceburg. He graduated from high school there. He received his B.A. Degree in 1949 from the University of Tennessee Memorial Hospital, Knoxville.

**WILLIAM PAUL BRAKEBILL, JR., D.D.S.**  
Dr. Brakebill was born in Knoxville, and is the son of Dr. and Mrs. William Paul Brakebill. He received his early education at Chattanooga Central High School. Dr. Brakebill attended Tennessee Polytechnic Institute and graduated from the University of Tennessee College of Dentistry in 1958. After serving with the United States Public Health Service, Dr. Brakebill set up private practice in Loudon, in June, 1963.

**JACKIE L. SMITH, D.D.S.**  
Dr. Smith was born in Decatur, Ark. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Smith. After graduating from Sileam Springs High School in Arkansas and attending the University of Arkansas from 1961 to 1964, Dr. Smith received his Doctor of Dental Surgery degree from the University of Tennessee College of Dentistry, Memphis, in 1967. He began his practice in Loudon City, in 1967.

**AARON WHISTNANT HAMBRIGHT, D.D.S.**  
Dr. Hambright was born June 12, 1837, in Georgia. He came to Loudon County around 1891 and first practiced dentistry in Philadelphia. He later moved to a farm on the Little Tennessee River in the Davis Ferry Community.

**JOHN PEYTON CAMPBELL, D.D.S.**  
Dr. Campbell was born in Greenville, May 8, 1881. He was the son of William Peyton and Florence Britton.

**JOHN J. HARRISON, JR.**  
Dr. Harrison, Jr. directed the hospital on the corner of Grove and Ferry Streets in Loudon in 1914. The building was a two-story, white frame building large enough to accommodate 45 to 60 patients at the same time.

**JOHN J. HARRISON, JR.**  
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## First Hospital Opened In 1910

By Rebecca Clayton

The first hospital in Loudon County appears to have been the Leeper Sanitarium which was operated around the year 1910, by Dr. Tom Leeper. The sanitarium was in the top floor of the building which now houses Goodwin's Drug Store in Loudon. Dr. Leeper employed two nurses, the first of which is believed to be Miss Nellie Saurb. The nurses lived in a house which was on the lot that is now Nichols School playground.

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## County's First Veterinarian Services Were Rendered By Circuit Riders

By Rebecca Clayton

Loudon County's important cattle industry did not become established until the late 1920's and early 1930's. Until then, the only animals in appreciable numbers were horses and swine.

Each farm had the family cow. Some milked an extra cow or so and furnished milk to others through barter or trade.

Wild games and swine were the mainstay of the diet in those days and game was plentiful.

One of the first "drovers" in the early part of the century was Ott Humphreys. Humphreys had a contract with the United States Army to furnish cattle. Humphreys started his drive at Houd's Landing in Roane County, on

There was not much demand for the services of a veterinarian in those early days. Most of the animals were treated by local persons who had a special gift and knew all the "signs."

However, there was a circuit rider who appeared on the scene, treated all the animals and moved on to the next community.

In 1924, Equine Encephalitis destroyed most of the horses, and the farmers turned to tractors.

Upon the advent of modern education and research into chemical medicine and surgical procedures, the treatment of animals was taken out of the hands of the untrained and entrusted to those who attended colleges of veterinary medicine.

foot, with one cow dog. He passed through the edge of Loudon County to Monroe County to the railroad at Sweetwater. He paid farmers from \$3 to \$6 per cow and obtained 1/2 head of cattle for the army. This was considered a highly successful drive.

When a packing industry was established in Knoxville, a slow but sure cattle industry was formed by the river bottom landowners. When the Tennessee Valley Authority came into Loudon County, the uplands were grazed which further increased the cattle industry. Loudon County now exports 90% of its meat and milk products, making the farming industry larger than all other industries combined.

Only two veterinarians are

recorded as having lived and practiced in Loudon County. Licenses were obtained to practice, but Dr. Brakebill had not been trained in any college.

Throughout the years, veterinarians have established practices in other counties and have made calls in Loudon County when called to do so.

Dr. C.E. Campbell is listed on microfilm in a 1908 Loudon City Newspaper as a Veterinary Surgeon, but no other information about him was found.

The only other veterinarian known to be established in Loudon County is Dr. Orville Eli Galyon. He was born in Loudon County in the Cedar Fork Community. He is the son of Elmer Snow Galyon and Charles Galyon.

Dr. Galyon attended the public schools in Sweetwater and graduated from Tennessee Military Institute. In 1926, Dr. Galyon entered practice at Alabama - Polytechnic Institute as a co-op student.

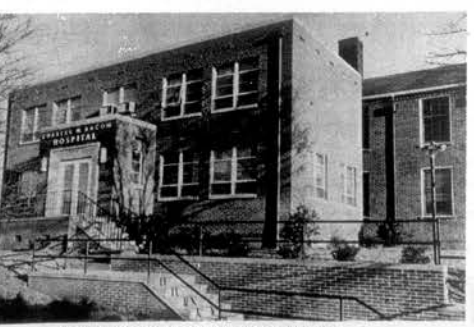
In 1929, Galyon was called into active duty in the Army of the United States and was discharged in 1946. Upon receiving his discharge, Dr. Galyon re-entered Alabama Polytechnic Institute, now Auburn University, where he received the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. He established his practice in Loudon in 1947.

Dr. Galyon is married to the former Martha Jane Robinson of Loudon. They have two children: Eli Waller Galyon and Jane Alyn Galyon Paysinger.

**J.J. HARRISON SANITARIUM**  
Dr. J.J. Harrison, Jr. directed the hospital on the corner of Grove and Ferry Streets in Loudon in 1914. The building was a two-story, white frame building large enough to accommodate 45 to 60 patients at the same time.



HARRISON SANITARIUM—The J.J. Harrison Sanitarium was for many years Loudon's only hospital. It was a very colorful part of the medical history of Loudon.



PRESENT STRUCTURE OF Charles H. Bacon Hospital.

**THE CHARLES H. BACON HOSPITAL**  
The Charles H. Bacon Hospital was completed, dedicated and opened to the public Nov., 1959 with 20 beds.

The first manager was Mr. Fredlow, who was engineer on the original building. Later, the Loudon County Quarterly Court appointed Mr. Halbert Robinson as administrator. After a few years, Dr. Robinson was replaced by Dr. Owen James. After Mr. James, Mrs. Mary Coley, R.N., was administrator until Jan., 1961, when Thomas D. Foster was appointed by the Hospital Board of Directors



THE ARCHITECTS SKETCH OF THE Loudon County Memorial Hospital now under construction. The hospital will have a 50 bed capacity.



THE CHARLES H. BACON HOSPITAL IN 1939.

**Loudon County's Finest And Most Complete Restaurant**

**SALUTES LOUDON COUNTY**

1870 — 1970

*During This Centennial Year*



THIS WAS THE John Johnston Jewelry Store at main location.

## Mashbern Jewelry Is Area's Oldest, Founded In 1920

The last week in May, 1970, P.A. Mashbern observed the completion of 50 years as a jeweler in East Tennessee — most of it in Lenoir City.

His store, P.A. Mashbern Jeweler, located on West Broadway, in the General Lenoir Hotel Building, is now owned and operated by his son, Kenneth Mashbern, but the father remains active in the business. His new status, that of retired jeweler, does give him more opportunity than he had previously to travel and trailer camping.

Mr. Mashbern started work as a watch repairman in May, 1920, with the Tennessee Jewelry Co., in Etowah, about 10 miles from his native home of Athens.

Watch repair was a natural for him. He had been working on watches and time clocks, on a "shade tree basis," as he put it for several years before.

He had just graduated from High School at Athens and he and his bride (he and Mrs. Mashbern were married a few months before he graduated) had moved to Etowah where he had obtained a job with the L&N Railroad. After working one week, however, he discovered that the local jeweler, a registered Railroad Watch Inspector, was looking for a young man to learn the trade. Young Mr. Mashbern took the job.

After he studied watch making there for almost two years, the Mashberns came to Lenoir City and he went to work for Johnston Jeweler on Feb. 12, 1922.

Coincidentally, Johnston Jeweler was located on exactly the same site as the present Mashbern Jeweler Store, although the hotel building, of which it is a part, had not been built at that time.

A year later, tragedy struck the firm. Mr. Johnston was drowned on March, 1923 at Choto Shoals on the Tennessee River, near where the present Choto Boat Dock is located on Ft. Loudon Lake. His body was not found until April 27, more than six weeks later, at the head of Half-Moon Island below Rockwood, some 90 miles downstream.

Mr. Johnston's widow then sold the business to Mr. and Mrs. Troy Hair, who operated it for about two years and then sold it to Jesse L. Hope, E. Broadway, where Clyde's Record Shop is now located, and where it remained for more than 20 years.

Mr. Hope's activities were varied. In addition to his jewelry business, he was a practicing optometrist and

photographer and he maintained both an eyeglass fitting clinic and a photographer's studio in the store. He also worked as an outside commercial photographer and many of the pictures of buildings, groups, and individuals made during that period were the products of his lenses and photographic plates.

Meanwhile, watch sales and watch repair continued to be a major part of his jewelry business and Mr. Mashbern was in charge of that. In 1939, Mr. Mashbern bought the watch repair department and operated it as a separate business inside the store until 1946.

On Labor Day of that year, he purchased Harmon Bro. Jeweler, located in the General Lenoir Hotel Building. Mr. Hope, meanwhile, was in the process of selling out his store and going into retirement.

Since the establishment of P.A. Mashbern Jeweler, the sales floor space has been expanded four times, the last expansion taking in a part of the hotel lobby and including a fireproof storage vault in the basement of the building.

For more than 20 years, Mr. Mashbern operated the store which became a headquarters for wedding, graduation, anniversary, and other special occasion gifts, and for watch repair.

Five years ago, his son, Kenneth, who first came into the business in 1939 and then returned from World War II on a full-time basis — bought the store, but the father remains active, on a somewhat less demanding scale.

Mr. Mashbern says he can't think of a single person presently in business or a profession along Broadway, Lenoir City, who was engaged in this business or profession when he came to Lenoir City.

The Mashberns have three children, Kenneth, who married the former Roberta Alford, and has two children; Henshel, TVA dispatcher at Chickamauga Dam, Chattanooga, who married the former Evelyn Norton (whose father owned one of the Norton Islands in the Tennessee River on which Ft. Loudon Dam was built), and who has four children; and a daughter, Frances, who is married to Dr. Foy B. Mitchell, a pediatric cardiologist in Knoxville, and who has three children.

The veteran jeweler and Mrs. Mashbern live at 407 W. Fourth Ave., Lenoir City. They are members of First Baptist Church of which he is a life Deacon and he is a director of Lenoir City's First National Bank.



MR. AND MRS. P. A. MASHBERN shown on their wedding day on July 27, 1919.

# HAPPY Anniversary TO LOUDON COUNTY, 1870 - 1970

From the service stations, automobile repair shops, and automotive service establishments in Loudon County. We join forces in bringing you this BIG SALUTE on the occasion of Loudon County's Centennial Celebration Year.

100 years ago the word automotive service was unheard of but today it is taken for granted and we are proud of the part we play in the life of a modern, progressive and growing Loudon County.



<p><b>Loudon Texaco</b></p> <p>U.S. 11</p> <p>LOUDON, TENNESSEE</p>	<p><b>Tommy L. Mills</b></p> <p>WHEEL ALIGNMENT AND AUTO REPAIR</p> <p>East Broadway</p> <p>Lenoir City Phone 986-8062</p>	<p><b>Boyd Plemons Esso</b></p> <p>712 MULBERRY STREET</p> <p>LOUDON PHONE 458-2251</p>
<p><b>Phillips Esso</b></p> <p>Terry and Johnny</p> <p>414 W. BROADWAY LENOIR CITY</p>	<p><b>Waldrop Auto Maintenance</b></p> <p>TRANSMISSION SERVICE</p> <p>EATON CROSS ROADS PHONE 986-3550</p>	<p><b>Frank's Mobil Service Station</b></p> <p>WEST END</p> <p>LOUDON PHONE 458-4471</p>
<p><b>Burnette's Esso Service Station</b></p> <p>EAST LEE HIGHWAY</p> <p>LOUDON PHONE 458-3108</p>	<p><b>Baker's Mobil Service Station</b></p> <p>1213 EAST BROADWAY</p> <p>LENOIR CITY PHONE 986-8813</p>	<p><b>Duggan Texaco &amp; Wrecker Service</b></p> <p>LENOIR CITY</p> <p>PHONE 986-5518</p>
<p><b>Lauderdale Shell Service Station</b></p> <p>EAST BROADWAY</p> <p>LENOIR CITY PHONE 986-9146</p>	<p><b>Harold's Garage</b></p> <p>GENERAL AUTO REPAIR</p> <p>107 Pike Street</p> <p>Lenoir City Phone 986-7012</p>	<p><b>Howell's Gulf Service Station</b></p> <p>WEST END</p> <p>LOUDON PHONE 458-3317</p>
<p><b>Viars Service Station</b></p> <p>Earl Viars, Owner</p> <p>WEST END</p> <p>LOUDON PHONE 458-2711</p>	<p><b>Johnson's Gulf Service Station</b></p> <p>805 E. BROADWAY</p> <p>LENOIR CITY PHONE 986-9110</p>	<p><b>Delany Body Shop</b></p> <p>24 HOUR WRECKER SERVICE</p>

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# Securily News-Palmer

What The People Don't Know Will Hurt Them

Established 1836

Covering The County From The County Seat

84 Years Of Publication



## 75 Year-Old Article Describes County In 1830's

By R.M. Edwards  
Editorial Note—The following article concerning Loudon County appeared in the Loudon County Record dated September 14, 1893. A copy of the article was furnished by Elizabeth Taliaferro Sharr of Loudon, and another copy was submitted by William Blair Jones of Pell City, Ala., along with the following comment: "This is a very interesting 'Recollections of 60 Years Ago' from a Loudon, Tennessee newspaper dated Sept. 14, 1893, was presented to me by Uncle Floyd Lanston and his son-in-law, Norman McQueen, on their visit to us Nov. 13-14, 1948. The school children, John, Ruth, and Nancy Ann Jones were the children of my great grandfather, Hardy Jones, who settled in Loudon about 1823; Rufe (Rufus) being my grandfather; John (John Taliaferro Jones) being the grandfather of Acha and Gladys Jones of Pell City, Tennessee. The sister, Nancy Ann Jones, married Henry Ault and has not been traced other than their migration to Murray County, Ga. being listed in the 1850 census of that county." September 14, 1893

from Loudon. They have been dead several years having only two children, William, who now occupies the old homestead, and Sally, who married Jack Hall, who lives on a farm on the Little Tennessee River. Jim Blair married his cousin, the daughter of old Sammy Blair, and settled on a farm joining John Blair on the river opposite the Browder place. He joined the C.P. Church and became a celebrated minister in that church. The remaining sons, Vincent and Hugh, about 1844 married and went to Texas. Many of the great-grandchildren of old Aunt Sally Blair are men and women with families, and some perhaps have grand children who will be surprised if they see this print. I have thus given a rather hastily and dimly remembered resume of one of almost a half a hundred of the old original families of this section of country for men of sobriety, industry, and sturdy honesty.

And why stop at one? The story would be too long for the weary eye. But I cannot resist the temptation to give the "harp of a thousand strings" up to the memory of by-gone days and recall to memory many grand old names of men and women who lived respected and died regretted. Alas! how long the list grows, as with closed eyes the backward path along the 60 years of recorded time to the happy hour! And why shall I not recall their honored names? Did they expect to be so soon forgotten? These strike thought I stand in front of the Pathkiller house and look across the big river. I see the old Carmichael house that was for so many years a school-teacher's hotel, where the weary traveler might always find rest, refreshment, and good cheer. The old gentleman I did not know, but he and his countrymen at that time were of the old staid stalwart race of people, who raised a splendid way of life, rugged and robust and at a later day, (1843), it was a grand old man, and one of the best of his kind, J. P. M. J. Bill, Dan and Jim stand in a row with their arms crossed, and their feet on the wooden steps of Wellington's Grenadiers. Though all are dead perhaps but Jim, and though during intervening years, hundreds of scenes of greater moment have passed across the tablets of my memory, yet that scene is not faded or obscured, and I can say to their spirits, I remember you still; peace be to their ashes and rest to departed spirits.

Let us come over the river, and here we find me and old Blair's, the Johnston's, the Robertson's, John Holston, and others of like standing as first-class citizens, but to life's roll call they answer not. Coming a little southwest, we find the old Hardy Jones house still standing, and the old proprietors are not there. A few years ago I rode near this old house, and seeing no one around, I sat for some minutes contemplating the apparent death-like scene before me and contrasting it with my last recollections of the place then so animated with life and bustle, the old gentleman, calling and ordering his darkeys around and Rufe and John, once my schoolmates, all gone. What a change in 60 years! I rode out at heart, down the hill to the old Jack Robertson house. There it stood as I last had seen it 60 years ago, but as I rode around it I saw no familiar face. The old folks and Mat had long been dead

and Emma and Louis, once my schoolmates all gone. Going out down into the bend of the creek to the place where we went to school, but the old school house was gone and no more of its venerable and pretentious structure occupied its place. I had also missed the old mill that once stood at the dam just below the Robertson house. Nothing familiar was to be seen. I tried to call the roll of the school viz: John, Rufe, and Nancy Ann Jones, Mat, Louis, and Emma Robertson; Mike and Jim Robertson, sons of that sturdy old Joe Robertson who lived just across the creek, three of David Jay's children, Nancy, Susan, and Allen Edwards, Arch Carmichael, one of two of the Huff's and a few others I could not recall. Where are they all now? In my rambling around no one recognized the old gray headed man as the school teacher of 60 years ago. Rambling around the world for 60 years and scribbles through were left me about as much changed as the people, and I do not remember a name as he was passing. But to resume. Does any one remember that one of our first schoolmasters, Allen S. Bacon? He lived in 1830 on school land in the mouth of the dry valley, and taught school there for many years. At his school quite a number of the young and rising generation of that day obtained the education that applied them for the duties of life in rural occupations. Can anybody remember old Neddy Edwards who lived a mile or two up the valley and had a little old pacing gray mare called Kit? His good wife steps on the old homestead and he on his son's farm on Pond Creek. There were two more famous bearers of Gospel tidings to a sinful world. Perhaps no two men did more to set up and establish a high standard of morals in all the county around and about than these grand old men.

I cannot drop the story of Rev. Charles and Dick Taliaferro without some further mention as from their prominence, both in their country and in their ministry. They lived in adjoining lands near Pond Creek and I have no doubt were the original owners of their lands as the treaty of 1819 first gave the white people the right of entry, and I suppose no entry was made before the treaty. They were not only good preachers but good farmers as well. Charles Taliaferro also had a tanyard and cotton gin or wood cranking machine. I forget where going to school, but Alfred Hedges, who taught in the tanyard, just below the creek, had three sons, John and Hardin, went on a very studious boy and advanced rapidly in his education. He was greatly favored with the teacher, and consequently was envied by the other boys. Hardin was an entirely different direction. His chief aim and purpose seemed to be to do some mischief to some other boy by which he generally managed to get a flogging every day and very often two or three times a week. He was passed without Hardin getting whipped he was sorely punished. He was sure to earn two or three the next day to make up for it.

The winter of 1830 was very earnestly engaged in making straight marks and chopping up the logs composed of half a couple of foal-pies; and studying the marvelous stories of Peter Parley about mother Carey's chickens. After that school my acquaintance with the Taliaferro boys ceased and I have no knowledge of their whereabouts. It would not be surprising, however, to learn that Hardin made more successful man of the two and I have often seen the goody, goody boy turn out to be a very scowling sort of man while the harem scara-m-devil may care brother may turn out to be a first class citizen and successful business man. In 1874, when travelling on a business in north Alabama, I stopped at a farm house to stay all night and after supper the landlord, his wife, and daughter prepared to go to bed. I was about to retire and by their invitation I accompanied them. What was my surprise to see the Rev. Dick Taliaferro rise in the parlor and conduct services. I could scarcely control myself till services were over and when concluded I sagely approached and took by the hand and when I told him who I was, that I was the boy from the boy. On the next day he sent for Cannon who was in a terrible passion about the loss of his whiskey and to pacify the old gentleman treated him most royally, out of his own whiskey. At that was the story Julian afterwards told about it. Many were the pranks and tricks those old fellows Julian, John Blair, the Robertsons, Cannon and Jones used to play on each other and yet more correct and honorable men in their dealings it would have been hard to find. Alas they are no more. And if the present population are the equals of these fine gentlemen in good citizenship they have done well.

ever succeeded in his very laudable purpose I do very much remember. Going up Pond Creek that day, 1830, we would have found Phil Stevens, Green Bowers, Esq, Parley, a Mr. Garfield and Plova, the last two lived at the foot of Black Oak Ridge, near John B. Edwards, who subsequently bought all five of them out, besides some other land toward Philadelphia. Taking the road from the Hardy Jones place toward Philadelphia, we pass the Bennet Franklin place and then the old Robert Cannon place. How well I remember the old gentleman who being very deaf always had a little bunch of wool in his ears. I suppose to assist his hearing. The old gentleman was an occasional visitor to John B. Edwards still house. Just over the ridge from old Bobby Cannon lived one Win. C. Julian who was fond of playing pranks upon the old man. On one occasion, seeing one of old Bobby's darkeys going toward J.B. Edwards with a jug in a sack he looked at the negro, disguised so the darkey would not know him and by some means got the jug from the boy. On the next day he sent for Cannon who was in a terrible passion about the loss of his whiskey and to pacify the old gentleman treated him most royally, out of his own whiskey. At that was the story Julian afterwards told about it. Many were the pranks and tricks those old fellows Julian, John Blair, the Robertsons, Cannon and Jones used to play on each other and yet more correct and honorable men in their dealings it would have been hard to find. Alas they are no more. And if the present population are the equals of these fine gentlemen in good citizenship they have done well.

RECOLLECTIONS OF 60 YEARS AGO  
About the year 1830 the writer, then a boy about 8 or 7 years of age, rode behind old Aunt Sally Blair, to Blair's Ferry, on the Tennessee river, now known as Loudon. Mrs. Blair had been on a visit to her daughter, the wife of John B. Edwards on Pond creek and I went to see her. I rode back home. On approaching the river I saw quite a number of Indians of all ages, and one old man was pointed out by Mrs. Blair as the celebrated Indian chief Pathkiller, who with quite a numerous family, lived on the bank of the river to the left of the road leading down to the ferry in some little log cabins. Pathkiller it seems had chosen not to go West when the Hiwassee purchase was made in 1818, but took a reservation of 640 acres of land instead and remained on it till about 1853. Many of the old citizens around and about Loudon will remember Pathkiller and his family, as well as old Aunt Sally Blair, who has been dead nearly 50 years. She and her husband lived on a fine river farm about two miles above Loudon on which they raised a very respectable family consisting of 5 daughters, to-wit: Polly, Rachael, Frankey, Jennie and Betsey; also 4 sons, John, James, Vincent and Hugh.

Polly Blair married John B. Edwards, and they settled in Pond Creek Valley. They raised eight or nine children, who about all went West, some to Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, and Washington. Rachael married Jeff Edridge and they settled about 20 miles above Chattanooga on a fine river farm where they died many years ago, leaving a large family. Frankey married George Pomroy Carmichael, who settled on the lower end of Tallapoosa Plains where she died many years ago, leaving a respectable family. Jennie Blair never married; Betty married Andy Allen, who for many years followed the saddler's trade in Philadelphia till about 1860 when he bought a farm about a half mile north of town where he died many years since leaving a widow and respectable family of children. John Blair married Polly Edwards, only daughter of Edward Edwards, and they settled on a farm about a half mile from the point where the railroad strikes the river going east

from Loudon. They have been dead several years having only two children, William, who now occupies the old homestead, and Sally, who married Jack Hall, who lives on a farm on the Little Tennessee River. Jim Blair married his cousin, the daughter of old Sammy Blair, and settled on a farm joining John Blair on the river opposite the Browder place. He joined the C.P. Church and became a celebrated minister in that church. The remaining sons, Vincent and Hugh, about 1844 married and went to Texas. Many of the great-grandchildren of old Aunt Sally Blair are men and women with families, and some perhaps have grand children who will be surprised if they see this print. I have thus given a rather hastily and dimly remembered resume of one of almost a half a hundred of the old original families of this section of country for men of sobriety, industry, and sturdy honesty.

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RECOLLECTIONS OF 60 YEARS AGO  
About the year 1830 the writer, then a boy about 8 or 7 years of age, rode behind old Aunt Sally Blair, to Blair's Ferry, on the Tennessee river, now known as Loudon. Mrs. Blair had been on a visit to her daughter, the wife of John B. Edwards on Pond creek and I went to see her. I rode back home. On approaching the river I saw quite a number of Indians of all ages, and one old man was pointed out by Mrs. Blair as the celebrated Indian chief Pathkiller, who with quite a numerous family, lived on the bank of the river to the left of the road leading down to the ferry in some little log cabins. Pathkiller it seems had chosen not to go West when the Hiwassee purchase was made in 1818, but took a reservation of 640 acres of land instead and remained on it till about 1853. Many of the old citizens around and about Loudon will remember Pathkiller and his family, as well as old Aunt Sally Blair, who has been dead nearly 50 years. She and her husband lived on a fine river farm about two miles above Loudon on which they raised a very respectable family consisting of 5 daughters, to-wit: Polly, Rachael, Frankey, Jennie and Betsey; also 4 sons, John, James, Vincent and Hugh.

Polly Blair married John B. Edwards, and they settled in Pond Creek Valley. They raised eight or nine children, who about all went West, some to Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, and Washington. Rachael married Jeff Edridge and they settled about 20 miles above Chattanooga on a fine river farm where they died many years ago, leaving a large family. Frankey married George Pomroy Carmichael, who settled on the lower end of Tallapoosa Plains where she died many years ago, leaving a respectable family. Jennie Blair never married; Betty married Andy Allen, who for many years followed the saddler's trade in Philadelphia till about 1860 when he bought a farm about a half mile north of town where he died many years since leaving a widow and respectable family of children. John Blair married Polly Edwards, only daughter of Edward Edwards, and they settled on a farm about a half mile from the point where the railroad strikes the river going east

from Loudon. They have been dead several years having only two children, William, who now occupies the old homestead, and Sally, who married Jack Hall, who lives on a farm on the Little Tennessee River. Jim Blair married his cousin, the daughter of old Sammy Blair, and settled on a farm joining John Blair on the river opposite the Browder place. He joined the C.P. Church and became a celebrated minister in that church. The remaining sons, Vincent and Hugh, about 1844 married and went to Texas. Many of the great-grandchildren of old Aunt Sally Blair are men and women with families, and some perhaps have grand children who will be surprised if they see this print. I have thus given a rather hastily and dimly remembered resume of one of almost a half a hundred of the old original families of this section of country for men of sobriety, industry, and sturdy honesty.

And why stop at one? The story would be too long for the weary eye. But I cannot resist the temptation to give the "harp of a thousand strings" up to the memory of by-gone days and recall to memory many grand old names of men and women who lived respected and died regretted. Alas! how long the list grows, as with closed eyes the backward path along the 60 years of recorded time to the happy hour! And why shall I not recall their honored names? Did they expect to be so soon forgotten? These strike thought I stand in front of the Pathkiller house and look across the big river. I see the old Carmichael house that was for so many years a school-teacher's hotel, where the weary traveler might always find rest, refreshment, and good cheer. The old gentleman I did not know, but he and his countrymen at that time were of the old staid stalwart race of people, who raised a splendid way of life, rugged and robust and at a later day, (1843), it was a grand old man, and one of the best of his kind, J. P. M. J. Bill, Dan and Jim stand in a row with their arms crossed, and their feet on the wooden steps of Wellington's Grenadiers. Though all are dead perhaps but Jim, and though during intervening years, hundreds of scenes of greater moment have passed across the tablets of my memory, yet that scene is not faded or obscured, and I can say to their spirits, I remember you still; peace be to their ashes and rest to departed spirits.

Let us come over the river, and here we find me and old Blair's, the Johnston's, the Robertson's, John Holston, and others of like standing as first-class citizens, but to life's roll call they answer not. Coming a little southwest, we find the old Hardy Jones house still standing, and the old proprietors are not there. A few years ago I rode near this old house, and seeing no one around, I sat for some minutes contemplating the apparent death-like scene before me and contrasting it with my last recollections of the place then so animated with life and bustle, the old gentleman, calling and ordering his darkeys around and Rufe and John, once my schoolmates, all gone. What a change in 60 years! I rode out at heart, down the hill to the old Jack Robertson house. There it stood as I last had seen it 60 years ago, but as I rode around it I saw no familiar face. The old folks and Mat had long been dead

and Emma and Louis, once my schoolmates all gone. Going out down into the bend of the creek to the place where we went to school, but the old school house was gone and no more of its venerable and pretentious structure occupied its place. I had also missed the old mill that once stood at the dam just below the Robertson house. Nothing familiar was to be seen. I tried to call the roll of the school viz: John, Rufe, and Nancy Ann Jones, Mat, Louis, and Emma Robertson; Mike and Jim Robertson, sons of that sturdy old Joe Robertson who lived just across the creek, three of David Jay's children, Nancy, Susan, and Allen Edwards, Arch Carmichael, one of two of the Huff's and a few others I could not recall. Where are they all now? In my rambling around no one recognized the old gray headed man as the school teacher of 60 years ago. Rambling around the world for 60 years and scribbles through were left me about as much changed as the people, and I do not remember a name as he was passing. But to resume. Does any one remember that one of our first schoolmasters, Allen S. Bacon? He lived in 1830 on school land in the mouth of the dry valley, and taught school there for many years. At his school quite a number of the young and rising generation of that day obtained the education that applied them for the duties of life in rural occupations. Can anybody remember old Neddy Edwards who lived a mile or two up the valley and had a little old pacing gray mare called Kit? His good wife steps on the old homestead and he on his son's farm on Pond Creek. There were two more famous bearers of Gospel tidings to a sinful world. Perhaps no two men did more to set up and establish a high standard of morals in all the county around and about than these grand old men.

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LAST TIME TENNESSEE RIVER FROZE-A large group of Loudon County citizens are shown walking on the ice covered Tennessee River at the Blair's Ferry. Landing at Loudon on January 28, 1940. This is the only time in the 100 year history of Loudon County that the river was known to freeze to such an extent that cars were driven across and the Ferry was out of service until a channel could be cut in the ice.



# 1870 'Type Farming' Is Still Done In 1970

By James A. Pope

Farming has changed drastically in the past century. Along with this change has been the tremendous change of "horse power," from the use of about 27 million horses used on the farm about the turn of the century to the low use of about 3 1/2 million head in the 1940's. This number would probably be lower today as thousands actually used to do the farm work now.

The writer has to search pretty hard to find just one farmer still using horse power (in the flesh) to carry on his farming operation. Much of this was done in the 1870's. Mr. Mitchell Lewis, of the Greenback Community is one of the few. If not the only one, in Loudon County still in this category. There are several who use a mule to plow their tobacco and do other small chores around the farm with a team. However, Mr. Lewis works about 2-4 acres of corn and some of hay and other necessary work in maintaining his 40 acre farm with "Sandy" and "Meg."

His team of Percheron mares are full sisters, and 16 years old and still going strong in the horse world their ages would compare with Mr. Lewis who is 74 years young. All three (Mr. Lewis and the mares) seem to get many more years ahead of them.

One of the advantages of his horse power is the sale of their offspring. Mr. Lewis raises male colts from his mares. He has sold several thousand dollars worth of mules over the past few years.

In contrast to the farming method and horse power used by Mr. Lewis is Charles Delaney, a neighbor of Mr. Lewis. Along with his father and brothers farm several hundred acres using "gas and diesel" horse power. One of the most modern farming techniques employed by Mr. Delaney is the use of the 1970 method of corn planting. This is the use of a



FARMING 1870??? No - May 15, 1970. Mitchell Lewis of the Greenback Community with "Sandy" and "Meg" supplying the horse power.



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LENOIR CITY UNIT ORGANIZED IN 1916...

## Experiences Of National Guard Members Told

By Harrow Goodwin  
American History Student  
Lenoir City High School

The National Guard is the name applied in the United States to a volunteer organization composed of individuals from all walks of life who devote part of their time each week to training as members of military units. It has the longest continuous history of any military organization in the United States. Its origin can be traced back to the early years of the 17th century, when the colonists, in order to protect their lives and property, banded together to form militia companies. These militia companies were trained and equipped according to the need of the time. As the nation grew, the national guard grew and its towns sprang up and states were added to the union. Additional guard units were formed for local and national protection.

In 1916, Lenoir City organized its first National Guard Unit. The man responsible for its organization was Capt. C. Morelock. During World War II, a State Militia was formed by several Lenoir City patriots. One of the old guard officers, Alex Bailey, was commissioned as Captain and was appointed the Company Commander, later being promoted to Major and made Battalion Commander of the

# March Of Progress Seen In First National Bank Records

A continuous march of progress and large expansion in the board in 1907 was composed of John F. Eason, the bank's president; F.A. Weiser, president of Holston Mfg. Co., (now Chas. H. Bacon Co.); Dr. J.T. Leeper, president of Lenoir City; H.W. Watson, president of Bacon's; J.W. Lockett, prominent business man; C.H. Waller and J.W. Bussell, prominent Loudon County farmer and large land owners.

The first officers were John F. Eason, president; F.A. Weiser, vice president (also was Lenoir City's first mayor); S.P. Witt, cashier. Mr. Eason served the bank as president continuously until his death in 1930. He was succeeded by J.S. Jamerson, who served until his death in January 1955. Then C.T. Burdett was made president and continued in that capacity.

J.W. Bussell succeeded S.P. Witt as cashier in 1908 and served for 10 years. Mrs. S.F. Carroll was then elected and served until her retirement in 1930. She was an assistant vice president. S.F. Carroll served the bank in 1918 and was executive vice president at his death in May 1949. Mrs. Beulah Roberts served the bank from February 1949 until her retirement in February 1967, as vice president and cashier.

Present officers are C.T. Burdett, president; Will Hildreth, senior vice president; Jack B. Hill, Jr., vice president; Virginia Allison, Miss Helen B. Brabston, and Mrs. Louise F. McLeod, assistant cashiers.

On the board of directors are R.A. Perry, C.T. Burdett, Fort Cifer, W. Hildreth, Wendell Holiday, J.S. Jamerson Jr., P.A. Mashburn, W.M. Mace, J.D. Pickett, R.A. Phelps, J.R. Scott, G.F. Talley and Ted L. Wampler. At his death earlier this year M.L. Waller Sr., served the bank as vice president and as a member of the board of directors.

With the exception of the post War II years between 1946 and 1960 there was a steady increase in deposits. For less than \$100,000 in 1907, deposits grew to over \$1,000,000 by 1940. \$3.7 million by 1945, \$6.5 million by 1955, \$7 million by 1960, \$12 million by 1965 and \$16.7 million by 1970, which also included capital accounts.

The big change in banking facilities was necessitated in 1940 with the building of Fort Cifer, Loudon Dam by Tennessee Valley authority and the influx of many people, thereby beginning a growth that has been developed into a gain of more than 100 percent in the past several years.

In the major remodeling program in 1960, the bank erected an octagon walk-up window, and a new window, thus serving without their automobile. Officers and employees of First National are unique, in that they are dressed in specially tailored blazers and the women in their blue and gold dresses.

Men were hurrying to get out. They were blocked by debris. They tried another exit, but it was blocked. They tried to go up on the hanger deck, where the ammunition had exploded. They urged the man on, but he was afraid. They stayed holding blocked that entrance. Had they gone up, they would have been killed by the explosion. Finally he found an open hatch and made his way up to the hanger deck. Fire, explosions and smoke were everywhere. He was knocked down twice by explosions and he tumbled into a hole in the deck and fell back into the deck from which he started. Another realized he must try again. He forced the open hatch again and this time he made his way topside.

Robert Bailey, T.B. Barger, J.W. Bilsard, G.L. Brooker, U.H. Bivens, R.L. Brooks, M.L. Carnack, P.R. Campbell, W.H. Cooper, N.D. Coopershaw, S.L. Cunningham, G.W. Cooper, E.H. Cunningham, R.J. Davis, G.L. Dixon, Grant Owen, C.E. Easter, R.J. Francis, G.E. French, R.C. Hair, G.W. Hated, C.A. Harp, J.C. Helton, J.K. Harper, B.F. Harston, D.E. Harvey, I.D. Haskins, H.R. Hedrick, J.U. Housley, A.B. Houston, L.M. Huff, J.R. Huff, L.L. Hunt, W.E. Iabell, K.H. Jaynes, J.F. Johnson, J.A. Julian, W.A. Kelsey, W.J. King, P.C. Kindred, J.J. Lutz, J.E. Lane, C.W. Lange, J.E. Lawton, J.C. Lett, A.C. Luttrell, W.H. Lumbard, N.W. McDonald, S.M. McInstry, R.A. Mills, J.C. Morell, Oliver Morton, J.C. Murre, G.J. Nichols, N.E. O'Neal, W. Oody, W.C. Perry Jr., J.T. Perkins, C.C. Permyan, H.E.O. Phibba, P.A. Pickett, J.W. Pickett, G.D. Plemmons, O.B. Quillen, W.T. Robbins, C. R. Rook, J.E. Sledge, J.R. Scarborough, W.N. Shelton, McDonald Shubert, N.A. Smith, R. Sparks, C.W. Thomas, R.V. Turpin, P.B. Vanz, J.A. Vinny, Ben Viers, O.L. Watta, W.E. Wells, and J.A. Woady.

# Women's Extravagance Said To Be Head Ornaments

(Continued From Page 1)

limbs and now I may ride over the beautiful hills and only be regarded by those I meet as a stranger. During the times I have been writing about, 1830 to 1835, all farming tools were made in the country shops including the wagon carts, plows, hoes, mattocks, shovels, forks of all kinds, axes, etc. . . . so that the principal things bought out of the store were actually necessities for the farmer. . . . The principal things bought out of the store were actually necessities for the farmer. . . . The principal things bought out of the store were actually necessities for the farmer. . . .

large cane walking stick about seven feet long which had all the joints bored out except the bottom one, and he generally filled it with whiskey before starting on his trip. He left that section about 1835 and went to Polk County where he died about 1840. Pensions were not allowed then to any except such as were actually wounded in battle. . . . There were also other reminiscences worthy of attention. In the summer of 1837 I worked on the farm of Rev. James Blair and I was much impressed with the earnestness and devotion to duty of the entire U.S. Government was run upon such economic principles that old Sam Lewis, who lost a leg at the battle of Quilford Court House in the Revolutionary War, only got \$4 a month. . . .

of their mouths began now and then. . . . When I saw them formed of sunny hours, . . . When or whom I had the heart knew then of pain. . . . There are many characters here omitted, not intentionally, but from being too prolix, and thereby worrying your readers. . . . As I have already said, he was a good teacher and a very respectable family, one of whom he became a very good friend. . . .

There was also another character I must not omit. He was called a linker. His business was to go about the country and sander all the leaking tinware and would pewter spoons and dishes which were in great demand to be mended. . . . There were here and there a hatter shop where hats were made that one would wear longer than a whole box of the shoddy concerns you now get out of the store. . . .

There was a tariff on some of the articles enumerated above, but not one in ten knew it, or if they did, who cared? . . . The Government was run upon such economic principles that old Sam Lewis, who lost a leg at the battle of Quilford Court House in the Revolutionary War, only got \$4 a month. . . .

Oh would I were a boy again. . . . I would like my time and I have no more to say. . . . About a mile and a half up the valley Edward Edwards settled and built the house where Jim Robertson now lives. . . .

Another citizen who had a harrowing experience during the removal of the Cherokee and Creek Indians was captured in December of 1944 and was a prisoner in a Nazi concentration camp. . . .

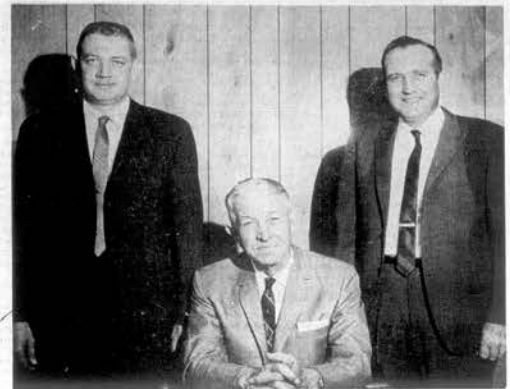
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# Wampler History Began In Kitchen Of Farm Home



HARRY WAMPLER, R.M. WAMPLER, AND TED WAMPLER.



ONE OF NEWEST—Lenoir City's Sheffield Southern Steel Products Co., Inc., located here in 1955. Since then the plant has undergone two expansions to more than double its original size. Starting with 15 workers, the firm now employs about 75.

By Vernon McKinney

The story of the development of Wampler's Wholesale Meats of Eaton Crossroads has its beginning in the early 1940's with Mr. and Mrs. R.M. Wampler at work in the kitchen of their farm home, making sausage for commercial sale.

It is a story which serves as an example of what can be accomplished through the American free enterprise system, its participants are quick to point out.

At its present stage, the story shows a large, modern slaughterhouse, packing plant and sausage-making operation at Eaton Crossroads, Wampler's Wholesale Meats, Inc., employing about 50 persons; a highly mechanized meat processing plant in Lenoir City, Elm Hill Meats, Inc., employing about 135, and two other firms, Payne Sausage Company, Jonesboro, and Houser Sausage Company, Knoxville.

"I want to thank the Lord, our many friends and customers and our loyal employees for making this progress possible," said Ted Wampler, manager of the Wampler plant.

R.M. Wampler, founder of the plant, his son, Ted

Wampler, and his nephew, Harry Wampler, carry on the business of the firm. The elder Wampler devotes much of his time to church activities and to farm management, including a string of pleasure horses, which keeps him busy.

Ted and Harry Wampler, who devote full time to the business, both are active in civic affairs. Ted now manages the Wampler plant and Harry is in charge of Elm Hill Meats in Lenoir City.

Mr. Wampler, a dealer in livestock for many years, began the business in a small way in the early '40's or late '30's and continued it somewhat as a sideline to his other interests of farming and dealing in livestock for many years. Early activities were carried out in the Wampler kitchen and in a small tin-covered building which served as a slaughterhouse. The building still stands on the Wampler farm, not far from the present Wampler plant.

The sausage business was still very small when World War II started and it was almost during much of this period because of various government controls and a lack of labor, it was not reopened until Ted graduated

from high school in 1947. Growth continued to be slow at Ted and his father worked at the business from 1947 until 1950 when Ted had to leave for military service. Mr. Wampler, in declining health, decided to lease the business while Ted was away and so during that time it was operated by George Watson and Herman Renner.

Young Ted returned from service in 1952 full of energy and determination, and he and his father resumed control of the business. Very shortly they were joined by Harry Wampler, whose ambition and energy made him an easy selection for sales manager.

Since that time the company has built additional space after addition to the present plant. Gradually the geographical limits of its market area were broadened, and finally Wampler's Homestead Brand Sausage won the acceptance of the most buyers of first one and then others of the major food chain stores. Now there are few people within a 150 mile radius or more who haven't at least heard of Wampler's Sausage and high praise for the product comes from consumers in common.

Although the plant processes other meat

products, the firm has built its business through advertising of Wampler's Sausage. "We feel that we can get people to try our sausage, they will have a favorable impression toward our other products, too," Ted said.

In 1965, the Wampler family of Lenoir City, and the Balta Brothers of Nashville combined their efforts and bought what is now Elm Hill Meats, Inc. of Lenoir City. The four Balta brothers, headed by Robert Balta as president of the firm, had over the years, built a substantial meat business in the Nashville area, including a major meat processing plant under the firm's trade name, Elm Hill Meats, enjoyed wide acceptance there and the company already had acquired packing plants in several other cities.

They had also had a very modest and humble building which they had built and developed several years earlier by Bill and Jim Fletcher, but business reverses caused it to cease operations and the plant had been closed for about a year when the firm was bought. The firm's trade name, Balta Bros. and Wampler family combination.

The firm is now in manager of the Elm Hill plant, and the firm has since purchased Fletcher and the Houser Sausage Co. of Knoxville.

or is beyond the reach of any young American." They believe that for those who are willing to go beyond what one might consider a normal day's work, use the abilities provided them, and operate on a fair basis, there are unlimited possibilities.

The Wampler's association with Elm Hill Meats had, in fact, begun several years earlier since the plant here had used the Elm Hill plant in Nashville to process several specialty items such as litchon meats, etc., which the Wampler plant did not have machinery to handle.

The plant they bought here was formerly the Fletcher Packing Co. plant, located on the TVA access road near Ft. Loudoun Dam. It had been built and developed several years earlier by Bill and Jim Fletcher, but business reverses caused it to cease operations and the plant had been closed for about a year when the firm was bought. The firm's trade name, Balta Bros. and Wampler family combination.

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## H-D Work Began In Tennessee In 1910

By Rebecca Clayton

Did you know that Home Demonstration Club work began in Tennessee in 1910? As far as can be ascertained, the first agent in Loudon County, Mrs. Annie White, began her work in 1917, so we were not too slow to catch on.

The first Home Agent in the state was Miss Virginia F. Moore, who was appointed Dec. 12, 1910 to work with women and girls in developing canning clubs.

During the early years, most of the members were farm women and the time spanned a depression and a war. The fact that money and, then, civilian goods were in short supply is reflected in the club members developed.

At first, it seems that the agents and specialists from the University of Tennessee worked with women "at large" in a county. The first actual club to be organized in Loudon County was the Marvel Club. This group has always had a large membership and is still an active club.

Mrs. Claude Fine, an early member of the Marvel Club told me that she believed this club was organized in 1942. Its first president was Mrs. Roger Hayes. At this time, Miss Elizabeth Woodmore of Murfreesboro and Mrs. Taylor, assistant County Agent, came to this section to help relocate families who were homeless by the construction of Norris Dam. They, then, worked with the first Home Demonstration Club.

Mrs. Fine mentioned especially Mr. Falton, from U.T., who gave them instructions in landscaping, horticulture and the raising of strawberries.

The preserving of food was the main interest in these days, and one method they studied was dehydration. Mrs. Hayes built a dehydrator. It was a wooden box, heated by electricity, with racks which held the sliced fruit. Mrs. Fine remembered that the finished product was good, with an attractive color.

Several times the members went to the university to study clothing construction. Mrs. Fine remembered that

they had the benefit of seeing slides, as well as other demonstrations.

Another project that Mrs. Fine remembered was the first prize given to Mrs. Roger Hayes. At this time, Miss Elizabeth Woodmore of Murfreesboro and Mrs. Taylor, assistant County Agent, came to this section to help relocate families who were homeless by the construction of Norris Dam. They, then, worked with the first Home Demonstration Club.

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## In Loudon County Since 1965 Sheffield Continues Growth

Sheffield Southern Steel Products Co., Inc., now located on Busell Ferry Road on what was the Lenoir City Chamber of Commerce Industrial tract, is a Tennessee corporation formed in 1962 and originally located in Knoxville.

The firm produces "first operation blanks" from sheet and coil steel up to one-quarter inch thick, according to Vice President and General Manager J.W. Clouser. In layman's terms, the plant cuts pieces of sheet steel to exact size for use by another manufacturer to shape into parts for various products, such as stove fronts, parts for electric heaters, etc.

Six squaring shears—high machines which cut through sheets of steel apparently as though they were paper—are installed in the plant and

regularly are kept busy three shifts a day.

In 1969 the firm also installed a slitter—a machine into which a continuous ribbon of steel from a coil is fed to be cut to exact widths to the customer's order. This machine also can handle steel up to one-quarter inch thickness.

After being organized in 1962 and located in Knoxville, the firm very quickly outgrew its quarters there and with the assistance of Southern Railway, a new site at Lenoir City was selected. C.T. Budett, president of First National Bank helped to work out the details.

Sheffield completed its steel and concrete building here and moved into it in 1965. Initially, there were only about 15 employees. Now there are about 70

regular employees on three shifts.

The original building provided 21,000 square feet of space to store and cut various sheet sizes and thicknesses of steel. In 1968 a 10,000 square foot addition was completed and in 1969 another addition of 17,000 square feet was built—this one to accommodate the new slitter and its attendant stock requirements of coil steel.

Steel comes into the plant by railroad car and is unloaded—and subsequently handled—by one of the plant's three overhead cranes. After being cut to size, it is delivered to the customer on one of the firm's fleet of tractor-trailer trucks.

The Lenoir City plant is affiliated with Sheffield Steel Products Co., Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio. H.L. Jacobs of Cleveland is president of both corporations.

## Organized To Aid Businesses . . . Credit Bureau Organized 1926

By Calvin Lunaford

In 1926 the Loudon Credit Bureau was organized. Its purpose was to aid business establishments in extending the credit privilege to people whom the board approved.

In the year it was organized Dr. Francis Yewwood was elected secretary, a position he held for 18 years. He was succeeded by R.M. Gray who in turn was succeeded by N.A. Weaver Sr. and later back to Mr. Gray. The last

secretary to serve this now non-existent organization was Ivo Sanders.

Today the Loudon area is served by the Lenoir City Credit Bureau.

The Loudon Credit Bureau which ceased to function in 1944, at one time had a roster of members numbering possibly over 100. It is possible that all the larger business establishments in Loudon during those years were members.

In 1934, the following people were represented in the organization: D.F. Ferguson, Norman McQueen, Frank Quinn, W.S. Watkins, F.C. Yearwood, A.C. Bittle, A.C. Evans, W.H. Richman, A.N. Blount, Henry Rydler, A. Maple, John B. Greer, Robert Blount, R.M. Gray, F. Warwick, W.B. Ralledge, Dr. Robert Bell, Joe Tipton, W.L. Littleton, Douglas Watkins, Arch Miller, Henry R. Bell, H.L. Thomas, J. Carmichael

Greer, Col. Charles H. Bacon, Ben Hall, John E. Purcell, Don P. Smith, Lee Delapp, Robert Giffin, Eugene Struggs, I.D. Cooper, E.E. Watkins and Dr. W.B. Campbell.

Many of these former business men are now deceased and possibly many of the present residents of Loudon never knew an organization of this type ever existed. But for many years it was an active part of the business life of Loudon.

## de Soto Might Have Visited Here In 1500's

By John Gaddis

American History Student, Lenoir City High School

In 1539 Hernando de Soto arrived on the west coast of Florida. His expedition wandered through parts of the Southeast and reached the Mississippi in 1541.

The Spaniards, crossing Georgia, an edge of South Carolina and the Southwest

corner of North Carolina, entered East Tennessee along the valley of the Hiwassee River.

Leaving this river, they followed an Indian war trail to the banks of the Tennessee. Going down this river, they came to a large island called Chiaba, a settlement of the Creek confederacy. The Spaniards camped with the soldiers at the island for three weeks to rest their horses.

At Chiaba, deSoto sent two scouts north to look for gold. By tracing alternate map routes, one can find that it is very possible that these two scouts did travel through Loudon County.

(It is believed by some chroniclers that the Chiaba island referred to in these expeditions is what is now known as Busell's Island, the present site of the new Lellio Dan.)

Highlight of the 1954 club year was a trip to Washington, D.C. Mrs. Harrison was the Home Agent to visit the office. Book racks are everywhere. Pamphlets, covering a myriad of subjects are available for your use. These are published by the United States Dept. of Agriculture and the University of Tennessee. You will be welcomed by a secretary who is familiar with the publications.

Home demonstration clubs meet once a month, hold classes and attend several yearly events. The culmination of the year's

work is Achievement Day. All the clubs have tables overflowing with crafts and projects. A speaker is heard and Certificates of Achievement are awarded to clubs which earned them. Lenoir City, Loudon and Greenback merchants are generous with door prizes to add to the fun.

The dress review is another highlight of the year. The dresses are made and modeled by club members.

County officers are installed in an effective candlelighting service, after which members enjoy staid around an always beautifully appointed tea table.

All of these events are open to the public.

At the present time there are nine clubs in Loudon County, with 172 members. They are as follows:

"Eatons", Mrs. J.C. Shippard, president; Giendale, Mrs. T.H. Coulter, president; Greenback, Mrs. W.L. Bluff, president; Huse Valley, Mrs. Claude Smith, president; Lee Heights, Mrs. Bobby Cassick, president; Lenoir City, Mrs. Blaine Littleton, president; Blaine, Mrs. W.C. Coffey, president; West Hills, Mrs. Dewey Hicks, president; Loudon 2, Mrs. Ruth Holloway, president.

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MEMBERS OF THE OLD LOUDON Credit Association pose for a picture at one of the early meetings after it was organized in the middle thirties. The location was at the Masonic Hall.

MEMBERS OF THE OLD LOUDON Civitan Club lined up on Groves Street in Loudon for the picture taken sometime in the late 1920's.

MEMBERS OF THE OLD LOUDON Civitan Club lined up on Groves Street in Loudon for the picture taken sometime in the late 1920's.

# Red Cross Offers Many Programs To Loudon County

By Mrs. Walter Bebb  
In June of 1917, Lenoir City organized an Auxiliary to the Knoxville Chapter of the American Red Cross. On December 21, 1917, a petition for authority to form a chapter was filed in the Atlanta Area Office, signed by F.A. Wells, Chairman; R.E. Corum, Vice Chairman; Mrs. J.T. Leeper, Secretary; and Mrs. J.H. Jump, Treasurer. On Dec. 26, 1917, the chapter was granted and known as Lenoir City American Red Cross.

In August, 1917, Loudon organized an Auxiliary to Knoxville Chapter. On March 29, 1918, Loudon requested a petition for authority to form a Red Cross Chapter, signed by Mrs. W. C. Mitchell, A.W. Ward, R.B. Robinson, C.H. Bacon, Q.A. Tift, R.M. Johnson, S.F. Daniel, P.M. Quinn, H.L. Thomas, G.J. Blair and Rev. B.J. Reagin.

On April 23, 1918, Lenoir City and Loudon united as one chapter. Philadelphia and Erie known as the Loudon County Chapter, with the following officers: Chairman, G.H. Bacon, Loudon; First Vice-Chairman, C. B. Bunker, Philadelphia; Treasurer, Mrs. J.R. Jump, Lenoir City; Secretary, Mrs. J.T. Leeper, Lenoir City; Chairman of Finance Committee, R.B. Robinson, Loudon.

The chapter was very active during World War I. Dr. J.T. Leeper, registered Red Cross nurse, conducted a First Aid Class of 30 members. Professor H.D. Justice and his corps of teachers organized an enthusiastic 100 percent Junior Red Cross. Activities were organized at Philadelphia, Greenback and Loudon. Also fund drives and production were organized at Philadelphia, Greenback and Loudon. This included sewing and knitting of many articles by Mrs. W.N. Bues, Mrs. J.F. Eason, Mrs. J.T. Leeper, Mrs. T.E. Mills and many others. Mrs. Carter, who completed the instructor course in surgical dressing, was the director of this program.

In Loudon, Mrs. Ruby Lutz, Mrs. Don Smith, Mrs. Hugh Thomas, Mrs. Nannie Yates and many others contributed many hours of service to this program. At the close of World War I all Loudon County Red Cross workers and many citizens turned out to greet the returning boys of Loudon County. A parade and dinner served under the trees near the Lenoir City Co. building, was held. Col. L.D. Tyson and Col. Shirley Spence were on hand.

After Armistice, Red Cross still had many calls for hospital and veteran's needs, and to help veteran's families, as many U.S. Troops stayed on with the occupation of the Rhine-land until 1923.

In October 29, 1924, Loudon requested a petition again to form a separate Loudon Chapter to include all of Loudon, south the Tennessee River and Greenback with Chairman, M.C. Anderson, Treasurer, Secretary, Mrs. Nannie Yates, Publicity, Mrs. Bettie Greer. Lenoir City remained a separate chapter.

During 1926-1949, Mrs. T.E. Mill was Junior Red Cross Chairman, of the Lenoir City Chapter and Mrs. Octavia Lancaster served as Teacher-Sponsor of Junior Red Cross in Nichols School from 1926-1947. Friendship letters were exchanged with foreign countries, handwork,

booklets of art, and at Thanksgiving and Christmas, 100 Red Crosses including educational and health articles were packed to 9' x 18" x 2" size and sent to overseas shipment area.

The depression came in the thirties, and the National Red Cross was called upon to give aid to local chapters in Tennessee. Dr. Roy Campbell was Chairman and Mrs. Bevilah Roberts was Volunteer Secretary during this period.

The Rockwood disaster was in our area. It was a flash flood that hit Rockwood Mountain, drowned a Boy Scout Leader and several of the Boy Scouts who were camping on White's Creek. Mrs. T.E. Mills and Mrs. Octavia Lancaster solicited more than \$400.00 on one day that was sent to Washington, D.C., Red Cross Headquarters to aid the Scouts and assist South Harriman, which was partly inundated.

During World War II, Harry M. Calloway was Chairman, Mrs. Sophia Hodge, Executive Secretary and Mrs. Ben Lewis, Jr., Home Service Chairman. Mrs. J. Clyde Ward served as Home Service and Chapter Treasurer. Mrs. M.V. Walker (Red Cross nurse) taught three classes in a Home Nursing training course, with 75 receiving this training. Miss Maureen H. Harrison, economics teacher in Lenoir City High School, taught a nutrition class.

Many volunteers were involved in Red Cross work in Lenoir City. Mrs. D.L. Keebler, production chairman, had 100 volunteers, who reached their quota assigned by National Red Cross in sewing and knitted articles, making gowns, slips, bed jackets, baby layettes, wristlets, ties, socks, scarfs and baby washers for children. Mrs. T.O. Marshall, Chairman of supplies, stored supplies at Sunday School rooms were used to cut out articles.

In Loudon, Mrs. Arthur Fowler was production chairman and had many active volunteers. They received supplies from Lenoir City, which was head quarters.

Mrs. Dorothy Black, Mrs. J.F. Hodges and over 100 volunteers, many newcomers with the building of the Fort Loudoun Dam, joined Red Cross in making hundreds of surgical dressings. This was done in Loudon, also.

Clarence Burdett was disaster chairman in 1944. In July, 46 people were taken care of due to fire, through the National Organization. During the period, 1942-52, Harry Calloway was Chairman in Lenoir City and J.H. Hudson was Chairman in Loudon. Executive secretaries during this period were Mrs. Sophia Hodge, Mrs. Carrie Hair, and Loudon, Mrs. M.O. Brueckner, Mrs. Lucille McQueen, Mrs. Elouise Reminis, and Mrs. John Simpson.

In October 1953, petitions were made from J.H. Hudson, Chairman of Loudon, and the Rev. J.E. Ledbetter of Lenoir City, to dissolve the two chapters and unite them as one chapter. On April 5, the chapters were re-united, with Miss Rachel Huff as chairman. Since then, chairmen have been T.E. Mills, Dr. Jesse Hope, James Hodge, and J.B. Hager, Ira Johnson, John Carney, Jr., and R.J. Saylor have served two terms each. Dr. Walter C. Shea, Jr., current chairman, has served the past three years.

Executive secretaries since 1954, have been Mrs. Elouise Reminis, Mrs. Lucille McQueen, Mrs. John Simpson, and for the past ten years, Mrs. Walter Bebb, who has served under five chairmen.

Water-safety programs have been an annual event since 1953. R.J. Saylor has served as instructor and water-safety chairman for many years. In the county, seven water-safety instructors are certified, and many Junior and Senior life savers assist in this program.

There has been a First Aid program since 1960, (previously in World War I and II, also Korean War). Fifteen qualified instructors from Lenoir City, Loudon and Greenback are prepared to conduct classes for Junior, Adult, and Advanced courses.

Hospital Volunteers, (formerly known as Gray Ladies) serve at Charles H. Bacon Hospital, instituted in 1963. Each year, 34 volunteers serve over 3,000 hours. Four volunteers also serve the Johnson Nursing Home at Eaton Crossroads. Mrs. Madison West is Chairman, and Mrs. W.A. McMurray are Co-Chairmen. Mrs. James C. Harrison has served three years as chairman.

Since 1964 seven Home Nursing Instructors are available to teach the proper care of sick and injured in the home. Mrs. J. C. Hart instructed a Home Nursing Class in 1964. Since March of 1965, Child Care instructors teach the care of new-born infants to pre-school age. Nine instructors are available.

Mrs. M.V. Walker received a 45-year pin in 1964 as a Registered Red Cross nurse. Mrs. Walter C. Shea, Jr., is chairman of this program.

In 1968, Loudon County Chapter celebrated its 50th Anniversary at an annual meeting. Red Cross Volunteers from World War I and II, Korean and Vietnam Wars gave reports through the years from various services. Award pins were presented to Mrs. T.E. Mills, 30 years, Miss Rachel Huff, 25 years, R.J. Saylor, 15 years, Mrs. W.A. McMurray, five years, also, certificate awards were presented to Senior Citizen, Christian Literary, Lenoir City Woman's Club, Loudon Woman's Club, Suburban Junior Woman's Club, Pilot Club, Beta Sigma Phi Sorority, Loudon Methodist Adult Fellowship, Martel, Senior, Junior, Hines Valley and Eaton Home care of the Demonstration Club, for the many production items quota-filled requested from American National Red Cross. This included 75 filled Christmas ditty bags for

servicemen in Vietnam, sixty unfilled ditty bags for wounded, afghans, beanies, 25 sewing kits, toe socks and cast stockings for veterans at Army Hospitals.

In March of 1969, the Lenoir City Senior High Student Council, with Charlie Barnett as chairman and Mrs. Guy Buckner, Advisor, sponsored a dance for the Biafra-Nigerian Appeal. \$120 was forwarded to the area along with \$7.50 sent in from Martel United Methodist Church Junior Sunday School Class.

The Boy and Girl Scouts of Loudon, Lenoir City and Philadelphia have met our needs of Junior Red Cross requests. A month's supply of recreational and needy items were sent to the 31st Field Hospital in Thailand in January of 1969. In December, 1969, they furnished six grades of an elementary school in Gulfport, Miss. recreational and school supplies due to the Hurricane Camille Disaster.

This chapter was requested to aid Hurricane Betsy in 1965 and Hurricane Camille in 1969, along with all other chapters in the country. Our quota was met by a Variety Show and the help of the United Fund, of which Chapter is a member. In 1963, parts of Lenoir City, Philadelphia, and Greenback were flooded. The Loudon County Chapter received more than \$2,600 in disaster relief at that time.

The National Red Cross stands ready through the local chapter, to offer immediate assistance. To be a chapter, mandatory services are Service to Military Families and Disaster Relief. Red Cross is on duty 24 hours to handle emergency requests for servicemen and their families. After these requirements are met, the Red Cross is a teaching and service organization. 1969 Service Awards went to Mrs. Heber Davis, 10 years; Mrs. Hal McCray, 10 years; Karen McKinney, Janet McKinney, Mrs. R.L. Dural, Howard Nelson, Mrs. Walter Shea, Bobby Johnson, and Claude Maples, five years.

In September 1969, a Red Cross School Health Program was instituted at Eaton Cross Roads School. Volunteers completed a 20-hour course, including a First Aid. Assistance is given principal and teachers in caring for sick and injured children during school hours. Mrs. Dave Vondy and Mrs. Chester Wright are Chairman and Co-Chairman at Eaton's.

In December 1969, Nichols and West Hills School in Lenoir City joined this program with Mrs. Harold Freedman and Mrs. Joe Grayson, both Registered



A "WELCOME HOME" parade in celebration of Veterans returning following World War I, in the spring of 1919. Red Cross Volunteers can be seen in their uniforms.

Red Cross Nurses, serving as Chairman and Co-Chairman. Mrs. Ralph Blackburn and Mrs. Sam Denny are Chairman and Co-Chairman for West Hills School. There are 61 Volunteers in the entire program.

Mrs. Glenn Hall, Lenoir City School Health Nurse has contributed her required volunteer hours to become a Red Cross Nurse. Mrs. Dave Vondy is general Chairman of this program and has had the Home Nursing Instructor Course, First Aid Instructor Course and the School Health Course. She is also a Registered Red Cross Nurse.

This chapter, as all chapters of Red Cross, could not operate without the many volunteers that so graciously serve. We are most grateful to all and could not begin to list all the names that have served over the 52 years Loudon County has been covered by the many Red Cross Services.



THE FIRST CLASS of Red Cross Volunteer Gray Ladies for Charles H. Bacon Hospital were capped in a ceremony at First Baptist Church in Loudon.



RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS prepared lunch for servicemen returning home following World War I.

## WE SALUTE THE 100<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF LOUDON COUNTY

A progressive area such as ours reflects changes continually -- and the banking business is of no exception --

We are constantly striving to keep our facilities and methods abreast of the times -- offering Greenback and the surrounding area the very best in modern banking service --

- Complete Banking Services At -

### MERCHANTS AND FARMERS BANK

Greenback, Tennessee



MRS. M.V. WALKER received a 45-year Red Cross certificate and pin in 1964 from John Carney, Jr., then Chairman of the Loudon County Chapter of the American Red Cross. Mrs. Walker is a Registered Red Cross nurse.

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# Founded In 1822 Philadelphia Rich With Early Area History

By Calvin Lunford  
One of the oldest towns in Tennessee, Philadelphia was founded in 1822 by William Knox and Jacob Pearson who in turn named the town. At the time of its founding it was a part of Monroe County. Later the town became a part of Loudon County.

**BATTLE OF PHILADELPHIA**  
Philadelphia is rich in pioneer history as well as historical events occurring along the Sweetwater Valley. Today in the town square stands a monument erected in recognition of the Civil War. Battle of Philadelphia, which unfolded Oct. 20, 1863.

The historical account unfolds in the following way: By Sept. of 1862 the Union Forces had been run over by a strong Confederate force in the Battle of Chickamauga and were bottled up in the town of Chattanooga as a result of the battle. The Union leaders, concerned over their losses in Chattanooga, decided to move to Philadelphia as soon as possible. General Sherman and Sherman were sent to the area and thus the Army of the Cumberland was greatly re-energized.

General Longstreet, after aiding the Confederate cause at the Battle of Chickamauga, started his march to Knoxville to route the Union Forces from the area. The opposition forces were commanded by General A.E. Burnside. In order to set up the strategy for Longstreet's march to Knoxville, Confederate Cavalry was dispatched from Chattanooga. They were to encounter the Union base at Loudon which was under the command of Brigadier General Julius White and a Union Brigade under the command of Colonel Wilford were camped at Philadelphia.

Records have it that the second cavalry brigade was under the command of two Colonels, Morrison and Dredell or Dredell (whichever spelling is correct) with Morrison having what seemed to be the greatest authority. Plans were that the two leaders were to meet at Philadelphia at midnight on October 20 with Bribrel coming from Charleston and Morrison coming from Harrison. Morrison gave notice to Bribrel that he could not be in position until 2 p.m. thus, perhaps in the morning hours, probably close to 12 noon, a small number of Bribrel's forces skirmished with Wilford's brigade thus marking time until they would be joined by Morrison's forces.

Morrison, who had marched the 60 miles from Charleston in a record time of 15 hours, circled Philadelphia near the vicinity of Pond Creek where he encountered the enemy at about 10 a.m. and took about 40 prisoners captive. From the Pond Creek area, he sent troops to each of the roads leading out of Philadelphia to confuse the enemy in regard to the direction in which he would bring his attack to bear. Morrison was also busy disrupting communications and sending one regiment to Loudon to prevent General White from sending reinforcements to aid Wilford at Philadelphia.

At nearly the same time as Morrison's action at Pond Creek, Bribrel had sent a small party to surprise a few Union pickets stationed at the old Cleveland Church, the Simmon Orchard Hill. The plans were to keep these pickets from the direction of Wilford that Bribrel was advancing the rest of his forces from the direction of Sweetwater. The pickets managed to escape to warn Wilford of the oncoming attack but by the time Bribrel heard gun in the rear and was assured that Morrison had arrived, Wilford tried an escape plan to Loudon but his forces were surrounded and coming from the direction of Pond Creek.

As soon as Bribrel was convinced that he had been hearing the sound of Morrison's guns, he opened fire with his artillery and charged the enemy with cavalry, and was joined by Morrison, completely surrounding the enemy. The enemy was routed in a hard fought battle which continued until around 8 p.m. By that time darkness had brought a ceasing of action. With the Federal troops driven within the night at Loudon, Morrison declared the battle would have been much greater success if he could have stopped the attack.

There are many and varied reports on the spoils of the battle. The Confederates reported having taken between 600 to 700 prisoners, six pieces of artillery, 10 ambulances, union wagons, supplies, many horses, beef cattle and various other items.

The Federals captured a loss of 100 men, capturing 300 to 400 Confederate prisoners, and secured confidence that more of the enemy were killed and captured than the sum total

of their own forces. During the long night all but two Confederate regiments had been withdrawn from Philadelphia to a location near Sweetwater because of the need for a better strategic location. By 2 p.m. on the 21st the two regiments were still in Philadelphia with instructions to fall back if hard pressed. The report was that the enemy forces were advancing toward Philadelphia, but Confederate forces diverted their attack, and drove them back through the town and on to Loudon.

On the 21st in the late afternoon, Morrison and Bribrel decided it would be wise to move back to Sweetwater for defensive purposes. They believed it would be better to have Loudon because they would probably be well outnumbered.

In the Battle of Philadelphia Bribrel used his saber to cut down two Federals in the battle charge. Thus, the episode of the Battle of Philadelphia was a passed event and would only remain alive on the colorful pages of this East Tennessee town's history.

Although the Civil War would probably bring his saber to rest down two Federals in the battle charge. Thus, the episode of the Battle of Philadelphia was a passed event and would only remain alive on the colorful pages of this East Tennessee town's history.

**EARLY SETTLERS**  
The town of Philadelphia has not shown any great population growth through the passing years and has somehow been able to maintain its quiet and peaceful way of everyday living. It is one of the very few remaining towns where everybody knows everybody else.

The early settlers of Philadelphia were Jacob Grimm, Stephen Bond, William Reynolds, George Cokem, Daniel Fugate, Hardy Jones, and James Bacome. The first store was opened by Robert Browder in 1824 when the Morgan and Jacobs Company of Knoxville opened a branch in Philadelphia. The first hotel in Philadelphia were operated by Robert Carden and Captain James Dodd ran the local still house. A tan yard was operated by Louis Patterson. In 1821 a grist mill was put into operation by Jacob Pearson. Around 1860

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The town of Philadelphia has not shown any great population growth through the passing years and has somehow been able to maintain its quiet and peaceful way of everyday living. It is one of the very few remaining towns where everybody knows everybody else.

the town was at its peak and some early business men were R.R. Cleveland, James Chesnut, E.E. Edwards, Hugh Smith and John Stanfield.

**CHURCHES**  
The first church in Philadelphia was Presbyterian and was built in 1823. The first minister was Dr. Isaac Anderson of Maryville. The Methodist church of Philadelphia, still very active part of the religious life there, is rich in the early history of the town. The church has served its congregation for almost 160 years. It was founded in the years 1822-1823. This was some years before a building was erected. The building committee was formed in the year 1858, and its purpose was to set in motion the progress that would bring a Methodist church building to Philadelphia. Another thing this took is not known, but it is thought that the present church was not in the late 1850's. The bricks were hand made by the slave labor of Thomas Osborne and Frank Lenoir. Another thing that makes this church outstanding was the fact that it was quite possibly the mother church of the area Methodist and headquarters for the old time circuit riding ministers. It is quite possible that a barn stood on the church property which housed horses and buggies that would carry the circuit riding ministers to the church from church to church in this area.

On Feb. 18 this was to remain the center for local Methodist activity until the year 1919, when the first pastored Philadelphia Church upon its completion was the Rev. J.G. Edwards. The first Sunday School on the circuit was organized and put into operation in March of 1873. For many years the basic building served the church's needs. Some years later, the exact date is not known, Sunday School rooms were added onto the building. On Nov. 3, 1901 fire destroyed the building which housed the Sunday School rooms. The damaged rooms were rebuilt and dedicated in 1903.

The present pastor is the Rev. Fred A. Davis. The Harmon's Chapel Second Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1894. A complete story on the church is carried elsewhere in this edition.

**RAILROAD CENTER**  
Like many early East Tennessee towns, Philadelphia was going to become deeply involved in the coming medium of the railroad. Philadelphia was a strong hand in area railroad development.

On Feb. 17, 1838 Tennessee General Assembly responded to a request of many Philadelphia citizens by incorporating the Hiwassee Railroad Company and thereby giving the company the authority to construct a road from Blair Ferry (now Loudon) to the southern boundary of the State and unite with the Augusta-Memphis line. Prominent citizens who worked on securing the agreement were: Matthew Nelson, Jacob Pearson, Robert Cleveland, Hugh Smith and William Montgomery.

When the incorporation was announced, land speculators began to visualize the rise of Philadelphia as a commercial center because of the fact that at the time Philadelphia was one of the most thriving towns between Knoxville and Chattanooga. The early years saw the railroad because of the fact that the railroad was built at Blair Ferry for lack of a bridge across the river. Blair Ferry was later to replace Philadelphia as a key shipping point along the route.

Many early publications carried advertisements pointing up Philadelphia as a possible industrial center and encouraging people to come and settle in the town. For many years Thomas Calloway served as president of the growing railroad. In 1848 the name of the railroad was changed to the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company.

For many years the railroad served a vital link in the progress of Philadelphia and large quantities of grain and livestock were shipped by rail out of the town. Product, barrel staves made in Philadelphia, were shipped to many parts of the country. But the use of the railroad, which for a large part were concerned with activities

around the depot, were to come to an end. By 1932 the use of the stockyard and grain storage warehouse ceased. The era of the railroad influence on the town of Philadelphia was almost at an end. The climax came with the closing of the Philadelphia Depot on May 6, 1960, at 4:35 p.m. The key turned in the lock and the depot closed for the last time in August of 1960. The old depot building, which has been witness to many arrivals and many departures for town was sold and razed again. It was torn down and hauled away. This hallowed spot to many old timers is now the site of a pretty little park. Although the building is gone now, long live the memories of people at Philadelphia.

**INDUSTRY**  
Possibly next to the largest industry Philadelphia has had through the years was the Hosiery Mill, which moved from Philadelphia to Madisonville because of the lack of logs of which to make staves and ties.

The largest industry had been the Philadelphia Hosiery Company, built in 1921. W. Waller came to Philadelphia to investigate the possibility of starting a hosiery mill. He found the people of the community receptive to the idea and within a short period of time the needed financial support was available. Mr. Waller's dream was to become a reality.

On August 22, 1921, the application for a charter was filed with the State of Tennessee. The charter was approved and on Aug. 29, 1921, the first stock holders meeting was held. The first directors and officers were then elected. On the board of directors were: H.L. Reed, G.W. Osborne, W.P. Smith, E. Waller Sr., E. Waller Jr., H.F. McArthur, J.W. Reed, G.W. Osborne, W.P. Smith and E. Waller Sr.

The officers were: J.H. Thompson, president; W.P. Smith, secretary and treasurer; E.W. Waller, Jr., general manager; John H. Everett, executive vice president and treasurer; and W.E. Edwards Jr., secretary.

The year 1963 brought a temporary halt to the operation of Philadelphia Hosiery Mill, and for awhile it looked as though it too might be a part of history. But in the fall of 1966 a charter for the Bar-Kat Hosiery Company was granted. This mill was headed by E.A. Barger and again the mill was put into operation, and today it is operating at full force.

The operation of the mill was to have its economic impact on the lives and the business interest of those people in Philadelphia. The closing in 1963 was a sad day for those affected, but the re-opening was a welcomed event.

Two of the oldest and best known business places in Philadelphia was McCrary's and Thompson's. McCrary's are now closed. The business is under operation by Robert McNabb. Thompson's are, of course, still in business.

Philadelphia, the "all other towns striving to grow had its tragedies and turmoil which included the destruction of a



THE OLD BOGART SCHOOL was once a vital part of the educational and community life of the residents of Philadelphia.



PICTURED IS A LADIES SUNDAY SCHOOL class at the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia around the late twenties.



PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE during the era when Mail was handled by oxen.



large portion of the business places by a fire on Feb. 6, 1906. Destroyed were a dry goods store, a drug store, Sparks Boarding House, Carter Produce Company, James Chaney's blacksmith shop, as well as other smaller buildings.



PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE during the era when Mail was handled by oxen.



large portion of the business places by a fire on Feb. 6, 1906. Destroyed were a dry goods store, a drug store, Sparks Boarding House, Carter Produce Company, James Chaney's blacksmith shop, as well as other smaller buildings.

Possibly the greatest threat to the town through the years has been the flooding waters of Sweetwater Creek, which has brought large property damage to homes and businesses. In recent years steps have been taken to prevent the flooding and today the town enjoys less fear of flooding than at any other time in the town's history.

**COMMUNITY CLUB**  
The years in no way have dampened the spirit of those who love and believe in the town. Possibly one of the most beneficial things to happen in the town in recent years has been the formation of the Philadelphia Community Club. This organization has been the community's needs at heart and are willing to exert the necessary effort in order to make dreams become a reality. The community club pushed for the incorporation of the town, and in 1968 it became an incorporated city. The elected officers of the city government were: Roy Bishop, Mayor; Raymond McAnakin, Jack Hearn, Boyd Duckworth and Eddie Beawater, councilmen; and Rhonda Swiney, city recorder.

The town has a modern fire department owned by the Philadelphia Community Club. It cooperates fully with the city government in supplying fire protection in the corporate limits of the city.

Under the direction of the present city government, Philadelphia is looking



THE PHILADELPHIA METHODIST Church played an important role in the early Christian life of Philadelphia and surrounding area.



THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH of Philadelphia has shown extensive growth through the passing years.

PHILADELPHIA

# Quakers First White Men To Settle Unita In 1791



**EARLY METHODIST Church of Unita, built about 1875. It was never rebuilt after the dam waters rose.**



**FENDERS CHURCH—Fenders Methodist Church has deep roots in the Luttrell Community.**



**BLUE SPRINGS CHURCH—The Blue Springs Methodist Church has served residents of Erie for 100 years.**



**DOORS ARE CLOSED—The old Luttrell School now closed with windows and doors boarded was an active part of the everyday living at Luttrell.**



**ORAN GROCERY—Oran Grocery Store serves as a community gathering place.**



**NELSON STORE—Pictured is the Nelson Grocery Store of Erie, a part of the community way of life.**



**US POST OFFICE—The small but historically colorful Erie Post Office, pride of the community.**

By Tommy Bradshaw  
The little village of Unita has gone the way of the Indians who once lived in the beautiful valley along the banks of Cloyd's Creek, and the place many pioneer families once called home is now covered by the waters of Fort Loudoun Lake, but the memories of the place remains bright in the hearts and minds of many Loudoun Countians who lived and loved in the village in years gone by.

Unita was one of the earliest white settlements in what is now Loudoun County, and was built on the site of an earlier Indian village. Several white families located in the area before Tennessee became a state in 1796.

The first white settlement in the vicinity of Unita was made about 1791 by a group of the Society of Friends (Quakers). This group was made up of the Matthews, Griffitts, Hackney, Allen and Jones families.

In 1799, Samuel Shaw received a permit from the Blount County Court to erect a grist and sawmill about a mile and a half from the mouth of Cloyd's Creek where it empties into the Tennessee River. In those days this part of the Tennessee River was

known as the Holston all the way to where it joins what is now called the Little Tennessee River.

The permit issued Shaw for his mill was the third permit to be issued by the Blount County Court, and in 1816 a permit was given to Josiah Johnson to build another mill on Cloyd's Creek.

Shaw later operated a ferry across the river, and the road from that ferry running in the direction of Southwest Point (Kingston) to Eatons Cross Roads, became known as the Shaw Ferry Road. The ferry was later known as the Leeper Ferry and finally discontinued, but the Road is still known by its old name.

Shaw also built a warehouse at the mouth of Cloyd's Creek for the storage of grain and other merchandise which was shipped out by river steamers in the days when steamboats were the principal means of transportation.

Unita obtained a post office in 1819, with James L. Green as the postmaster. An interesting item in the old records states that Postmaster Josiah Johnson's salary in 1821 was \$12.51, the amount of postage sold during the 12-month period.

Incidentally, the postmaster at Unita in 1820 (the same period was \$91.47.

John E. Haire was the postmaster in 1824, being followed in 1825 by James Jones who served for the next twenty years.

The village that had grown up on the banks of Cloyd's Creek had become an important center of commerce and business for the area by 1825.

In 1833, there were 100 inhabitants in Unita, and the village boasted of a store, a blacksmith shop, a hatter, one doctor, a tanyard, a wool-carding mill, a post mill and a cotton-gin.

Unita Presbyterian Church was organized in 1830 (the Shaws and several other local families belonged to the Seecer Church at Big Springs). Services were held in a log building for several years.

In 1819, Presbyterian Isaac Anderson founded Maryville College, and many settlements soon became predominantly Presbyterian.

In 1830, Anderson helped reorganize the Unita Church.

A deed was recorded in 1840 from John Griffitts and Henry Barren for two and a half acres on the south side of

## Fenders, Erie, Luttrell Are Typical Rural Communities

By Calvin Lunsford

Located in the Western corner of Loudoun County, officially labeled the fourth district, the rural communities described as Fenders and Erie, most widely known as the Luttrell Community by most people.

It is a portion of Loudoun County rich in the historical past, but possibly not as well known as other sections of the county in part because of its geographical location or possibly the fact that no major highway arteries pass through the community. Also, it has no industries.

But it is populated by a group of people who are proud to be part of a past era and proud of the role their ancestors played in the early days of the development of the area.

The question asked by those not familiar with this area might be, where is the area of Luttrell located? By highway it is 18 miles from Loudoun and six miles from Sweetwater. The beautiful well kept farm lands with the awesome touch of the magic of nature make a catching scene. The major crops and production is tobacco and dairy farming.

For the most part, the farms are large and unlike other sections of Loudoun County, which has seen housing developments spring up in almost every community, the Luttrell Community has remained large farms and very small increases in population has occurred in the last years.

It is the general feeling among the people of this community that they have been neglected in the general process of progress in Loudoun County. Some feel it is the result of the limited number of votes it has to cast in any county election. Others feel that their problems stem from their geographical location. Many of them readily tell you that except for taxes, the greater part of their income dollars are spent in Monroe County, mainly because of the nearness of the town of Sweetwater.

The people of the Luttrell Community feel that the greatest blow their community has suffered in recent years was the closing of Luttrell School. This was because of the fact that most community functions were somehow tied in with or held in the school building.

The present Luttrell School building which closed in the middle 1960's was built around 1920. The school, which at one time was a two year high school, was widely known for its role in school sports and through the

years was the site chosen for many basketball tournaments.

The residents of the Luttrell area are a close-knit people who eagerly go to the aid of a neighbor in time of need, sickness, death, etc, and evident is a close bond between each family.

One part of the community which points out the pride of these people is the Fenders cemetery, which is overshadowed by the Fenders Methodist Church. The cemetery, which dates back farther than anyone actually known, is kept up by voluntary community help. Many of the graves in the cemetery are unknown. Some are marked by simple wooden markers which the Moontheeth, which were informed was a generation later changed to Montooth. It is generally thought that the name Fenders which dates back to a family name many years ago who gave the land for the church and cemetery.

The Fenders-Erie section of Loudoun County is served by two Methodist and one Baptist church. The Shelton Grove Baptist Church with Rev. Charles Cassidy as pastor has been a part of the religious life of the Luttrell Community for many years.

The other two churches, both Methodist, are under the pastorate of the same man, Rev. Paul Cluck, who also serves as pastor of another rural church. Unique is the fact that all three churches jointly supply a parsonage for Rev. Cluck, and are extremely proud of the close association of the three church bodies.

Of course the two afore mentioned Luttrell area Methodist churches are Fenders which dates back to at least 1886. It could possibly be older than that.

The other church is the Shelton Grove Baptist Church dating back to May 1870. Its membership is housed in the third building on the same location in the past 100 years. The pastor is also Rev. Cluck. The well kept beauty of these area churches points out the pride and loving care of the community.

The Erie section of Loudoun County possibly has something that not many rural communities have and that is a modern post office building and postmaster. The postmaster, Row H. Price, has been Erie postmaster since 1967 and he stated that the Erie post office dates back into the 1800's. Their

modern facilities are a far cry from those in years past. Today they are served by Star Courier equipped with modern trucks far from the slow horse and buggy transit system of yesteryear.

Mr. Price stated that in years past there were few telephones in the area and standing in the area was a modern truck far from the slow horse and buggy transit system of yesteryear.

Possibly two of the most popular gathering places in the area is the Oran and Nelson Grocery Stores which serve the community where everything from history to politics could be on the agenda for discussion.

Yes, the Luttrell area has had an important role in Loudoun County's past and populated with a people who are proud of their ancestors and the role they played in the history of the county.

With determination to become a greater part of Loudoun County and with the pride of a simple way of life, not contaminated by modern pollution, the people of this area look back at the past with pride, and exert their energies in the direction of a progressive future.

### Glendale Had Cane Mill In Late 1930's

In the late 1930's a Cane Mill was located at Glendale near the present location of the pond on the Anna Hartwell farm.

The people would bring the cane they had grown to the mill and have molasses made. The molasses were made by Frank Long. The grinding of the cane obtain the juice was done by horses.

When the mill was discontinued at this location, Mr. Long moved the mill to his farm near Hickory Valley Church and continued to make molasses for his own use and also a few for sale to local people.



**SHELTON GROVE—The Shelton's Grove Baptist Church of Luttrell adds to the beauty of the peaceful community.**



**OLDEST HOUSE in the Unita Community was the S.A. Humphreys home, which in its day, was the scene of festivities attended by many state and government officials. The site was covered by lake waters. On the ridge in the background a Civil War battle occurred, and a rifle ball struck a door of the house. The concrete bridge shown was built in 1915, to replace an iron structure erected in 1891**

Cloyd's Creek, to be used for No. 295 F&M was organized in 1891 and the officers were William A. Robinson, J.C. Scates, and Stephen Matthews, and the members were John J. Hoover, James H. Donaldson, A.T. Hackney, S.B. Bright, Daniel Taylor, John Jones, G.W. Whitehead, S.M. Leeper, J.C. Wiley, C.T.P. Davis, I.T. Drusitt and T.R. Lee.

Unita Lodge No. 33 IOOF, was organized in 1890 and the charter members were J.P. Brakelill, J.L. Griffitts, J.W. Griffitts, J.A. Howard and J.H. Donaldson.

The Unita Council No. 9 Jr. O.U.A.M. was organized in 1901, and the following were charter members: J.A. Humphreys, E.N. Griffitts, J.B. Mitchell, W.O. Brickett, W.H. Jones, J.H. Donaldson, S.H. Humphreys, S.A. Griffitts, Duke Dunlap, Fred Tuck, M.G. Griffitts, T.S. Tuck, J.C. Humphreys, E.B. Cossage, J.H. McCaddin, G.H. Williams, John Kittrell, J.L. Griffitts, William Mitchell, Charles Dunlap, L. Lane, James Kizer, W.G. Newberry, A.J. Foute and Robert Dunlap.

The story has been told that a Unita native probably saved the University of Knoxville from history and East Tennessee.

According to old records, the 1860 session of the state legislature had a bill before it to move the University from Knoxville to Monroehoro, Middle and West Tennessee interests had been able to muster a majority of votes favoring the move.

Stephen Matthews, from the lake and member of the legislature from Blount County, called together a number of his friends, announced a banquet date and invited Middle and West Tennessee members to attend.

It is told that those attending the banquet enjoyed themselves immensely and, as a result of

the good will and shrewd distributing engaged, settled the question by agreeing to keep the village of his birth. In later years he moved to Greenback and achieved fame as a marrying squire, but his heart was at the small village on the banks of Cloyd's Creek. He was a descendant of some of the earliest settlers at Unita, and served as head of the Unita Decoration Committee for over 50 years.

The L&N Railroad was completed about 1900, and the station of Kizer was built about a mile from Unita, and Kizer became a post office. The post office at Unita was discontinued in 1903.

In 1910 a telephone switchboard was set up in the house of Mrs. Sam Rorex (the old Sam Humphreys house which was over a 150 year old when the lake waters covered Unita), who took care of calls as she went about her housework. After 15 years of this duty however, she decided the task was too confining and resigned.

Through the years Unita failed to grow very much. That fact never kept the spot from being "home" to a lot of people over the years, nor from earning a hallowed place in their hearts.

Then came the building of Fort Loudoun Dam, and soon afterwards the waters of the lake came up and covered the site. It is gone now, but it seems certain that Unita will remain for a long, long time the memories of those who loved it.

Meanwhile, the cemetery on the nearby hill keeps silent watch over the lake and village site, where so many of those who sleep on the hill once laughed, loved, worked and lived their simple lives.



**GROUP AT UNITA SCHOOL IN 1933—Front row from the left - Nelle Goforth, Charlotte Willox, Eula Mae Crisp, James Goforth. Second row - Alma Ruth Crisp, Dolly Millaps, Charlie Spencer, Kenneth Spencer, Austin Millaps, Irene Razor, Gene Spencer, Pauline Goforth, J.B. Crisp, Earl Millaps, James Vaughn, Jr., Arthur Goforth, C.L. Willox, Marshall Crisp, Geraldine Coppock, Imogene Jones, Batty Crisp. Third row - J.B. Crisp, Ernestine Bowers, Dorothy Vaughn, Kathleen Millaps, Alta Mae Goodham, Mattie Crisp, Verns Millaps, Frances Crisp, Eva Millaps, Frances Moody, Hazel Goforth, Vera Mae Goforth, Evelyn Crisp, Miss Jo Margaret Hackney, teacher.**



**UNITA SCHOOL GROUP IN 1936—Front row from the left - Alma Ruth Crisp, Elvira Crisp, Charlie Spencer, Mary Ruth Crisp, Robert Crisp. Second row - C.L. Willox, Bette Crisp, Geraldine Coppock, J.B. Crisp, Kenneth Spencer. Third row - Charlotte Willox, Eula Mae Crisp, Dorothy Vaughn, Gene Spencer, Charles Frank, Fourth row - Frances Crisp, Miss Burl Dunlap, teacher, Lu Dicy Fatty, Vera Mae Goforth, Miss Jo Margaret Hackney, teacher, Minnie Crisp, J.B. Crisp.**

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Three Dams - Four Lakes In County

# TVA Contributed To Growth Of Area Since 1933

Since the 1830's the people of Loudon County have been involved in the Tennessee Valley Authority's resource development program - helping to build its dams, working together in cooperative agricultural and forestry improvements, carrying out local distribution of TVA electricity, taking part in joint planning efforts.

Created by Congress in 1933, TVA was instructed to work with the people of the Valley region to restore its soils, revitalize its forests, to control its rivers and put them to work for the betterment of the area. From the dams built to harness floods and create a commercial waterway, TVA created a new source of low-cost electricity.

**Electric Power**

In 1938 Lenoir City began distributing TVA power. In 1939 the city of Loudoun started its municipal distribution operation. In 1940 the Fort Loudoun Electric Cooperative was formed and began extending electric lines into rural areas of the county, making available the conveniences and economic opportunities that were once found only in the city.

In 1941 these three

distributors of TVA power had a combined total of about 4,460 consumers; in 1969 the figure had increased to over 24,500. The average residential consumer served by these distributors paid an average of about 2.05 cents per kilowatt-hour in 1941 and used about 1,293 kwh that year. In 1969 he paid less than half that much per kwh and used eleven times as much electricity.

**Fort Loudoun Dam**

In 1940 TVA began construction of Fort Loudoun Dam, the uppermost link in the chain of nine dams on the Tennessee River. The dam transformed what was once a 55-mile stretch of unpredictable river into a calm lake extending from the dam to the head of the Tennessee at Knoxville.

Fort Loudoun stands 122

feet high and reaches 4,190 feet long. It required 886,000 cubic yards of concrete and 3,594,000 cubic yards of earth and rock fill for construction. The project, which employed 2,700 men during the peak of construction, cost \$42 million.

Operated in conjunction with other dams further upstream, Fort Loudoun helps curtail the once-once Tennessee River floods, providing 111,000 acre-feet of useful flood storage space.

The navigation lock at Fort Loudoun was the highest in the world when it was built, providing a maximum lift of 80 feet. Today it raises and lowers barges coming from as far away as Houston, Minneapolis, and Pittsburgh, carrying cargoes destined for east Tennessee industries.

In 1961 a bridge was

Tennessee.

### Melton Hill Dam

In the northern portion of Loudon County where it borders Roane County, TVA began construction of Melton Hill Dam on the Clinch River in 1960. A dual purpose project, Melton Hill extends barge traffic 40 miles up the Clinch River to Clinton, and provides additional electric power for the region.

The dam, completed in 1963, is 103 feet above its foundation and 1,020 feet long. The powerhouse contains two generating units of 36,000 kilowatts each, a total of 72,000. The navigation lock has a chamber 75 x 400 feet with a maximum lift of 60 feet.

Melton Hill Dam takes its

name from a high knob

located about 2 miles north of the dam.

**Tellico Dam**

As a part of the original plan for the Fort Loudoun project, a diversion dam was planned nearby to create a reservoir on the Little Tennessee River and divert its flow through a short canal to Fort Loudoun Lake. This would provide increased flood control and power production, and create a navigable waterway up the

Little Tennessee River. Funds for construction state on the diversion dam were provided by Congress in 1942, but wartime material shortages prevented it. Now it is being built as TVA's Tellico project, with the new lake scheduled to begin filling in 1975.

When Tellico is completed,

the flood control capacities that the Fort-Loudoun Reservoir now provide will be doubled. Because of the canal connecting Fort Loudoun and Tellico lakes, the detention capacity of both reservoirs will serve to control flood waters from either of the two rivers.

The Tellico project will increase the amount of electric power generated at Fort Loudoun by an additional 200 million kilowatt-hours in one year. Water from the Little Tennessee will flow through the diversion canal and then through the powerhouse at Fort Loudoun.

Although it will not

require construction of a navigation lock, the Tellico project is expected to provide navigation benefits totaling about \$400,000 annually. Tows moving upstream through Fort Loudoun lock may proceed up the river to Knoxville, or through a canal and up Tellico Lake to industrial sites there.

TVA has estimated that within 45 years after Tellico Reservoir is completed, private industry will have invested as much as \$265 million in new manufacturing plants creating, directly and indirectly, some 6,500 new jobs.

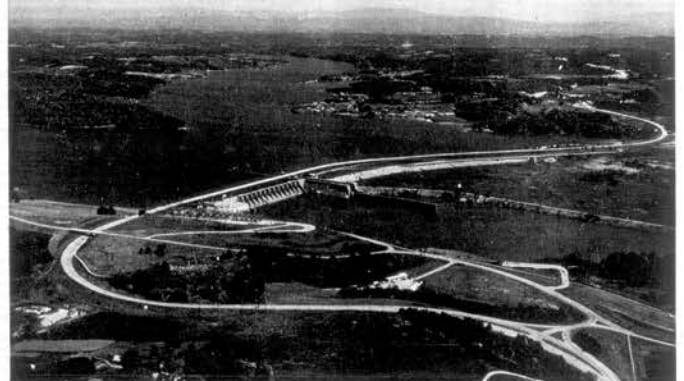
In anticipation of the vast

changes in the local economy and in the needs of the tri-county area affected by the project, plans are being made jointly by the Tellico Area Planning Commission (Loudon, Monroe, and Blount Counties) and the Tennessee State Planning Commission, and TVA for a new town in the area. The town is named Timberlake in honor of Henry Timberlake, an early explorer and map maker of the Little Tennessee valley. Roads, streets, utilities, and other services for the community are being planned to make it one of the cleanest and most beautiful communities in the country.

**Agricultural Improvements**

To promote more effective use of the region's farm resources so that farmers can boost their farm incomes and improve their living levels, TVA develops and demonstrates new and improved fertilizers. The test-demonstration program has been a major means of introducing experimental fertilizers to farmers. Through individual test-demonstration farms, farmers are shown the importance of effective use of fertilizers, along with other farm management practices, in overall farm and home improvement.

The present program



FORT LOUDOUN DAM with bridge, the lake extending into the background.



TELLICO DAM now being built by TVA is near the mouth of the Little Tennessee River in Loudon County.



MELTON HILL DAM - TVA's newest dam is on Clinch River. The reservoir was impounded in 1963.



AERIAL VIEW and outline of lakeshore of future Tellico Reservoir. Fort Loudoun Dam is at lower left; canal connecting Fort Loudoun lake and Tellico lake shown at upper end of dam; Tellico dam is at lower right.

### Rural Utility Districts

## Add To Development

The formation of rural utility districts under the provisions of State law has been an important factor in the development of Loudon County.

The project of obtaining a public sanitary water supply system, which is almost necessary for substantial growth in an area, began in the Martel Community under the leadership of the Martel Community Club which at the time was very active.

The prospects of getting water from existing utility district or from Lenoir City was investigated without luck. Then during the term of S.C. Barker, who was President of the Martel Community Club in the early 1960's and with the leadership of such interested citizens as Charles West, and Clarence Hill, Sr. official steps were taken to establish a community water district.

The Committee contracted with the A.E. Boat Engineering Company of Knoxville and efforts were immediately begun to get the necessary engineering work, and to obtain subscribers for water, so that an application could be made with the Farmers Home Administration for a loan to construct a water system.

It was estimated at the time that there were approximately 300 families in the area to be covered by the District with the confines of the District to cover all that area Southeast of the Dixie-Lee Utility District on the Southeast side of U.S. Highway 11, to the Knox County line back down to the Fort Loudoun Lake, and to where Lakview Road intersects with the Martel Road on the Southwest.

It was estimated that a system could be constructed for approximately \$150,000, and on Feb. 17, 1961, a petition for the creation of Martel Utility District was filed before Ben Simpson, County Judge, requesting the creation of the Martel Utility District. The notice of the petition was published in the local newspapers, and on March 14, 1961, the County Judge published an Order creating the Martel Utility District, officially appointing the first Commissioners of the District as Robert C. Duff, Jr., A.M. Wilson, and Clarence Hill, Sr.

The District signed a contract with the Dixie-Lee Utility District for the buying of water from the Dixie-Lee District, thereby eliminating the necessity of the Martel District having to build a water treating plant, and

thereby making the construction of a water system financially feasible. The project was funded by the Farmers Home Administration. Harvey L. Spruill, with the Law Firm of Daniel, Fowler, and Spruill, was the Attorney for the District, working with the Commissioners from the time of the filing of the petition to the end. The necessary land and easements for the water tank were obtained by donation from Nannie Thaxton, and another necessary pipeline easement was donated by J.F. Queener, and the easement for the pumping station was donated by Alma Pickle Lee.

The District had to have and did have 100 taps signed before the loan was finally approved with the Farmers Home Administration, in the amount of \$125,000, to be repaid over a period of 40 years. The number of subscribers are 167.

Robert C. Duff, Jr., A.M. Wilson, and Clarence Hill, Sr. continue as Commissioners at this time.

J.F. Cartwright Construction Company of Athens, was awarded the contract for the construction of the system and water service was officially opened to the District subscribers in February, 1963.

Humorously, at the very beginning the Commissioners thought that the District was making a tremendous success when they found that more than a million gallons of water went through the system in one month. Then they found that there was a leak, and that the subscribers had not gotten as excited about using water (for which they had to pay) as the Commissioners had first thought.

### Sawmill Once At Glendale

The Glendale Community at one time had a sawmill located near where the old store building now stands.

In later years, the mill was moved across the road from the school house and when the mill burned it was not replaced.

A Mr. King was the first operator of the mill. Some of the workers and also the owners of the mill were John Whisman, John Long, grandfathers of Mrs. Grace Long and father of Mrs. Anna Harwell, and I.B. Hamner.

### TOW IN FORT LOUDOUN LOCK

Photo shows tow of petroleum products being locked through TVA's Fort Loudoun Dam on the last leg of its journey up the Tennessee River to Knoxville.

1970

# Don P. Smith, Loudon Mayor For 27 Years, Earned 'Mr. Loudon' Title

By Calvin Lunsford  
In 1914 a stranger arrived in Loudon but within 10 years of "stranger" was short lived. If you asked any Loudon resident over the past 50 years, you would probably get the reply that Don P. Smith was never really a stranger in town. It seems that with the deep feeling for Loudon and its people that the Don P. Smith influence has been with this town as long as most residents can remember.

Mr. Smith began his career at the early age of 10 years in a furniture plant in his native Texas. He related with pride the role he played in the early age as bread winner and head of his family. During that time, he explains, "I learned much about the ups and downs of life which had a tremendous effect on my overall outlook on life, and it was during those years that I developed a deep interest in the furniture business."

Mr. Smith came to Loudon to learn the furniture manufacturing business with the Hood Chair Company, who then opened what is now the Don P. Smith Chair Factory. For many years he was on the road selling the plant's product. Later the Hood Chair Co. became the Don P. Smith Chair Company. His success story is one duplicated many times in the industrial history of America. A kid who began work in the business at an early age and would in later years own his own business. Although the know-how in the manufacturing world was going to prove a blessing to the town he had learned to love by providing jobs for many of the town's people. Don P. Smith was more than just another man who came to Loudon to start an industrial plant. He had become a deeprooted part of the town.

Mr. Smith met and fell in love with and married a Loudon girl, the late Mrs. Harris. They have two daughters. Mr. Smith was, of course, anxious for the town's growth and welfare. After a stormy course in several years, the town



MR. SMITH

Incorporated in 1927 and Don P. Smith became the first mayor of Loudon. The office he held for 16 consecutive years. He was the first mayor of Loudon to have office space. During the period of years that the city was under the leadership of Smith, he saw many dreams become a reality. Such things as a modern water system, a sewer system, a state approved fire department, the paving of many streets, establishment of a functioning city government which after two other attempts to provide a working form of city government. He was also the first to hold the office of mayor. He served two terms, thus attaining the record of holding the office of mayor longer than anyone.

Mr. Smith was and is very devoted to his church, the Loudon United Methodist Church where he has served as trustee. He has been active in holding the office of mayor longer than anyone. Mr. Smith was and is very devoted to his church, the Loudon United Methodist Church where he has served as trustee. He has been active in holding the office of mayor longer than anyone.

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Mr. Smith to be a part of it. It would be impossible to list the many, many things that he has so willingly taken part in. Although small in physical build, and plagued with recurring poor health, Mr. Smith has diligently pursued and accepted his role as a benefactor, but first of all as a citizen of Loudon.

Mr. Smith is not one to agree to the whims and ideas of all those with whom he comes in contact with. If he disagrees, and feels that by speaking out in the best interest of the people of Loudon, he says what he thinks, but with a diplomacy learned in many years of dealing with people from all walks of life.

One of the best known and highly respected men of Loudon, Mr. Smith is seldom too busy to stop and talk to one of the employees of his

plant. A farmer, local business man, or any other person that he might come in contact with is always given a reply.

If such an honor was bestowed on one of our Loudon citizens such as Mister Loudon, resulting as an outgrowth of the devotion and contributions made to a town he loved, it would be without a doubt that Mr. Smith would be eligible for such an honor. And although no such honor by proclamation has ever been bestowed on anyone and we know of no such move in the future, the official title does not have to exist to the many citizens of Loudon, both past and present, who think of Mr. Smith as Mister Loudon. The populace will remain to be indebted to this man, so willing to give of his best, for the town he loves.

## 96-Year-Old Jail Marked With Color Of Past

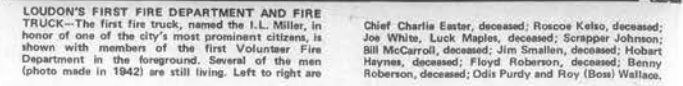
By Calvin Lunsford

One of the early houses of detention in the Loudon area was an old calaboose which reached a point in living together that a house of detention was no longer needed. Unfortunately, this, by record of the history of the coming years proved to be untrue and a need for a jailhouse in the middle of the town was soon again prompted by the opening of the jail.

The old Loudon jailhouse has, in recent years, been the center of a controversy as to its fitness to house prisoners and its doors have been closed by court order in recent years. This being quite in contrast to the purpose for which it was built.

Improvements were made to the satisfaction of the court and once again the old Loudon County jail was opened. It has been recommended that a new jail be built in Loudon County and possibly this will come about in the future. But not in the present jailhouse which is 96 years old, will have reached a possible century of service as a house of detention in the county.

Following is a list of those persons who have served in the Loudon County Jail. J.P. Turner, J.T. Carpenter, J.D. progressive and proud city of 1970.



LOUDON'S FIRST FIRE DEPARTMENT AND FIRE TRUCK—The first fire truck, named the I.L. Miller, in honor of one of the city's most prominent citizens, is shown with members of the first Volunteer Fire Department in the foreground. Several of the men (photo made in 1942) are still living. Left to right are

## Tragedy Brings About Fire Department

By Calvin Lunsford

History contains many accounts of things that are a part of our everyday life that were born out of the desire of our fellow man who saw the need for these existing factors. In some cases the need was motivated by tragedy which seemed to haunt the minds of men.

Such is the story behind the Loudon Fire Department. These were men who saw first hand the havoc that the fire of 1924 brought to bear upon Loudon. Men with a sincere desire to do all in their power to try and see that such a tragedy would not happen again. The events of the long hot and dry summer of 1924 would live long in the memories of the populace of Loudon. The nearest thing that Loudon had to a fire department prior to the coming of the present volunteer fire department was a bucket brigade, which was composed of the crows that always gathered at the scene of a fire. The whole town was alerted by the unforgettable wailing sound of the local factory whistle, which had a piercing tragic sound. When the men of the town arrived on the scene the first consideration was to carry the household goods and clothing from the burning house, and then see what

could be done about putting out the fire which usually by this stage was an impossible task. If you had lived in Loudon in the summer of 1924, you would most likely have seen the driest summer that has been known in this century. Wells and cisterns were going dry at a rapid pace. The rumor was that you would wade the river from the Loudon side to Harrison Island, which in those days, even before TVA dam raised the water level, was hard to believe. The sun beat down hot on this little East Tennessee town. The nights never seemed to cool off.

And on one of those hot dry nights it happened. Few people were sleeping due to the heat and soon the streets were filled with milling anxious people. Someone made the statement that the entire town was likely to burn because of the extreme dryness. A whole block was now in flames. A large percentage of the roofs in town were of wood shingles. Sparks that seemed to glow endlessly were filling the air. Many families could be seen on ladders trying their limited supply of water to wet the roofs of their homes to keep them from catching on fire. Some were in tears. The town of Loudon was having an experience that was going to leave an impression of a lasting magnitude.

Greer Hardware Co. had a number of disassembled wagons stored in a warehouse at one location and wheels and other parts were carried and stored in the old depot park area.

The Lenoir City Fire Department also responded and made the run from Lenoir City to Loudon in six minutes. The Sweetwater Fire Department also responded to the call but a limited supply of water hampered

their efforts greatly. A greater part of three blocks was destroyed in a short time. In the excitement many husbands had gotten separated from their wives. Many of the men were trying to assist in helping fight the fire. It was in the early hours of the morning before the fire was brought under control.

The morning after dawned only to illuminate the littered streets and gutted or destroyed buildings. The Loudon County Herald would not be printing this story as the presses were destroyed and type was strewn along the street with other debris. Many things were lost that was impossible to replace. Fortunately no human lives were lost. Mrs. Bob Julian lost her famous bobbing house as well as some cherished dolls. Loudon would remember this night for many years to come.

A group of men in Loudon were determined to make this fire count toward enactment of a move to obtain a volunteer fire department for Loudon. But this was quite in the distant future. The lapse of time between this fire and the time when Loudon could boast their own fire department was going to be weeks, months and years. But determined men filed with the memory of the fire of 1924 would finally pay off.

Loudon secured their first fire truck, named the I.L. Miller, in 1930. The truck was so named in honor of Fire and Police Commissioner I.L. Miller who served in that capacity when our town was incorporated. Down thru the years, the old I.L. Miller and crew were under the command of several fire chiefs. These are not listed in the order in which they served: Floyd Storie, Bill White, Bob Collier, Charlie Easter, Bill McCarroll, and our present fire chief, Charles Varner. J. Some of these men are now deceased. To all these men our community owes a debt of gratitude. Only one man who started with the first fire department is still on duty. His name is Boss Wallace. Chief Varner says that Boss was a devoted and very efficient fireman. Boss Wallace has a warm spot in his heart for the old pumper I.L. Miller and a memory of many experiences through the years he has served the Loudon Fire Dept.

Chief Charlie Easter, deceased; Roscoe Kelso, deceased; Joe White, Luck Mispel, deceased; Scorparr Johnson; Bill McCarroll, deceased; Jim Smalley, deceased; Hobert Haynes, deceased; Floyd Robinson, deceased; Benny Rayburn, deceased; Odis Purdy and Roy (Boss) Wallace.

The late Charlie Easter, who served as Loudon's Fire Chief for many years, often related some of the many hardships they encountered. One in particular was a run to the C.H. Bacon Farm in zero weather. The driver was Lee Bluford and he had no gloves on. Mr. Easter gave Lee his own gloves and Lee held the wheel of the old I.L. Miller pumper with one hand as he put the gloves on his frozen hands. This is an example of men dedicated to a frozen service job.

Today, Loudon has much to be proud of in its modern fire department. A modern fire hall, excellent equipment, and an efficient fire chief and crew.

In recent years a new system was installed which alerts each fireman by telephone at the same time in event of a fire. A driver is on duty at the fire hall around the clock making it possible to be at the scene of a fire within minutes. Loudon Fire Chief, Charles Varner, relates that if the need arose, he could have within 15 minutes enough equipment in operation to pump 3500 gallons of water a minute. Loudon Fire Department ranks high in equipment and know how. The City of Loudon a few years back enacted a fire prevention code.

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## 1898 Loudon City Minute Book Relates Problems Facing Town

By Calvin Lunsford

The pages yellowed and deteriorated with time, the contents very much alive with the historical events of the town and the people of almost 100 years ago is what this writer found in the city of Loudon Ledger of 1898. The information gathered from the minutes of a people and their sincere efforts to make Loudon a place where all could live and work in a concentrated effort toward a better tomorrow, which is what we have today.

The buttered old ledger to the minutes of the meeting of the Loudon city government. First entry was made on March 18, 1898. Many of the problems that faced these men are no longer a threat to our society, but in turn have been traced by the elements of time and history which is a part of progress.

The first ordinance to be recorded in this old city ledger was the ordinance pertaining to hog running loose within the city limits of Loudon.

One interesting item on record was the taxing of each property owner of the City of Loudon. The sum was one dollar per each and every property owner. The town marshal was given the task of collecting and enforcing said ordinance as he deemed fit.

At the time that these minutes were recorded the town marshal of Loudon was James McCarroll and his salary was set by the city leaders at \$10.00 monthly payable every other month. Another record item was an ordinance providing for the work on city streets. The ordinance required every male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 would work the streets of Loudon for four days each month. The work needed to be done was under the direction of the town marshal who was also sternly warned to enforce this ordinance in an impartial manner, and if such direction from the marshal was refused or not acted upon accordingly said parties were to be punished. The fine to be imposed was not to be less than two dollars and fifty cents or more than 10 dollars and cost for each offense.

At the time this ledger was in use F.R. Hutton was the city attorney and many entries are made concerning fees for his services to the City of Loudon.

At many points in the recorded minutes are adjournment for fifteen minutes

was taken but it was always recorded and an adjournment was taken and when they returned back in session.

Friday, Feb. 10, 1899, an ordinance was passed prohibiting a saloon keeper from entering his saloon on the sabbath, and the town marshal was sternly impressed to forcibly, if necessary, to enforce this ordinance.

Friday, April 14, 1899, the mayor and city aldermen voted unanimously, that on the dark moon the town marshal was to post lanterns at all public places and keep the same lit during the dark hours.

Also the vote was taken to have scrapers put all city streets in repair with the necessary action.

July 12, 1899, it was ordered by the City of Loudon to clean up their hog pens and to bury dead chickens. Also to keep closed outside privies that time be used as a disinfectant.

April 13, 1899, an ordinance granting the right of way over the streets of Loudon to the East Tennessee Telephone Company, Section No. 2, that the size, height and location of poles planted shall be according to direction of street commissioner and subject to city ordinances.

Section No. 4, the said company shall in consideration of rights granted, shall provide and maintain in good order as long as it shall exercise the privilege herein granted a telephone force of charge at the City Hall.

Section No. 5, the city will reserve the right to install wires on company poles to city fire alarm system without charge from said company.

At many places in the ledger notes are made of the grocery orders of the city recorded in the minutes of this old record book is like a look into Loudon's past. A look at the problems of the city, the concern of the citizens who sincerely felt that their town would continue to exist and eventually find a workable solution to the problems of incorporation which after some trials and failures we have successfully accomplished today. A great deal is owed to those over the past 100 years who have given of their time and effort to lay the ground work for

# CELEBRATING WITH LOUDON COUNTY

## Mashburn 1870 - - 1970

### Jewelers

In East Tennessee

# 50 Years

We are proud to be a part of Loudon County and to have served the people of this area for the past 50 years - - -

We want to say "thank you" to all our friends and customers for giving us this opportunity

# P. A. MASHBURN JEWELERS

"Our 50th As Jewelers"

"Over 48 Years In Lenoir City"

102 West Broadway Phone 986-2822

# Area's First Newspaper Editor Saves Town From Dread Cholera Epidemic

Eighteen years before Loudon County was carved out of Blount, Roanoke and Monroe counties, the town of Loudon, on the banks of the Tennessee River, was spared from dread disease, a serious cholera epidemic by the efforts of one man, Editor William O'Brien of the Free Press.

William O'Brien began the first newspaper in this area in 1852 at Loudon. About the only newspaper seen in the area was the Knoxville Register until Brownlow's Knoxville Whig made its appearance in 1856.

The Free Press at Loudon was started by O'Brien and a partner, but soon broke out along with the Knoxville Whig in 1856. The Free Press at Loudon was started by O'Brien and a partner, but soon broke out along with the Knoxville Whig in 1856. The Free Press at Loudon was started by O'Brien and a partner, but soon broke out along with the Knoxville Whig in 1856.

Hubert Coley. During the five years of ownership of the paper, several changes were made. The paper was sold to Rogers and Hickman who later moved to Knoxville. The paper then was sold to Bill Bayne.

Bayne had a disastrous fire with the Detroit City News, but salvaged enough equipment to continue publication until the first of 1961 when Ira Johnson established the Loudon City Banner. In September of that year Bayne sold the News to a Loudon City native Vernon L. McKinney and LaRue Cook, and a merger of the News with the Banner took place, resulting in the Loudon City News-Banner making its appearance. McKinney later purchased the interests of both Cook and Johnson, and became editor-publisher-owner.

During the life of the Loudon City News there were only two other short lived papers to be printed at Loudon City, the Loudon County Progress and Loudon Courier, along about 1928. E.B. Gilbert published the Loudon Courier but moved the plant to Elizabethton.

Beginning of The Herald at Loudon dates back to 1928, when it was following the demise of the Loudon County Record. It was, for all practical purposes, the continuation of the Record, and the present Loudon County Herald states it has served Loudon since 1886, when the Record was founded.

On June 1, 1949 R.E.L. Majors of Georgia bought the paper from Gene Robinson, and with two other members of the family published the paper until his death. Then for Mrs. Charles T. Morgan of Nashville, Tenn. Then for her son, William J. Morgan, now with the University of Tennessee, a successfully operated the paper for six years.

On July 1, 1961 Larry Oate of Maryville, with several years experience on newspapers in Texas and at Loudon, became one of four owners of the paper, and is now its editor and publisher.

Many of the highlights of both the Loudon County Herald and the Loudon City News-Banner will be found in separate stories about the two papers in this issue.

Several different locations in Loudon over the passing years.

It has had the role of reporting the events in the lives of young men of Loudon County involved in at least five wars, sometimes with a tragic note and other times a headline welcoming them home from defending their country and the democracy which permits freedom of the press.

Through the passing years the Herald has left the press late at night due to mechanical problems and although sometimes a little late, it has always been available to its readers.

The Loudon County Herald today is printed on the most modern equipment available. A new method called offset press, which produces a very easy-to-read newspaper as well as permitting the unlimited use of pictures.

Today the Herald has the largest circulation in the history of its operation. At the beginning in 1886 to the present time, The Herald is Loudon County's family newspaper, reporting the events in the lives of people and places from the heart of Loudon County.

Several different locations in Loudon over the passing years.

Through the passing years the Herald has left the press late at night due to mechanical problems and although sometimes a little late, it has always been available to its readers.

The story of the Loudon County Herald (printed elsewhere in this issue) playing such an important role in saving the town is one interesting to note, but possibly through the remaining years there has not been an event with such dramatic overtones.

Several boys and young men, who later became successful learned the rudiments of the printing business at the office of John W. Falconier and Burt H. Walter.

A drum cylinder press, powered by a gasoline engine, was among the improvements in equipment made in early years. An intertype the first type setting machine in the county was added about 1912, when the plant was moved from Broadway to the location in the old Loudon City Bank Building which was 51 years later.

The cylinder press had a loud thumping noise. This, with the noise from the engine, made it almost impossible for people living nearby as we worked at night. One time, a merchant who had sold me my first pair of red-topped boots said, "I've avoided one night and counted the thump. He came in next morning and asked me to place an advertising order. The count had been 200, and he had to come coverage. What he didn't know was that it took four thumps to produce one paper.

One of our subscription campaigns of the early years was conducted for a popular young lady, conducted jointly by the News and the Knoxville Sentinel. The prize, a Ford car, was won by Miss Nell Hester of the Knoxville Sentinel. After a spirited contest which aroused much interest, the car was awarded to the contest, the Sentinel went to the News office one of its' staff members, Miss Eunice Herd. While engaged in this young man, I was acquainted with a nice young man with a good position at the foundry. Their friendship was maintained for many years. She became Mrs. Henrietta Hester, and I frequently taking flight and running away at night of one.

My father was a retired farmer and one of the carriers. I knew absolutely nothing of the newspaper or printing business, but he had complete faith in me, and in the future of Loudon City.

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A drum cylinder press, powered by a gasoline engine, was among the improvements in equipment made in early years. An intertype the first type setting machine in the county was added about 1912, when the plant was moved from Broadway to the location in the old Loudon City Bank Building which was 51 years later.

The cylinder press had a loud thumping noise. This, with the noise from the engine, made it almost impossible for people living nearby as we worked at night. One time, a merchant who had sold me my first pair of red-topped boots said, "I've avoided one night and counted the thump. He came in next morning and asked me to place an advertising order. The count had been 200, and he had to come coverage. What he didn't know was that it took four thumps to produce one paper.

One of our subscription campaigns of the early years was conducted for a popular young lady, conducted jointly by the News and the Knoxville Sentinel. The prize, a Ford car, was won by Miss Nell Hester of the Knoxville Sentinel. After a spirited contest which aroused much interest, the car was awarded to the contest, the Sentinel went to the News office one of its' staff members, Miss Eunice Herd. While engaged in this young man, I was acquainted with a nice young man with a good position at the foundry. Their friendship was maintained for many years. She became Mrs. Henrietta Hester, and I frequently taking flight and running away at night of one.

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# Herald Shares In Joys And Problems of Area Since 1886

The Loudon County Herald, an outgrowth of the Loudon County Record, and which dates back to March 1886, follows in the deeply historic footsteps of newspapers published in Loudon and which date back well over 100 years.

Just recently the Loudon County Herald celebrated its 83rd year of operation. It has been a part of the colorful history of Loudon and Loudon County and has shared the joys as well as the tragedies of this progressive area.

The story of the Loudon County Herald (printed elsewhere in this issue) playing such an important role in saving the town is one interesting to note, but possibly through the remaining years there has not been an event with such dramatic overtones.

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Several different locations in Loudon over the passing years.

It has had the role of reporting the events in the lives of young men of Loudon County involved in at least five wars, sometimes with a tragic note and other times a headline welcoming them home from defending their country and the democracy which permits freedom of the press.

Through the passing years the Herald has left the press late at night due to mechanical problems and although sometimes a little late, it has always been available to its readers.

The Loudon County Herald today is printed on the most modern equipment available. A new method called offset press, which produces a very easy-to-read newspaper as well as permitting the unlimited use of pictures.

Today the Herald has the largest circulation in the history of its operation. At the beginning in 1886 to the present time, The Herald is Loudon County's family newspaper, reporting the events in the lives of people and places from the heart of Loudon County.

Several different locations in Loudon over the passing years.

TURN OF THE CENTURY—At the turn of the century street scenes such as this were common in Loudon. This picture was made in front of Groer Hardware in the days when Loudon was a river town and major stopping place for travelers going between Knoxville and Chattanooga.



# History of Philadelphia

(Continued from page 10)  
forward to some outstanding things. The possibility of 60 units of low rent housing are a part of near future planning along with a nine to 10 acre recreation park for the city.

Mayor Bidese feels that April 20, 1968, was a good day for the Philadelphia citizens and believes the city is making moves in the right direction for the improvements in the way of life there.

Mayor Bidese stated that beyond all else the city wanted to live up to the slogan adopted from the large city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, "that their city would always be known also as the city of brotherly love."

With over 100 years of history to its credit, the town today stands proud of its rich history but moves forward to conquer the problems of the 20th century.

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# Lloyd's Creek Story and Community Records

By Miss Hazel Alexander  
The earliest known name for what is now the Meadow Community was Lloyd's Creek. Records of the Blount County Court held on May 31, 1799, state, "That Samuel Shaw have liberty to build a sawmill and grist mill on his own land on Lloyd's Creek."  
The story has been told that a Mr. Lloyd, who was a Revolutionary War veteran, once lived on the creek that has borne his name.

**POST OFFICE**  
The Lloyd's Creek Post Office was established in 1859 and E. Ritchy served as postmaster. In 1860 the post office received mail three times a week on a circuit from Maryville. The post office was moved to the Maryville-Big Springs Road Nov. 20, 1889 and since the L&N Railroad came through the community there was a need for a new name to be established for the new post office and the railroad station. Various names were suggested to the Post Office Department in Washington, D.C., but were rejected until the name of "Meadow" was submitted, referring to the meadow land lying along Lloyd's Creek.

So on Nov. 20, 1889, the Lloyd's Creek Community was changed to Meadow Community.  
The records of the Post Office Department show that Francis M. Alexander was appointed the first postmaster at Meadow also on Nov. 20, 1889. The post office was established in his home.  
The following have served as postmasters, and appointment dates, but not the actual periods of their service:  
Milton C. Alexander, Nov. 30, 1891; Miller F. Swanner, May 25, 1893; John H. Poole, June 13, 1893; East C. Nicholson, May 16, 1901; John H. Poole, June 27, 1903; Earl D. Alexander, April 23, 1909; and Edward B. Alexander, May 8, 1939.  
The post office was discontinued as of July 31, 1940 and the Meadow Community mail is now being sent to Greenback, Mt. E.

**COMMUNITY STORES**  
Earl D. Alexander in addition to serving as postmaster ran a general store which served the community for several years.  
It is believed that John Logan, father of Bob Logan, was the first merchant. Other merchants were Denver Logan, Ben Talbott, Jim Jenkins, Charles Newberry, Fate Lovin, Max Chapman, Alexander brothers, William Perry, and Denver Archer who still operates a grocery store.

The Old Hickory Brick Company located in the community has employed several men over the years. It was organized by Joe L. Jones and was taken over by the Akers Brothers.  
The Marble Mill was a big operation in the community at one time. Some fine marble was produced from the mill. Two huge blocks under a sculptor's hands are now the lions that guard the entrance to the New York Public Library in New York City. Other pieces of marble have been used in the cathedral of St. John the Divine, also in New York City. Other pieces may be seen in the magnificent Washington Cathedral in Washington, D.C. All the marble blocks were taken from the Big Hill Quarry.

**CHURCH HISTORY**  
There is no record when the first "meeting house" was built in the Lloyd's Creek Community but it was before 1861. It is said to have been built of logs and boards in an oak grove back of the old barn owned by A.P. Chapman and wife, the property is now owned by their granddaughter, Mrs. Gail Alexander Brooks. The Rev. Andrew Vance, a Presbyterian Minister from the Baker's Creek Presbyterian Church, held services sometimes in the meeting house. A record of a meeting held April 28, 1861 has been kept.  
Before going further, it is not the desire or purpose to hold up the history of this church as apart from the community. That could not be done. Scores of people and many families have contributed to the strength of this community and made it what it is today.  
The lives of the families of this community, Presbyterian, Methodist, and others are so interwoven and intermingled by marriage and by community interest that it would be folly to try to write a history of the church as a thing that stood separate or alone. All have worshipped here and have shared many sorrows together.

The Alexanders and the Ferguson seem to have been pioneer settlers in this immediate section. Later came the name of Thompson, Greer, McConnell, Huguenot, Brooks, Hammonette, and others.  
We can find no word but faith that can describe the quality of character which loomed large in the hearts and minds of our forefathers who built the Lloyd's Creek Church. But faith without works is dead, and so these early builders were also workers.

"What gave the church life and made it live?"  
The Lloyd's Creek Church did not get her charter members among the pioneers of East Tennessee. The charter members were from the three nearby Presbyterian Churches, Baker's Creek, Unitas, and Morganton. Convenience was the big word back of the formation of the Lloyd's Creek Church. There was no "split" in either of the churches named, but the families that lived around the community saw the urgent need of a church home near where they lived. In those days the church was "The Community Center."

In the late 1860's, during those trying years following the Civil War, the little neighborhood was made up of about a dozen families along the banks of the little stream, Lloyd's Creek. Many of the members were elected elders and Mr. Hodgeons, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Stewart were installed. Mr. Stewart had been an ordained elder in the Baker's Creek Church. At the next meeting, August 27, 1871, the J.L. Hodgeons was elected elder and treasurer of the church which office he held for twelve years or more.

No large amount of money was needed to build a permanent church building, but men gave labor and lumber. James Alexander, grandfather of Gail Alexander Brooks and Miss Hazel Alexander, gave the land for the present church building, which is just across the Loudon County line into Blount County. The carpenters were Elise Alexander and Mike Huffstetter.

The timber for the framework was hand hewn, it was dried where the Lloyd's Creek Cemetery is now located. The weatherboards were sawed in Tellico, sent by boat to Morganton and put up there. The plan was drawn by hand. The completed church was dedicated in the fall of 1872. The church is still an organized church with the Rev. Floyd R. Watt as pastor. The church looks very much today as it looked almost a century ago, the same pews are in use. The Rev. William B. Brown, the first pastor, served during the struggling days of building the building of the church. He was pastor from 1871 to 1879.  
The church is one of the humble country churches which has as much to do with the history of East Tennessee and its contributions as any of the more prominent churches. Four sons of the Lloyd's Creek Church have entered the ministry, W.B. Alexander, Joseph D. Alexander, A.B. Alexander, Lucinda Alexander, Margaret P. Jones, Margaret Alexander, Alexander, another son of the church, was ordained Presbyterian Minister. Rev. Robert C. Jones grew up here as a young man and an elder of the church. Soon after completing his Seminary course, Rev. Jones went to Siam as a missionary where he served for a number of years. He later returned to this country and was pastor of one of our nearby churches for several years.  
John D. Alexander, the acknowledged "Prince of Gospel Singers," united with the church as a boy of 13 in 1880, and remained a member until his death. It was in this building where Charles led his first gospel singing in a public meeting. He afterwards traveled the world over leading thousands upon thousands in singing and was honored and loved in many nations by rulers and people.  
One of the outstanding events or meetings of this community in the early days, was the Sunday afternoon singing, led for years by John D. Alexander, the father of Charles. The entire community joined in the meetings. Lloyd's Creek was one of the first places to ever make a large contribution to the opening of school followed by a song and prayer.  
Miss Vance's first school was probably the summer of 1873. Three scholars were in the A.B.C. class. Will Chapman, M.C. Alexander and Ambrose L. Jones (Doctor). Other pupils were Mrs. Bennett and Marie Chapman, John Yates, Emma, Becky and Wallace Cray.

John Greer, Annie Greer, John A. Stewart, Elizabeth J. Stewart, Sarah A. Hammonette, Fester A. McConnell, Eliza Huguenot, Mary Robertson, and Mrs. J. Cray. Four came from the Morganton Presbyterian Church; Harvey Thompson, Elvira Thompson, Samuel Sparks, and Evelyn Temple. Two came from the Unitas Presbyterian Church, F.P. Chapman, and Eliza Murray. William Murray came from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and John Turnbull joined on examination.

On this same day John A. Stewart and John J. Hodgeons were elected elders and John Greer and E.G. Jones were elected deacons; Three weeks later, July 30, 1871, William Murray and William Alexander were elected elders and Mr. Hodgeons, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Stewart were installed. Mr. Stewart had been an ordained elder in the Baker's Creek Church. At the next meeting, August 27, 1871, the J.L. Hodgeons was elected elder and treasurer of the church which office he held for twelve years or more.

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The story is told of an Andy Shadden, young teacher who was preparing to teach in this school, opened school, read the last two chapters of Revelations, went home with a fever and died that day.  
Other teachers were a Mr. Hargis, who taught two schools, and the Misses Laura Meats, Lydia Jenkins, Caroline Waite and Barbara Norwood.  
The next school was a building on the corner of Cunningham house. In this

Duncan, James McNeal, Alexander Bartlett, P.M. Bartlett, G.S. W. Crawford, Herman Coff, Samuel T. Wilson, J.M. Hunter, I.A. Pierce, E.B. Welch, J.N. E. McConnell, W.W. Antelo, H.E. Orr, David M. Kerr, Jesse Boatman, C.H. Everett (father of John and Charles Homer Everett), Isaac Messier, Cecil Masley, J.R. Albert H. Cropp, Graham Fraser, Howard B. Phillips, and Floyd R. Watt to the present time (semi-retired) is the supply pastor now.

Under the shadow of Maryville College, it is but natural that Lloyd's Creek has sent her sons and daughters to the school. Among those who have graduated are the Rev. J.E. Alexander, Sr., Madie Chapman (daughter of Price Chapman) of Siam. May had planned to be a missionary but the angel of death had come on the early age of 25. Dr. Ambrose Jones, Annie Duncan Beal (grandmother of Don Beal, Knoxville), Leo Alexander, brother of Charles M. Alexander, Robert Jones, Mrs. E. J. Alexander, Mrs. M. Swanner, school teacher, Charlotte Messler, daughter of the Rev. J. Messler, Lynn Ferguson Curtis and Lawrence Lowe. Many others have gone whose names are not able to recall. It is equally true that Maryville College has had a large share in the work of this church.

Many times this pulpit has been filled by teachers and preachers, some of the ministerial students of the college.  
Dr. Samuel T. Wilson, former president of Maryville College, conducted his first sacramental service, in response to an invitation from Elder A. Price Chapman, who had been sent as a delegate from Siam, to Eusebia Presbytery, where Dr. Wilson was ordained.  
We do not want it to seem that the Lloyd's Creek contribution has been to the outside, through its preachers, singers, religious workers or physicians. The greatest gift or contribution of the church has been to the neighborhood itself. This is not unique or rare, but it is rendered by hundreds of churches the world over, but just in the Lloyd's Creek of any of them.  
It is within these sacred walls that many times neighbors have gathered to bear their sorrows with one another. Nothing so unites a community as a church, if it could talk, could tell of many sad hearts that have been comforted, and kind word of a lifelong friend and neighbor when sorrow had come into the home.

Those who have tied in this community should have a special tribute paid to the young and old, and those who have been called to glory, by the contribution to the church and the community. Some have found it best for them to stay right in the community where they could bear and share the work of the church and community.  
It is in the home, however, that the most noble and great communities are made. Through the years, there has been a steady remembrance of the very best people, the young and the older to carry on.

**SCHOOL HISTORY**  
The first school was built at the site where now stands the old "meeting house" was torn down, and a school house built about opposite the site of the last school, but on the other side of Lloyd's Creek on the bottom land, facing the road that went to the Chapman home. This was a subscription school, taught by the widow of a Presbyterian Minister, Mrs. Chapman's mother.  
In those days a teacher had to be a young man, and the school. The Bible was read every day by the teacher or one of the pupils at the opening of school followed by a song and prayer.  
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PICTURED AT THE OLD MEADOW SCHOOL IN 1911 are Paul Henry, Clarence Brooks, Ambrose Coker, Roy Coker, Billy Jack Linginfelter, Ralph Beckner, Charlie Ellis, Warren Thompson, John Thompson, Howard Alexander, Annie Mae Davis, Frankie Linginfelter, Verna Attaway, Gail Alexander, Ruth Brooks, Isabel Wolfe, Charlie Beckner, Ellis O'Neil, Amanda Wolfe, Helen Henry, Margaret Haun, French Attaway, Sands, Ella Poole, Ethel Sands, Dora Brooks, Velma Beckner, John McNabb, Cecil Beckner, Professor Ira E. Gillenwater.



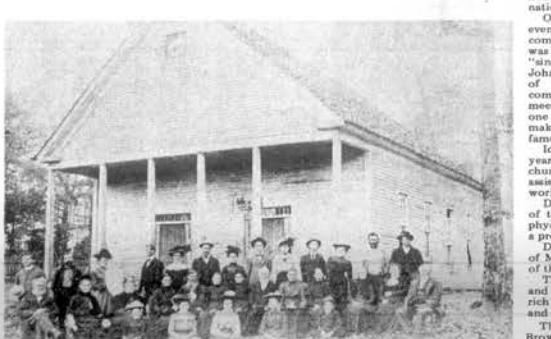
IN THE GROUP AT THE NEW MEADOW SCHOOL which was built in 1913 are Helen Henry, Gail Alexander, Elsie Perry, Bernice Curtis, Johnny Steele, Wade Beckner, Josie Alexander, Verma Attaway, Lillian Henry, Margaret Henry, Frankie Linginfelter, Ambrose Coker, Evie Sharp, Lucile Akins, Gladys Newberry, Rebecca Alexander, Roy Attaway, Charlie Alexander, Barney Akins, Dewey Coker, Fred Brown, Ben Jackson, Ruby Jackson, Harry Newberry, Lucile Akins, Miss Rose McTeer - teacher, Harold Curtis, Bud Humphreys, Clifford Thompson, Warren W. Thompson, Joe Guider, Walden Alexander, Robert Thompson, Billy Jack Linginfelter, Evie Humphreys, Shook, Ruby Kizer, Paul Blankenbaker, Loyd Blankenbaker, Paul Craig, Charlie Beckner, Freeman Brown, John Thompson, Ralph Beckner, Lowell Curtis, Pearl Craig, Leroy Kizer, Lova Brown, George Brown, Bill Kizer, Paul Henry, Herbert Cartwell, Howard Alexander, Miss Fieda Curtis, Joe D. Beals, Betty Wilson, New Alexander, Carrie Guider, Gurbie Guider, Burket Blankenbaker, Ralph Cardwell, Everett Wilson, Warren A. Thompson, Glen Blankenbaker, Evelyn Anderson, Ella Perry, Laura Wilson, Dexter Perry, Thompson, Ada Everett-teacher.

school the famous gospel singer, Charles M. Alexander, who was born in this community taught three summers, 1886-1887. Music and singing held chief place. He had an adult singing school also. At the end of the last school the County Superintendent reported "Of mine all the schools visited I have never seen one under such control."  
No data is available when the free school succeeded the subscription school house was bought by the L & N Railroad when they built the road through Lloyd's Creek in 1888-1889. The name changed to Meadow, Tennessee on November 30, 1888 with the established Meadow Post Office.

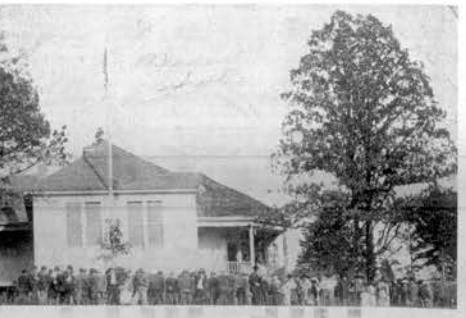
A new school house was built 1889-90 on the land donated by Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Alexander who gave 2.0 acres, more or less to the School Director of Loudon County. The parents made the desks for their own children, there was no window sash, and sometimes one hundred children were enrolled with one teacher.

This building was used until the new Meadow High School was built in 1913 on 3.0 acres land given by A.P. Chapman and wife, Sarah Elizabeth Vance Chapman. This property is recorded in Deed Book 20, Page 51, Register's Office, Loudon, Tenn.  
In 1915 there were several children who went to the Meadow School only in the fall and dropped out to work on the farm when harvest time came. One person remarked that a lot of these children were only first and second graders, but had to help with farm work.  
In addition to the grammar school, the new Meadow school had two years high school. It is not known how long this high school was included with this school, after it had ended the high school pupils were transported to the Greenback High School by the L & N passenger train. The grammar school continued to serve this community until the Greenback School in the fall of 1963.  
Among other teachers who taught school in this community were: Leta Beals, J.A. Stubbs, K. Alexander, Iva Keene, Jennie McTeer, Sallie Griffiths, Rev. E.D. Young, Sadie McTeer, Mrs. Tom Hutton, Dollie Henry, Maude Murray Peterson, Joe Endley, Sarah Fowler, Lucile Pain, Lucile Best, Lillian Brice, Josephine Dumlake, Margaret Hackney, Margaret Thompson, Ella Lou, Mary Lou, Deller Perry, Mrs. Anna Beak, Ella McTeer, Ira E. Gillenwater, Rev. Isaac Messier, May Newberry, Mrs. Pies, Nadine Brooks, Mrs. Gigo Smiley, Jim McTea, Mrs. Everett Beak, Evelyn Anderson, Roe McTeer, Tina Griffiths, and Eva Alexander, Jones, Ada Griffiths, Ada Hammonette, Mrs. Beak Chapman, Mrs. Fred Henry, Dana Long, Mrs. Rachel Jones, and Ruby Long.  
It is most fitting that a tribute be given to the late Mrs. Isaac Messier, who faithfully came to the school several school terms and taught Bible each week.

THE ALEXANDER BROTHERS' STORE in the Meadow Community. In the picture are Earl Alexander, Bill Attaway, John Brooks, Floyd Hill, Walter Hill, Bill Bailey, Homer Brooks, Bars Garrett, Glen Blankenbaker, Jack Maccom, Charles Brooks, Thomas Linginfelter, and Remy Dunn.



THE CLOYD'S CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH group in 1902 were Lucile Alexander, Lois Alexander, Lula Brooks, Tina Alexander, Miss Jenkins, Ralph Houston Alexander, Cam McConnell, Sarah Chapman, Sarah Elizabeth Alexander, Margaret Philista Jones, William Ferguson, Callie Crisp Ferguson, Amy Brooks, A. Price Chapman, Mrs. Millard F. Swanner, Peggy Ferguson, Cindy Jones, Mrs. George Newberry, Tip Jones, Rev. Welch, John Hodgeons, Mrs. Emma Alexander, Baby Gail Alexander, James R. Alexander, Eva Alexander, Joe Jones, Fred Newberry, Temple Hart, May Swanner, Hubert Jenkins, Cava Jones, Mason Jones, Mary Alexander.



LAST SCHOOL HOUSE—The group in the picture are gathered around the last school house in the Meadow Community. The school groups were then moved to the Greenback School.



# SERVING LOUDON...



**LOUDON CITY COMMISSION**

(Seated) — Mayor Joe Carter and Commissioner Mrs. Henri Richesin. Back row — (left to right) Commissioners Bernie Ray (Inky) Swiney, Hamill Carey, and Gene Lambert.



**LOUDON CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT**

(Left to right) — John Lannex, chief; Fred Townson, sgt.; T. A. Russell, James Oody, J. E. Mills, dispatcher, Benny Snyder; Whitney Williams, Ken Russell, Bill Grimes, Roy Sherrill and Jesse Costner.

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**LOUDON CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT**

(Left to right) Charles Varner, Chief; J. W. Moore, Joe Grimes, Bob Purdy, Bill Varner, David Shelton, Johnny Harris, Odis Viars, Gene Varner, Johnny Oody, Raymond Russell, Floyd McCollister, Jackie Leonard, Roy Wallace, and Bill Miller.



**LOUDON CITY ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL**

(Left to right) — Joe V. Watkins, city recorder; Mrs. Maude Weaver, deputy recorder; and Arthur Fowler, city attorney.



**LOUDON CITY MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT**

First row — (left to right) Ray Lovin, Superintendent; Bill Watts, Clarence Wiggins, Roy Wallace and Donny White. Back row — (Left to right) John Harris, Bill Lindsey, Joe Wallace, Ed Tilley, David Shelton, Doyle Scarbrough, and Jackie Leonard.

# THE CITY OF LOUDON, TENNESSEE

# Alexander Gained World Fame In Evangelistic Music

By R. Frank McKinney  
 Born at Meadow, in Loudon County, Tennessee, on Oct. 24, 1867, the world-renowned evangelistic singer, Charles M. Alexander, toured the world four times to thrill millions of people with his gospel songs.

What Cliff Barrows is to Dr. Billy Graham in his world-wide Crusades, and what Homer Roddeheaver was to Rev. Billy Sunday in his international efforts to spread the gospel, Charles M. Alexander was just that to a number of great evangelists.

In his life span of 53 years, with about 20 of them crammed full of touring religious activities at various throngs of people, the Tennessee evangelistic singer emerged from an obscure farm boy, to become teamed with many of the great preachers of all time and to be acclaimed by other great singers, musicians and composers "from over the world."

Born of Presbyterian parents the son of Rev. Homer Alexander, Darius Alexander and Martha McCallon, Charles McCallon Alexander was reared on the Alexander farm at Cloyd's Creek near Meadow and attended the rural school of his childhood. Mr. Alexander said: "One of the earliest memories I have is of singing gospel hymns as we sat around the family fireside in our log home amid the hills of Tennessee. My mother sang sweetly, and my father was famous throughout all the region round about as a musical leader. He purchased the first set of modern gospel songs that came out when Moody and Sankey were doing their great work. Then we kept getting the gospel hymns as they published. Almost as soon as I was able to read anything, my father taught me to read music."

When he was thirteen, young Charles Alexander was converted in a "protracted meeting" at Cloyd's Creek church, and from that time on he was "on fire" for God with his singing of gospel songs.

Meadow was not far from the nearby Blount County Presbyterian Maryville College, and in 1882 he entered into the Preparatory Department. He was only 14 then, mighty young to be going to college, although it was only high school. At Maryville College he remained for seven years and until he graduated.

During his stay at Maryville College he had the opportunity of hearing Dr.

Dwight L. Moody and the great evangelistic singer, Ira D. Sankey, in a revival in Knoxville. As he sat in the revival hall and watched Ira Sankey, he knew that someday he would be an evangelistic singer and thrill great throngs of people just as Sankey was doing. He began a tedious study of the lives of so many gospel singers as he could, especially of men like P.B. Bliss.

Young Alexander taught school for a number of years, but the fire burned on in his heart toward becoming a gospel singer. Finally in 1892 he left his beloved South and entered Moody Bible Institute at Chicago to go into Christian training. But he was not by himself. He was in the company of his friends to go with him.

There at the Institute Charles Alexander became quite a devotee to Dr. Dwight L. Moody, and who took a great interest in him. Also a young student became intimately acquainted with H.H. McGranham, Daniel B. Smiley, George C. Smiley and other famous composers, whose songs are still being sung in today's hymn books, especially in revival meetings.

His experience with the band at Maryville College was a great help to young Alexander and he was selected to lead the band at Moody Institute and to play at the famous Garden Mission.

His ability to lead singing was soon recognized and he was appointed choirmaster in a large Sunday School. It was an instantaneous success.

Charles M. Alexander's first revival campaign in which he was the evangelistic song leader was at East Liverpool, Ohio with Dr. Francis E. Smiley. It was a great success and the singer knew then that he had launched a new career.

Twenty three years later, when Mr. Alexander and Dr. Smiley were in another great meeting, Dr. Smiley wrote of him: "The tremendous popularity of the singing, and of the young song leader himself, might well have aroused some of the personal ambitions of earlier years, but the coach-purchase of his mind, God was deep and sincere, and one of the remarkable things of his career was that in spite of constantly increasing fame in Christian circles, he remained unselfish and genuine affection from the hearts of Christian people, the sweet humility and genuine unselfishness of his nature deepened with the years. His mind and heart were filled to

overflowing with Christ, and the needs of perishing souls, so that there was no room for self-consciousness of any kind."

Young Alexander established himself as a true evangelistic singer, and for about eight years he teamed up with a southern evangelist, who patterned after the great preacher, Sam Jones. The young evangelist, M.B. Williams, bought a big tent and began a tour of the south and midwest, conducting meetings in 34 towns in Iowa along.

In 1902 Mr. Alexander was chosen by Dr. Reuben A. Torrey, head of Moody Bible Institute to be his singer in revival campaigns of China, Japan and Australia. And it was in Australia that Alexander met the fine pianist, Robert Harkness, led him to Christ, and persuaded him to join the team as pianist. Harkness later wrote several hymns which are being used today. The team toured Tasmania and India, noting the revivals as great successes.

The great British campaign with Dr. Torrey, Charles M. Alexander and Robert Harkness opened open at Midway Park in London in 1903 and the five months campaign in England, Ireland and Scotland came to an end in June. It was in England that Charles M. Alexander met and married Helen Cadbury, the daughter of Birmingham, England's most distinguished captain of industry. The honeymoon, partly in England and finished up at the World's Fair in St. Louis, Missouri in 1904, was over when the couple arrived at the Alexander home in Knoxville.

Soon it was back to London, Liverpool, Cardiff, South Wales and other revivals with Dr. Torrey. After a year of English efforts the team went to Canada, Philadelphia, Penn., Atlanta, Ga. Another world tour was shaping up and in 1906 the team started, but this time it was with Charles Alexander's wife along.

In 1908, after considerable time in prayer for guidance,

and suddenly passed away. The news of his death was flashed around the world, and penning lines of tender sympathy were received by his wife from far distances as well as countries near at hand.

The American and British press carried many testimonials about the beloved Charles Alexander, the great Christian and the great soul winner. His wife always cherished these penned lines: "The memory of such a man as your dear husband will never die; he has left us a legacy of song, 'til He come. Thank God we ever knew him."

He was laid to rest at Lodge Hill Cemetery, Birmingham, England, and on his tombstone under his signature are the words of the theme of his life: "Study to show thyself approved unto God. A workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." 2 Tim. 2:15.

He was laid to rest at Lodge Hill Cemetery, Birmingham, England, and on his tombstone under his signature are the words of the theme of his life: "Study to show thyself approved unto God. A workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." 2 Tim. 2:15.



BIRTHPLACE OF THE world-renowned Charles M. Alexander at Meadow.

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AT LEFT IS REV. HOMER Alexander, father of Miss Helen Alexander and Miss Olive Alexander, a famous singer and Presbyterian Minister, with his brother, Charles M. Alexander.

## Meet First In Schools . . . First Mass Said In County In 1943

Rev. Francis McRedmond said the first Catholic Mass in Loudon County in the school cafeteria in Loudon in 1943. The church, then a part of the Cleveland Mission, was moved to Lenoir City several months later because more Catholics lived in this part of the county.

Mass was held then every second and fourth Fridays in Nichols School Cafeteria in Lenoir City.

The first communion class was under the second pastor, Father A.G. Van Beersum of Cleveland, and was a class of three.

Services were later moved to the home of Mrs. and Mrs. Ted Lancaster and when the congregation membership increased services were moved to the American Legion

Memorial Building where services are now held.

The church now has around 60 Catholic families and serves every Sunday, during the pastorate of Father Joel Nicks the church purchased land on Harrison Road near the Lenoir City High School for a church site for which plans are now in the making.

The present pastor is William Nolan, resident pastor of the Harriman mission. The church now has a Women's Altar Society of 12 members that was organized in 1958.

Sunday School classes have been taught by Lay teacher under Mrs. J.T. Kenner. During summer seminary students have taught religious classes.

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# Morganton - - A Ghost Town On The Little 'T'

By Tommy Bradshaw  
Morganton has been called "the forgotten town of East Tennessee."  
Today the site is almost deserted, with only a few scattered homes. Scott also built a mill on Baker's Creek.

There was some rivalry between Charles and Kelso and Charles protested Kelso's permit to erect a mill at the mouth of the creek. Kelso was upheld, and issued another permit to build there.

In 1815 Samuel Henry installed French Bruns in a new brick building on Baker's Creek. This mill came to be called the Brick Mill and in later years was operated by J.M. Rivers, John R. Henry, J.M. Rivers, and George Montgomery.

This mill continued to serve the public until it was finally closed in the 1840's.

**FERRY CROSSING**  
Kelso also operated the ferry across the Little Tennessee at Morganton. River and Upper Street, and Lower Street. It was a local center of commerce in an era when river traffic on the Tennessee and Little Tennessee Rivers were the chief means of transportation in this section.

White settlers began to move into the area within a few years after the fall of Fort Loudoun in 1760. They came down the valleys from upper East Tennessee into what is now Blount County, and were constantly fighting the Cherokee Indians who had lived in villages along the Little Tennessee River since before recorded history.

Several white families had settled along Baker's Creek around 1790, a year before James White laid out the village of Knoxville.

This land still belonged to the Indians at that time, and many killings took place on both sides. The Cherokees had killed two white boys early in 1786 and Governor John Sevier of the State of Franklin sent several commissioners, including Alexander Oulaw who later owned considerable land in and around where Lenoir City now stands, to a peace treaty with the Indians.

The commissioners met with the Cherokees at Chota Ford on July 31, 1786. Old Tassel and Hanging Maw, concluded the negotiations on the part of the Indians.

For some reason the talks moved to Coyatee, where they were concluded on Aug. 3. The Indians agreed to allow the white men to settle as far south as the divide between the Little Tennessee and Little Rivers as far west as the mouth of Holston, where Lenoir City now stands. In pioneer days, the Holston was considered the flow into the Tennessee - now called Little Tennessee - at Lenoir City. It is now considered to end where it joins the French Broad at Knoxville.

**GRIST MILLS**  
This treaty did not prevent white people from moving onto the Indian lands along the Little Tennessee, and enough had settled along Baker's Creek for three men to secure permits to build grist mills in 1795 when the first Blount County Court met at Maryville. Samuel Henry, Matthew Wallace, and David Edmondson received the permits, and for years later Hugh Kelso received a permit to build a mill at the

mouth of Baker's Creek where Morganton later grew up.

Richard Hudson and Reuben Charles also were granted permits, and in 1800 James Scott also built a mill on Baker's Creek.

There was some rivalry between Charles and Kelso and Charles protested Kelso's permit to erect a mill at the mouth of the creek. Kelso was upheld, and issued another permit to build there.

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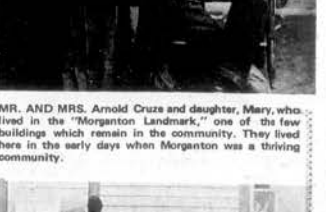
THE OLD MILL race at Heiskell's Mill.



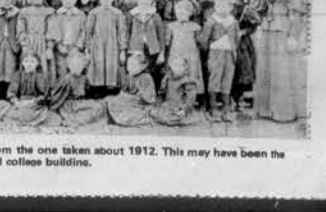
MORGANTON LANDMARK—This is one of the few buildings which remain in the once thriving town of Morganton. An aunt of Mrs. A. Carroll Montgomery of Lenoir City once lived here in the days when Morganton was the Queen City of this area. Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. McCollum were the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Griffiths who were prominent in the life of Morganton in the Nineteenth Century.



MR. AND MRS. Arnold Cruz and daughter, Mary, who lived in the "Morganton Landmark," one of the few buildings which remain in the community. They live here in the early days when Morganton was a thriving community.



MORGANTON SCHOOL—This picture of the Morganton High School in 1912. By that time most of the inhabitants of the town had moved away and most of the students came from farms in the community.



IN LATER YEARS—This picture of the Morganton school was taken in front of the high school building in 1919.

**ALL THAT IS LEFT**—This weatherbeaten building which once held the last store in Morganton is all that is left of a once prosperous business section of the "Ghost Town on the Little T." Once the business and commercial hub of a large territory, Morganton faded with the end of river traffic and the site will soon be covered by the waters of Tellico Lake.

**ROUTE NO. 10**  
The road from Morganton to Southwest Point (Kington) and Nashville also was an important one in later years, as was the road which crossed the Little Tennessee at the Morganton Ferry into Monroe County and on to the Loudon.

**WHISKEY MADE**  
One of the most important of the early industries in Blount County was the manufacturing of whiskey which found a ready market down the Tennessee River. In 1820, there were 47 distilleries in the county employing 52 men. There were 67 stills in use at the 47 distilleries and the yearly cash income was \$28,000, a large sum in those days.

**CHARTER DEBATED**  
In 1859, the state legislature was petitioned by one group to repeal the act incorporating Morganton, but a larger group asked that the charter not be repealed. They were, however, excused from paying corporation taxes on vacant lots.

**EARLY LEADERS**  
Many men were prominent in the life of the town in the early years. John Trimble, who received the first permit from the Blount County court to operate a ferry at the mouth of Holston where Lenoir City now stands, was also granted a permit to operate a distillery at Morganton in 1817 to manufacture whiskey. This was an important product of the area at that time.

**AGRICULTURE**  
The farmers of the surrounding territory contributed about as much to the prosperity of early Morganton as did the commerce. They made the land a trading terminal for their grain, hides and wool which they exchanged for sugar, cloth, nails, rice and such commodities.

**COLLEGE SITE**  
Morganton at one time was the home of Morganton College, in later years called Morganton Academy. As late as 1894 the tuition varied from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per month, depending on the advancement of the pupil. J. M. Pardue and D. B. Simpson were associate principals at the time.

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WE EXTEND OUR CONGRATULATIONS TO LOUDON COUNTY ON ITS 100 YEARS.

JUN 11 1970



# Loudon Countians On Both Sides Of Civil War Dispute

By Tommy Bradshaw

Just over a century ago the smouldering embers of sectional differences bitterly felt by people of the North and South flared into a terrible conflagration which for five long years threatened to destroy the United States. Even the name by which the conflict was known was disputed. The people of the North called it the "Civil War," while the people of the South termed it the "War Between The States."

Although most of the battles were fought far from the hills and valleys of East Tennessee and what was later to become Loudon County, the war affected every family all over this area in one way or another. Most of the able bodied men marched off to join the armies, and each one had to make the decision of which army he would fight for.

This decision turned neighbor against neighbor, friend against friend and brother against brother. This was true in many sections of the county, but nowhere was this more true than here in East Tennessee. Tennessee as a whole sent 118,000 men to the Confederate army, and 58,225 to the Union army, more men than any other state in proportion to its population.

On the 12th day of April, 1861, Southern soldiers fired on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, and the Civil War was begun. Early in August, about 100 men and boys met at the old Union Stockton Valley Baptist Church to discuss what to do. Stories had circulated that the Confederates were forcing men to join their army regardless of their beliefs, and since most of these people in what is now Loudon County had sympathies for the Union, these men were troubled.

After some time spent arguing over the matter, the meeting broke up, but that afternoon the men began gathering again at the Prospect Church. They had decided to walk to Kentucky and join the Union Army.

Some 40 men from the Stockton Valley area alone were in the column, and some of the names were Andrew Jackson Snow, who lived through the war and became the last surviving Civil War veteran in Loudon County, L.D. Lane, J.W. Murphy, Frank Everett, Clee Hines, Ben Hall, John and Fate Bramham, Elisha and Fayette Johnson, Barry Thompson, Lafayette Scott, Henry Marney (only 16 years old) and Clev and Ab Irwin and James Garland, all of whom died in Confederate prisons; Joe, Robert and William McEwen, J.W. Bowman who was elected captain, but later discharged because of poor health, Jeff Bowman, Wright Irwin who was killed in battle, William Irwin, J.B. Hick, James Irwin, Henry Woody, William Campbell, Joe McCarrill, Joe Linberry, Ebb Lincoln, Isaac Irwin, Richard Turnbull, Russ Garland, Duran and Will Hicks and John Carroll.

There were many others from all over the county who made the perilous journey to Kentucky. At the same time, many others were joining the Confederate army, and the area was truly divided against itself.

Most of the men who walked to Kentucky arrived at Camp Dick Robinson near Nicholasville, Ky. (about 30 miles from Lexington). They were formed into the Second Tennessee Infantry, and most of the men from Stockton Valley were placed in Company G, led by J.W. Bowman as Captain.

The group of men fought at the Battle of Mill Springs, where Confederate General Felix Zollicoffer was killed; they later fought at Cumberland Gap, Wildcat and at the terrible battle of Stones River near Murfreesboro. Most were captured late in the war and sent to Bell Island Prison near Richmond, Va. After spending several horror filled months there, those who survived were sent to notorious Andersonville Prison, where most of the others starved to death. One, Jack Snow, got from 180 pounds to only 60 pounds while a prisoner, but he still survived.

The toll was terrible on both sides. Medical attention was a far cry from what it is today, and the suffering of the wounded was sometimes unbearable. When a Browder soldier was wounded, and after the basic early treatment, his father drove over a 100 miles in a wagon to bring his son home to recuperate. The journey home in that jolting wagon must have been sheer torture, but the men of that generation were tough and inured to hardship.

Little action took place in this area, with the exception of occasional fights between neighbors. In June, 1863, came the first minor action in the county. During the early days of the war, Union sympathizers had been burning bridges on the railroad, and the Confederates had fortified every point where there was a bridge.

Early in June of 1863, Union Colonel William P. Sanders, commanding the Fifth Union Cavalry, made his famous raid to disrupt Confederate communications as well as to scout the Union Citizens of the county since here by the Union army then stationed in Kentucky. An excerpt from his official report should give a good picture of his action in this area:

"Leaving Montgomery, I marched toward Kingston. When within eight miles of there, I learned positively that Scott's brigade and one battery were at that place, guarding the ford of the Clinch River. For this reason, I was not his mission. After riding for several days far behind the Confederate lines, he and almost his entire command returned to the Union army in Kentucky. (He lost only two men on the way behind the Rebel lines.) A part of Sanders' force was sent to the Clinch River. Mounted Infantry under Col. R.K. Byrd of Swanson, near present day Harman. The raid was a prelude to the fighting to come later in the year. After the Battle of Chickamauga the Confederate Army gazed Chattanooga and General Braxton Bragg

was a waiting game. Other than the commanding officer with dispatches ordering the forces from Kingston to follow in my rear, and stating that the troops from Lenoir had been ordered to join them, I determined to avoid Loudon and started immediately for Lenoir's Station, which place I reached about 8 a.m., arriving there about thirty minutes after the departure of the enemy troops.

"At this station I captured a detachment of artillerymen, with three six pounder iron guns, eight officers and 57 enlisted men. Burned the depot, a large brick building containing five pieces of artillery, with harness and saddles, 2500 stand of small arms, a very large amount of ammunition, and artillery and cavalry equipment.

"The depot was entirely occupied with military stores, and one car filled with saddles and artillery harness. We also captured some 75 Confederate States mules and horses."

"There was a large cotton factory and a large amount of cotton at this place, and I ordered that it should not be burned, as it furnished the Union Citizens of the county with their only material for making cloth, but have since learned that it was burned by mistake or accidentally."

"I had the telegraph wire and railroad destroyed from here on to Knoxville at points about one mile apart. Sanders went on to Knoxville where he attacked the city. He failed to capture the town, although that really was not his mission. After riding for several days far behind the Confederate lines, he and almost his entire command returned to the Union army in Kentucky. (He lost only two men on the way behind the Rebel lines.) A part of Sanders' force was sent to the Clinch River. Mounted Infantry under Col. R.K. Byrd of Swanson, near present day Harman.

Those killed in this skirmish were very few in number, perhaps 50 being wounded. Union soldiers captured numbered around 500. According to Confederate sources, the Second Division of the Ninth Corps of the Union Army, which included the 21st and 48th Regiments, Pennsylvania, and the 2nd Maryland Infantry had been moved to Loudon early in October. The 21st Massachusetts ran a captured

ammunition train off the south end of the railroad bridge which had been burned by General Buckner during his retreat in August. The train planged full speed into the Tennessee River in a cloud of steam.

Following the Battle of Philadelphia, under threat of possible Confederate cavalry attack on Oct. 21, the Second Division moved to the north side of the Tennessee River across from Loudon, and began removal of the pontoon bridge.

While the bridge was being removed, a squadron of Confederate cavalry appeared on the Loudon side of the river. Captain Orlando M. Poe, who was Chief Engineer of the Army of the Ohio and detailed the task of transferring the valuable bridge to Knoxville, expected the Rebels to open fire immediately, thus making it impossible to salvage the valuable and badly needed pontoons.

To his surprise, the Rebels waited and badly needed. Captain Poe rowed across to see what they wanted, and told him more story he could recall while his men worked feverishly to get the bridge removed. They finally completed their task, and Captain Poe rejoined his command.

This bridge was taken to Knoxville and laid across the Tennessee River just east of Gay Street. General William Sanders, who as a Colonel had made the famous raid in June, sent his cavalry east of the Tennessee River and south all the way to the junction of the Tennessee and Little Tennessee opposite present day Lenoir City with orders to guard the entire area.

On the night of Tuesday, Nov. 4, the Confederate troops that had been sent to go to Knoxville began withdrawing from the lines which encircled Chattanooga. They were supposed to entrain the following day, but it was not until Nov. 10th that Col. Porter Alexander's guns and men were loaded on the open flatcars. The horses and wagons moved forward on the dirt road.

The men suffered a great deal on the flat cars, since it was a cold and windy night. Every one was in a while the men would be forced to get off and chop up rail fences for fuel for the engines. The 60 mile journey to Knoxville was a bitter cold night, but the Union army was allowed just one small fire per company to avoid observation by the enemy.

About 2 o'clock a.m. on Nov. 16, the Union army broke camp and retreated to a new area at Knoxville. Longstreet sent part of his army ahead on the old Kingston Road towards Campbell's Station (a mile west of present day Farragut) and General Lafayette Wellams, and with General Mich Jenkins and the remainder of the troops, followed Burnside eastward from Lenoir's.



HITCHING RACK—Changing times in Loudon has brought about the elimination of the old time hitch rack such as the one in this picture which was located at the rear of the courthouse.



TOWN BAND—Picture of a town band around the early 1900's, made in front of the Masonic Hall of Wharf Street, Loudon.



THE OLD JACKSON STORE, once a very active part of the community and a way of county life, now gone from the daily scene.

## Grace Darling Organized 1900

One of Loudon County's most prominent fraternal organizations devoted mostly to women's activities, is the Grace Darling Council No. 11, Daughters of the American Union, which was organized in 1900 with 27 charter members.

Miss Laus Hendricks was the organization's first president and Miss Addie Byrum was the secretary.

From a charter list of 27, the organization grew to become one of the largest membership groups in the state, that of 323 in 1930.

The Lenoir City News, in its 25th anniversary edition of June 1930 stated that Mrs. Mary Williams (later married to J.B. McKinney) and a member of Grace Darling Council had been honored with the highest office within the gift of the state organization, that of being State Past Councilor of Tennessee.

Two other members of the organization held high places with the state council, Mrs. Lela Galyon was named as a member of state council on credentials committee, and Alex Bailey as State Councilor of the D. O. U. A. The officers in 1930 were: Councilor, Mrs. Carzelle Anderson; Associate Councilor, Miss Vola Quillen; Vice Councilor, Miss Tella Renny; Association Secretary, Mrs. Troy Bowen; Past Councilor, Mrs. Maude Worthy; Miss Ruby Worthy; Conductor, Mrs. Pearlie Scarbrough; Inside Sentinel, Mrs. Gertrude Senton; Outside Sentinel, Mrs. Elizabeth Scarbrough; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mary Williams; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Burton Hines; Treasurer, Mrs. Lela Galyon; Trustees, W.B. Green, H.L. Law and Mrs. Mary Harmon.

The order stands for the American flag and the public school system. The plan is to place the Holy Bible in public schools, to establish funds to aid and care for the orphaned children of deceased members of the order, and to provide a home for the aged members.

## Congratulations Loudon County

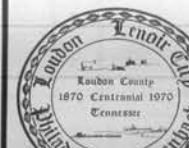


JOHN J. DUNCAN

I Personally Wish To Congratulate Each And Every Loudon Countian During This Memorable Celebration - - -

WE ALL LOOK WITH ANTICIPATION TO THE FUTURE - - -

JOHN J. DUNCAN  
Member of Congress



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