

A HISTORY
of
SOUTH PITTSBURG,
TENNESSEE

THE FIRST 100 YEARS

by martalia cameron kelly

A HISTORY OF SOUTH PITTSBURG, TENNESSEE

The First One Hundred Years

by

MARTELIA CAMERON KELLY

Written In Observation Of
South Pittsburg's Centennial in 1973

Foreword by

O. K. Woodfin

Hustler Printing Company, Inc.

South Pittsburg, Tennessee

1973

To
*my granddaughter "Marty" and her young
contemporaries of the fourth generation
in South Pittsburg*

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South Pittsburg, Tennessee

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FIRST EDITION

Acknowledgements

The writer extends grateful appreciation to the individuals who have answered questions pertinent to a given topic; to the legal secretaries, Mrs. Joe Pittman and Mrs. Kenneth White, of the law firm, Kelly and Cameron, who have typed the manuscripts for publication; and to my husband, Allan Kelly, for his immeasurable assistance in the documentation of facts.

Foreword

As South Pittsburg's centennial year, 1973 approached, the publishers of the South Pittsburg Hustler gave serious thought for an appropriate means by which to give a current recognition of the event, and also to perpetuate the memory of its founding, development and growth during its first century. This mental exploration gave birth to the idea of procuring a compilation of a definitive history of the background times and the setting into which South Pittsburg was born, the events, developments, and progress which occurred as the years passed.

At sporadic times, isolated articles about particular events or specific periods, had been written by various individuals. No attempt, however, had been made to write a comprehensive history of the city. The production of such a history appeared to the editors of this newspaper to be the most feasible way to record and commemorate events of life in South Pittsburg, during its first one hundred years. This resolution having been made, the next consideration was given to the selection of a historian.

Because of several interesting talks which she had made to various civic groups in the city, we had become aware that Mrs. Martelia Cameron Kelly had done considerable research on the history of Marion County and South Pittsburg and possessed an abundance of source material. We contacted her and obtained her agreement to write the history of the city. During the progress of writing the history, it was published in a series of weekly articles in this newspaper during the first four months of 1973.

Mrs. Kelly is the wife of Attorney A. Allan Kelly of this city and the daughter of the late Senator Walter M. Cameron, who also was well versed in the history of this area and was the author of "Memoirs of Marion County". Mrs. Kelly's education began with attendance at the Parish School kindergarten and later the South Pittsburg Subscription School. She continued her studies through the city's grade schools and graduated from Marion County High School. After these preparatory years, her college training included studies at Vanderbilt University, Peabody College and the University of Tennessee where she graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree. While a student at the latter institution she participated in scholastic and social activities and became a member of Kappa Chapter of Phi Mu, a national affiliated women's fraternity.

During her attendance as a student at the University of Tennessee she majored in English and History. In her senior year, she had the opportunity of taking a graduate course in Tennessee History under the tutelage of

Tennessee's renowned historian, Dr. Phillip Hamer. Engaged in this course of study, one of her assignments was a research into the history of the Cherokee Nation of Indians. Since these aboriginal peoples held sovereignty over a vast territory of East Tennessee, including Marion County, until the treaties made with the United States Government in 1817 and 1819, this was a fitting background upon which to pursue the study of Marion County and its towns and cities.

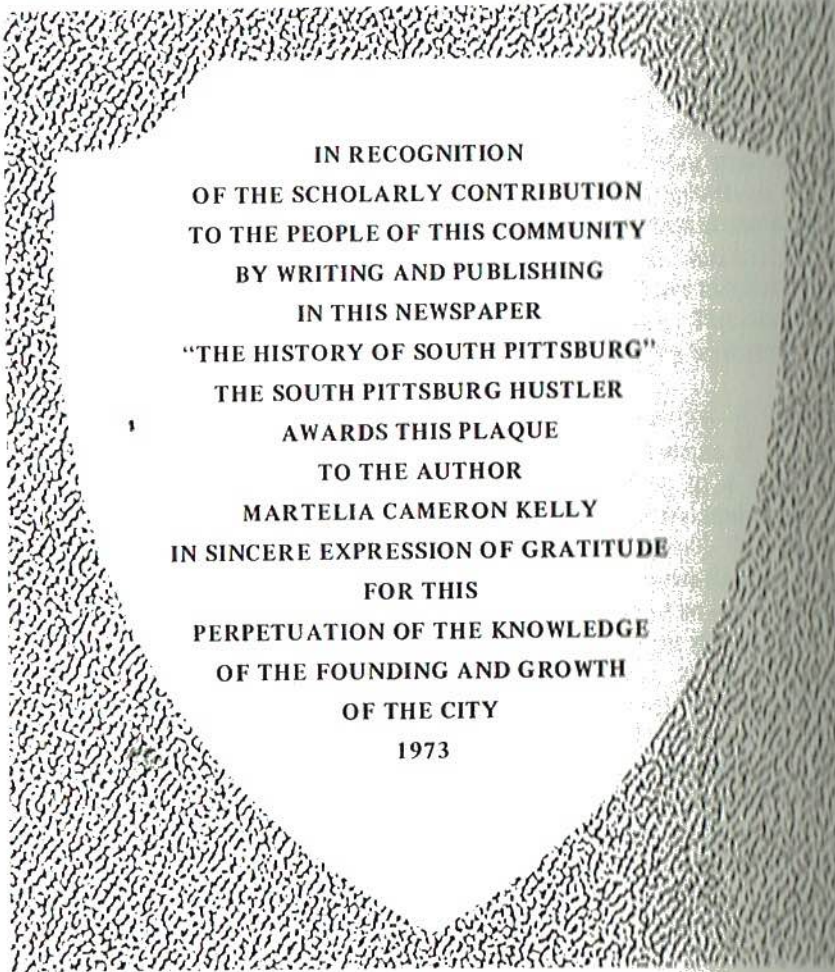
After receiving her Bachelor of Arts degree from the University, Mrs. Kelly returned to South Pittsburg where she taught English and French at South Pittsburg High School until her marriage. Beyond her interests in the fields of history and education, she has traveled extensively in the United States, Canada, and Europe. In more recent years she has devoted much of her time to activities of the Parent Teacher Association, the Twin-Cities Garden Club, the Woman's Club and in work of the local Cumberland Presbyterian Church of which she is a life time member. Not unmindful of the youth of the community, she worked actively with the local Girl Scouts and was largely responsible for obtaining membership of the local organization into the Moccasin Bend Girl Scout Council.

Mrs. Kelly's weekly articles were received enthusiastically by the readers of the Hustler and a demand arose that they be published in book form. This publication is the response to these requests. Evidencing her continued interest in the educational benefits to the citizens of the city and this area, Mrs. Kelly volunteered to donate all profits arising from the publication and sale of this book to the Beene-Pearson Library.

Upon the conclusion of her series of weekly articles, in gratitude for her scholarly production, the Hustler staff presented Mrs. Kelly with a bronze plaque mounted on a walnut base, the wording of which appears on the opposite page.

We commend this history to the attention of all persons who have had any connection with South Pittsburg, and especially to those of the present younger generation and the generations yet to come.

O. K. WOODFIN



IN RECOGNITION
OF THE SCHOLARLY CONTRIBUTION
TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS COMMUNITY
BY WRITING AND PUBLISHING
IN THIS NEWSPAPER
"THE HISTORY OF SOUTH PITTSBURG"
THE SOUTH PITTSBURG HUSTLER
AWARDS THIS PLAQUE
TO THE AUTHOR
MARTELIA CAMERON KELLY
IN SINCERE EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE
FOR THIS
PERPETUATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE
OF THE FOUNDING AND GROWTH
OF THE CITY
1973

Preface

HISTORICALLY, South Pittsburg has been classified as an industrial center. This classification is well justified since it was through the impetus of industry that the agricultural lands of the early settlers which now compose the principal town site were converted first into a town and later evolving into the present city.

It is well documented that Battle Creek Coal and Iron Company owned a large body of lands of the Cumberland Plateau, including the well known Whiteacre Point. As early as the year 1870 it conducted a very sizeable coal mining operation. The coal was mined from a seam in the upper levels of the plateau and brought by tramway to collection tipples and bins at the base of the plateau, where, also, the principal office of the company was located. It appears as a reasonable certainty that this was the first industry located in the town site area. It, however, was only an industrial operation. The owners of the company exhibited no interest whatsoever to initiate the formation and establishment of a town.

In the early years of the 1870 decade, the natural potentials of the area attracted the attention and vital interests of other entrepreneurs of acumen and broad spectrum of foresight and vision. According to a brochure published and circulated by the South Pittsburg City Company, under date of 1887, and entitled "South Pittsburg on the Tennessee River", the first of these pioneers was a native of the North of England, Mr. James Bowron, who came to this locality in 1870 and began the construction of an iron furnace. Apparently, Mr. Bowron had not included in his initial plans the acquisition of town site lands and the establishment of a town, as an auxiliary complement to his industrial operations. Very soon, thereafter, according to the above brochure, he attracted the interest of former friends and business associates of his native England, and convinced them of the great potential advantages afforded by this area for industrial development. His plans further included the establishment of a town to attract and draw to the area other industries and businesses, and to increase the population by new residents which would be necessary to afford a work force and management for a great combination of industrial enterprises. His efforts were successful, and so it was, in the year 1873, that these men formed a syndicate and named Mr. Bowron as their local agent, with full power and authority to conduct a program for a large industrial development, and to supervise the establishment of a town. The concept was to expand the development around a core of iron industries, after the fashion of the iron industrial city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and to earn the sobriquet of "The Pittsburgh of the

South". This conception was immediately activated by large scale planning for the accomplishment of these dual purposes, and was accompanied with activities to bring the plans into fruition. Hence, the year of 1873 became ascribed to be the year of the birth of South Pittsburg.

Soon after the inauguration of these plans, the syndicate was converted into a corporation, chartered in London, England, under the name of Southern States Coal, Iron and Land Company, Limited, but locally always called "The Old English Company". Despite the lack of an exact documentation as to the year and date of the founding of the town, no controversy has ever existed about the fact that "The Old English Company" began the active execution of its plans in 1873 and that it founded the town as a complement to the industrial development planned by it.

The year of 1873 was recognized as the founding year by the first two generations of residents of the newly formed town, and has been handed down by oral tradition to the time of the present generation.

These facts also were confirmed again by Mr. William M. Bowron in his publication of 1889 entitled "Handbook of Sequatchee Valley".

Unfortunately, Mr. Bowron died soon thereafter before he could accomplish these ambitious plans but, nevertheless, progress was carried on by the syndicate. All of this is confirmed by the younger Mr. James Bowron, son of the founder of the syndicate, at a later date when he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Land Company. His confirmation is set out at length in the previously mentioned brochure.

The author has made a broad research among the abundance of source material which she has gathered throughout a long number of years, and in addition has made research among many public records, editions of numerous newspapers published in this general area during the 1870 decade, and historical articles and records preserved in the State Library in Nashville. This research has not revealed a definitely documented date of the founding of the town. Apparently, the genesis of the founding of the town was not accompanied by such current fanfare as ground breaking, or ribbon cutting ceremonies, supplemented by speeches of owners and prominent citizens. It appears that the promoters did not desire showmanship publicity but were content to go about the execution of their plans in a conservative businesslike way.

Notwithstanding the lack of a specific documentation by a public record, or further supporting authority, it seems that the year 1873 has been established as the authentic year of the founding of the city, beyond a reasonable degree of certainty.

CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
Foreword	ix
Preface	xiii
One Introductory	3
Two The Old English Company	5
Three Business Continues to Build	10
Four Twentieth Century Development	17
Five Landmarks and Homes	25
Six Churches and Schools	37
Seven Colorful Events	47
Eight Marion County and Neighboring Towns	65
Nine South Pittsburg and Marion County in Tennessee History	91
Ten Conclusion	104
Appendix	107
Source References	126

ILLUSTRATIONS

Publisher's Award Plaque to the Author	xi
F. P. Clute Plat of South Pittsburg	7
Home of Mrs. S. L. Rogers, Sr., built by The Old English Company	8
Home of Dr. and Mrs. William Headrick, built by The Old English Co.	9
The Perry Stove Manufacturing Company's Plant, 1880	11
First National Bank Building, 1887	12
Municipal Buildings Complex and Landscaped Quadrangle	21
The Opera House Building	26
Victorian Architecture building (now Loyd's on Cedar Avenue)	26
The City Inn, 1887	28
Graham Row residences (original)	29
The Bowron home (now J. Leonard Raulston's)	33
The F. P. Clute home (now Mrs. Joe Kirkpatrick's)	34
The Joseph Lodge home (now Miss Catherine Kellermann's)	35
The R. M. Payne home (now Wm. Ables', Jr.)	36
The Southern Methodist Church building, 1880	38
The Holly Avenue United Methodist Church, 1931	39
Members of The Old Subscription School	42
Public School Building at Cedar Ave. and Fifth St., in early 1900's	43
Gourmet Menu of Banquet Served at City Inn	48-49
Booster Parade For The Sequatchie Valley Fair	55
S/Sgt. Raymond Cooley, Congressional Medal of Honor recipient	59
Washington, D. C. Luncheon to honor S/Sgt. Cooley	60
Marion County Courthouse, 1879-1922	67
Sam Houston Academy, Jasper	69
Pryor Institute, Jasper	70
David Rankin home (now Mrs. Carl Brown's) in Jasper	73
Sequatchie Cave	75

xviii Illustrations

Ketner Mill, Victoria	77
Bethel Methodist Church, Victoria	78
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company's original coal tipple, Whitwell	79
TCI&R's electric power generating plant, Whitwell	80
The Millard Thach home, Kimball	83
Richard Hardy Memorial School, Richard City	86
Kilpatrick Row homes, Bridgeport, Alabama	90
Cherokee Chieftain George Lowry	95
Sequoia and the Cherokee alphabet	96
Lou's Chapel, Battle Creek	99
Primitive Baptist Church, Sweetens Cove	100
South Pittsburg Ferry Boat	102
United States Post Office	108
American Legion Hall	109
Tennessee National Guard Armory	110
Sequachee Valley Electric Cooperative	111
WEPG Radio Station	112
Woodfin Building	113
Citizens State Bank	114
Hamilton Bank of Marion County	115
South Pittsburg Elementary School	116
South Pittsburg High School	117
South Pittsburg Municipal Hospital	118
Tri-City Clinic	119
Sequatchie Concrete Company Office Building	120
Pittsburg Knitting Mills, Inc	121
United States Stove Company	122
Lodge Manufacturing Company	123
Penn-Dixie Cement Corporation	124
Uniset Corporation	125
Salem Carpet Mills, Inc.	125

A HISTORY OF SOUTH PITTSBURG, TENNESSEE

The First One Hundred Years

CHAPTER ONE

Introductory

THIS narration is designed to give a history of the town, later to become the City of South Pittsburg, during its first one hundred years, 1873-1973.

There was the land, always, before there could be a history. Land is land until it begins to be populated with people and until then it is a mere subject of geography and geology. With the advent of population, there is a combination of land and people, later identified in an organized sovereign society. Sovereignty results in changes and every milestone a theme in history. Thus, it was with the South Pittsburg of today.

During the colonization of America an English King, Charles II, granted a charter in 1663 to a group of his favored subjects for the ownership and government of lands known as the Colony of North Carolina. This tract covered a vast territory of which the present State of Tennessee was a part. The charter, however, was only a paper document for there were aboriginal peoples living within its extensive borders. They possessed a sovereignty over the lands, older than that of the throne of England. Their rights of possession and government became insignificant when compared to the power of the English King who usurped the authority to grant their lands to his favored subjects.

Successor sovereigns were no more benign. In sporadic wars and battles, the Cherokee Indians bravely defended their homeland in bloody conflicts with the pioneer settlers of North Carolina and later Tennessee. Only, after one and three quarters centuries of stubborn defense of their rightful heritage did they bow to the overwhelming might of arms, and forsake their native lands and go into a forced humiliating exile in the territory which is now the State of Oklahoma.

Here was laid the foundation for the emergence of South Pittsburg, although much more time was to elapse and history to unfold before it had creation. A colorful and dramatic past extending over a great duration of years captured the attention of historians since the beginning of recorded history. The initial record was that of the De Soto Expedition. De Soto is said to have camped on Lowry Island, later known as Burns Island, near South Pittsburg, on his long trek from Florida to the Mississippi River in 1540.

The Cherokee Indians were well established throughout the entire region. They were believed to be a part of the Iroquois tribe which had wandered south to escape the rigors of northern winters. Their towns and villages were numerous along the course of the River of the Big Bend, known later as The Tennessee. These Indians were war-like but highly intelligent and frequently made strategic attacks on flat boats carrying white settlers to new homes. A prominent place in Tennessee history is accorded to the Donaldson Expedition passing through Tennessee waters on the way to Nashville. The expedition consisted of a flotilla of thirty boats, on one of which Rachel Donaldson, the future wife of Andrew Jackson was a passenger. The boats were attacked by the Indians and a great number of the emigrants killed. History also records the Brown and Ore Expeditions, both of which fought battles with the Cherokees near the future site of South Pittsburg.

Progressively, Tennessee became a state in 1796, after having been a part of North Carolina, the short lived State of Franklin, and the Territory South of the Ohio River. Twenty-one years after statehood Marion County was chartered and a course of development made possible. A legal technicality delayed for two years the county's function to attract enterprise. It was provided in the act creating Marion County, that the Cherokees be given lands for their habitation and use. Resulting action between the United States government and the Cherokee Nation set aside several six hundred and forty acre tracts of land for reservations. When this treaty was signed by President Monroe, spiraling growth brought new impulse to a yet unheard potential opportunity. The land grant system brought increased numbers of pioneers who built homes and cleared the wilderness. Further lands were made available when the Cherokees were removed to the West.

The County became sectioned through its landed interests. The site for South Pittsburg was included in the broader periphery of Battle Creek and a post office established. Prior to this and, only for a brief period, a little known Kellyville existed, also having a post office.

The time was soon to come for the pattern of living to change, one that was to bring accelerated activity and an influence to be felt for many decades. South Pittsburg today is a product of an old heritage, a march of historical events and an enviable background of citizenship.

CHAPTER TWO

The Old English Company

DURING the terminal years of the Nineteenth Century, a syndicate of English industrialists focused their endeavors to the untapped resources of a country recently divided and thrown into conflict of ideologies. The War between the States, with its tragedies, heartbreak, and overwhelming losses left the Southland vulnerable to the pursuits and ambitions of fanciful speculators and fortunately, the more serious minded investors. Social, economic, and political changes became evident in the immediate years following the War. The Old South was soon to lose its totally agrarian way of life as new interests made impact on potential development.

The southern states faced the arduous task of the Reconstruction Era and it was into this period that South Pittsburg was born. Queen Victoria was on the throne of England, Ulysses Grant was President of the United States, Thomas Edison had perfected the incandescent lamp, a near panic was averted by the repeal of the Silver Act, Mary Garden's debut in opera became a success, manufactured soap first appeared on the market, general stores replaced trading posts, carpetbaggers and scalawags had made their exodus and Chattanooga was a town of only thirteen thousand people. Such was the setting within the framework of escalating events for the advent of an industrial town in the emerging New South.

In 1870, Mr. James Bowron, a noted iron master of London, England, made a broad investigation for extending his coal and iron interests in the United States. He visited almost every state in the Union and spent several months making examinations of possible sites on which to found a new industry. The result of his inquiries was the buying of a tract of land in Virginia where Hawk's Nest Colliery was later located. He found coal there but no iron and it was necessary to have a combination of the two in order to develop the endeavor. He abandoned this tract and next purchased land at Etowah, Georgia. This too, resulted in disappointment for there he found iron but no coal.

Associated with Mr. Bowron was a Welsh metallurgist Mr. Thomas Whitwell, a Quaker banker, Mr. Pike, and Mr. Joseph Cliff, an eminent fire-brick manufacturer. A syndicate was formed with Mr. Whitwell president and Mr. Pike the largest stockholder. The group was known as The Old

English Company which granted to Mr. Bowron the authority to make all decisions and to execute necessary transactions.

In 1873 the syndicate made a third and final purchase of a tract of land, destined to become South Pittsburg. Approximately three thousand acres were included in the tract. The area extended from the Tennessee River to the Cumberland Mountains.

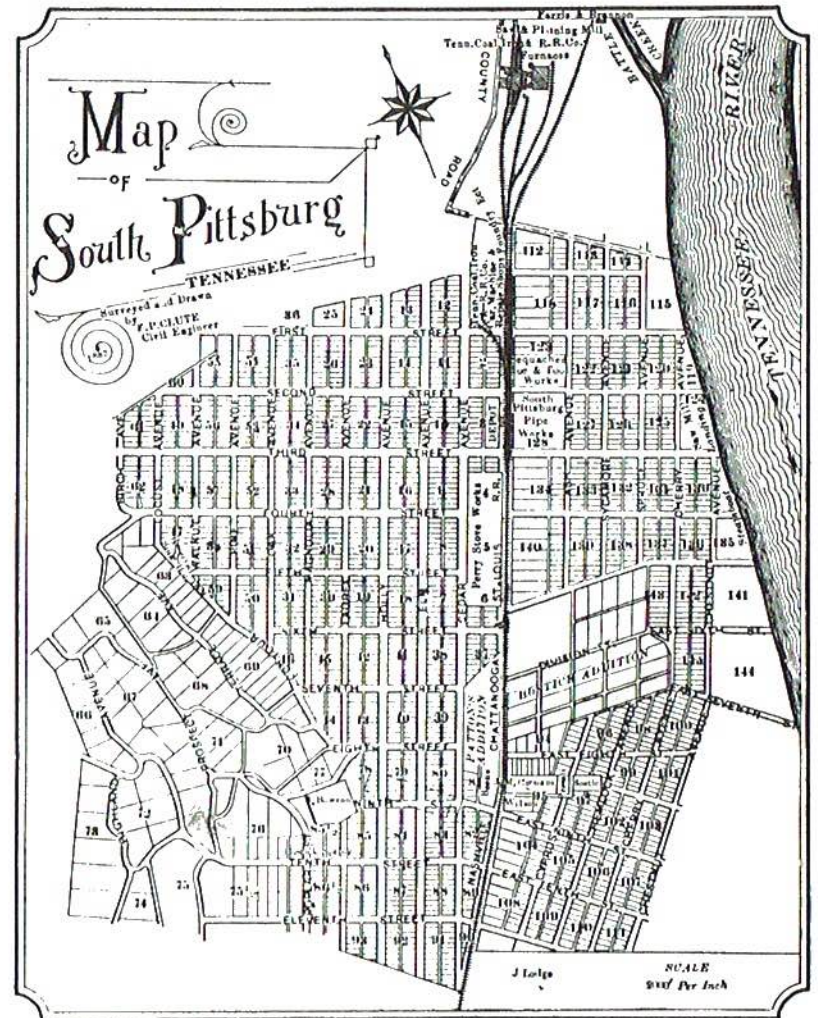
Mr. F. P. Clute, an English engineer, was employed to survey and plat the physical structure of the town. A portion of the original acreage was subdivided into blocks bounded by streets and avenues, the streets numerically listed and the avenues given names of trees. According to Mr. Bowron's instructions, two blast furnaces were put into operation in the northern section of the town. As population grew, four very fine houses were built for officers of the company and numerous cottages erected for workmen.

South Pittsburg was given its name in recognition of the fact that Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania was the coal and iron center of America and hopefully the new town would merit a similar status in the South. The total enterprise comprised not only the founding of South Pittsburg but also the associated towns of Whitwell and Victoria. The former was named for Mr. Whitwell, president of the syndicate and the latter for Queen Victoria, who at the time was reigning monarch of Great Britain. The undertaking had projected plans of mining the rich coal seams of the Cumberland Mountains at Whitwell and establishing coke-oven production at Victoria, to supply fuel to fire the blast furnaces at South Pittsburg.

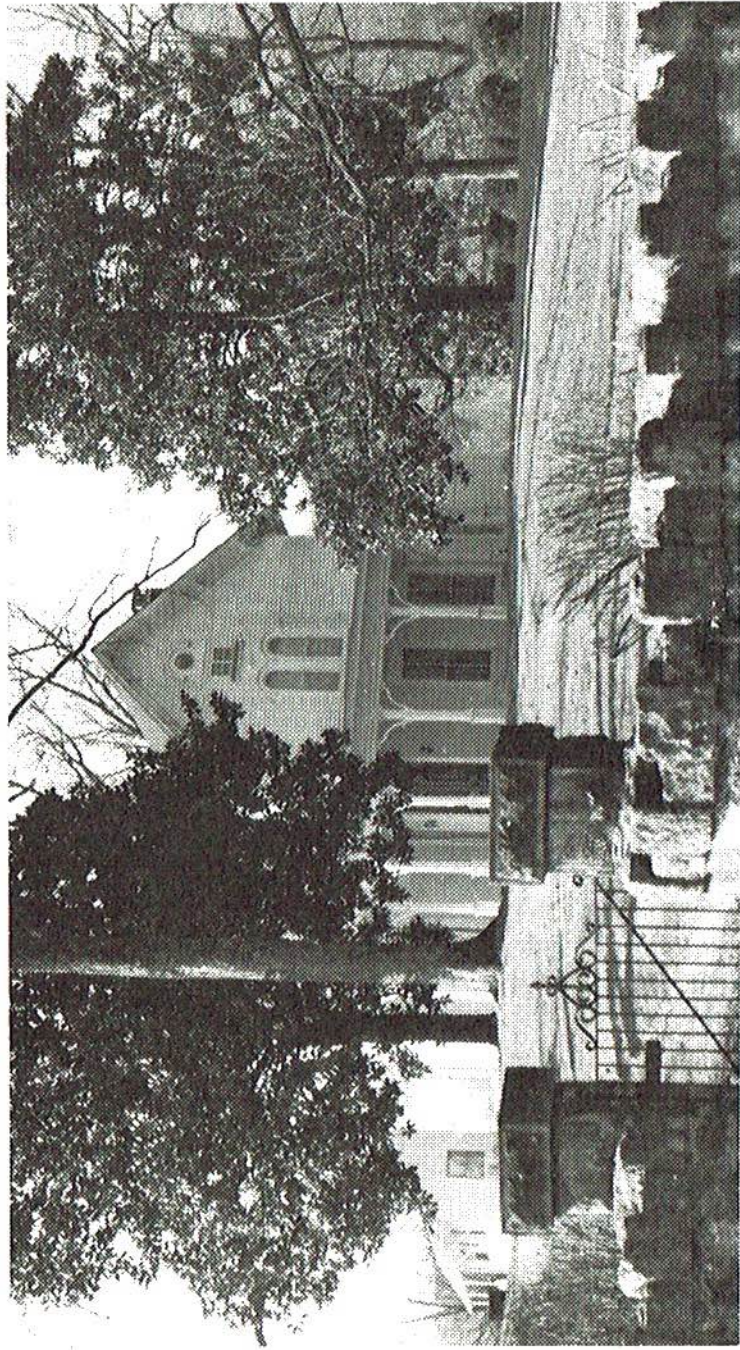
Unfortunately, regardless of the wealth and experience of the men composing the syndicate, with success thought to be assured, Mr. Bowron died in 1877. His death was followed in 1878 by that of Mr. Whitwell, who was killed in a mine explosion. By strange coincidence, both Mr. Pike and Mr. Cliff died within this same two year period. The syndicate was left without a guiding spirit and its future problematical. The prestigious undertaking had come to an anti-climatic termination.

Today, two of the Old English Company's homes remain as evidence of its brief period of affluence. One is the present home of Mrs. S. L. Rogers, Sr., at southwest Fourth Street and Magnolia Avenue, and the other, that of Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Headrick, at northeast Fourth Street and Oak Avenue.

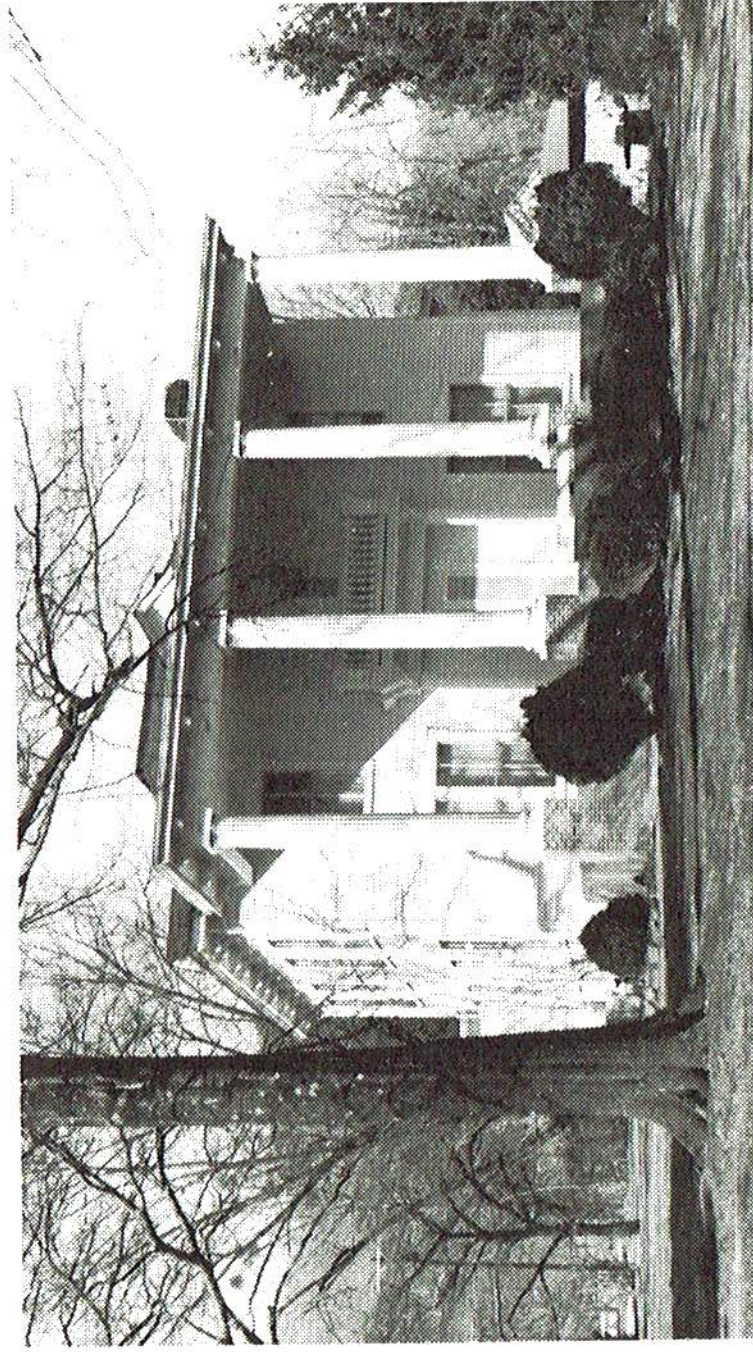
A short time was to elapse before new industrial impulse revived and built upon the groundwork laid in the 1870 decade. The town of South Pittsburg was not destined to perish in its infancy. Favorable circumstance and timely leadership brought assurance for continuing growth and a perpetuation of the zeal and the foresight of its founders.



F. P. Clute map of the city was platted by an English engineer responsible for the design of the streets and avenues in South Pittsburg. Map remains in current use.



The home of Mrs. S. L. Rogers, Sr., at the corner of Magnolia Avenue and Fourth Street, is one of the two remaining residences built by The Old English Company. First occupied by Major George Downing, it has now reached century prestige.



The one hundred year old home of Dr. and Mrs. William Headrick which was built by The Old English Company located at the corner of Oak Avenue and Fourth Street. The house has a long history of occupants, the greatest tenure being by Mr. and Mrs. Bert Cook. After Mr. Cook's death it was sold to Dr. and Mrs. Headrick by Mrs. Cook.

CHAPTER THREE

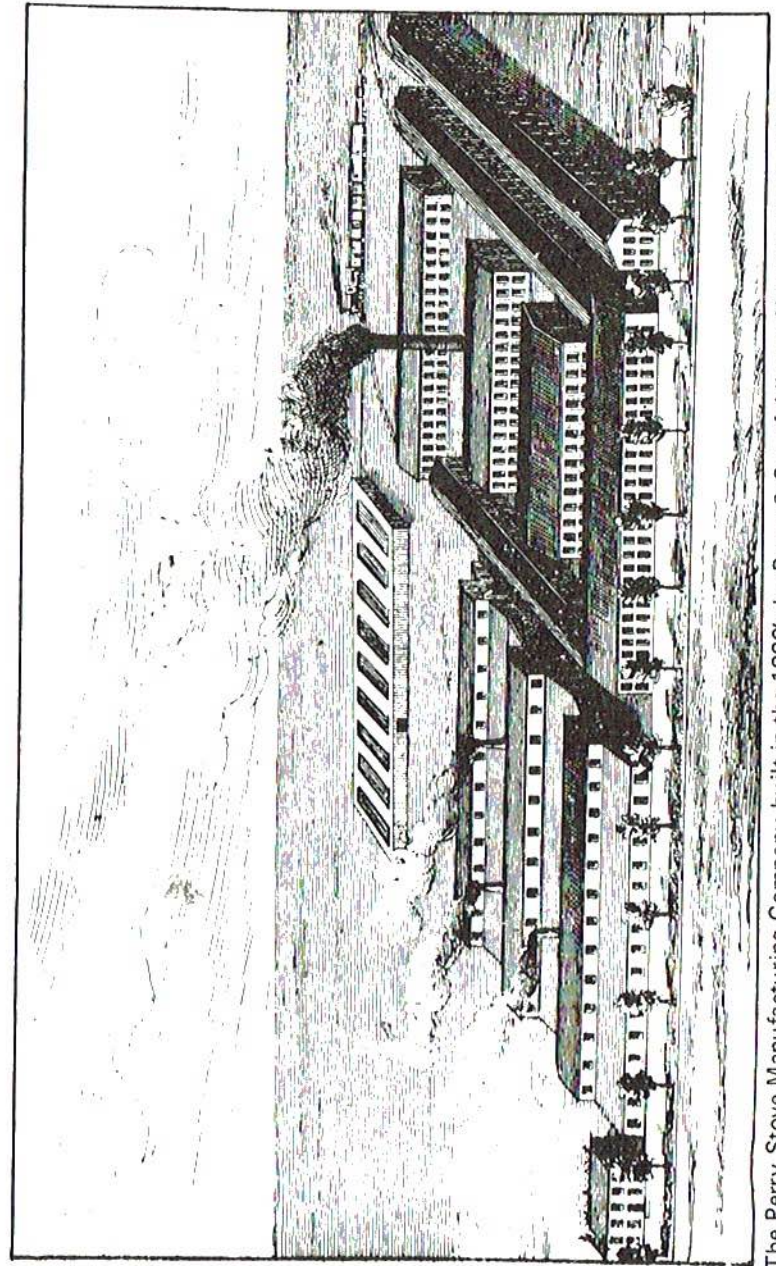
Business Continues To Build

WHAT might have been a retarding effect or a permanent decline to a town barely five years old, was never permitted to happen. Mr. William Bowron, the son of the founder of The Old English Company, did not intend that his father's dream of industrial expansion in the United States should end and South Pittsburg become an innocuous boom town. With determined effort, he sought means of assuring its continued growth.

Following the deaths of the four English colleagues, there was a lack of sufficient finances to promote their plans. To the successors of those who had associated themselves in this far reaching project there came in 1882 a welcome opportunity to consolidate with the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railway Company. The exchange of English property into American hands rapidly brought new manufacturing interests but a decline in urban development.

In 1885 Mr. W. M. Duncan of Nashville became interested in the stock of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railway Company. Mr. Duncan, a financial opportunist, who was keenly aware of the manifold possibilities within industrial grasp, readily evaluated the situation and obtained participation in it. He encouraged the sale of the company's railroad holdings, namely the line from Cowan to Tracy City, Tennessee, the site of its coal mines. The purchaser was the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway. Mr. Duncan's further interest in the success of the development of South Pittsburg also inspired him to buy a three thousand acre tract of lands successively owned by The Old English Company and the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Company. A portion of the purchase was the townsite of South Pittsburg.

In 1886, the State of Tennessee granted a charter of incorporation to the South Pittsburg City Company. The incorporators were James L. Gaines, John F. Vertrees, Sam Cowan, J. H. Fahl and William Bowron. The newly organized company proceeded at once to negotiate a purchase from Mr. Duncan of his entire land holdings. The value of the stock rose at fast pace and a re-organization of the town was inaugurated. An additional seven hundred acres at the southern boundary of the purchase was bought from Dr.



The Perry Stove Manufacturing Company built in the 1880's by Perry & Co. of Albany, New York, the largest stove makers in America at that time. The United States Stove Company, fourth successor of this early industry, is presently engaged in nation wide sale of stoves and associated products.

Joe Bostick, the first doctor who had established residency within the locality. This was the fourth transaction of the greatly coveted tract of land.

For the next several years the South Pittsburg City Company molded the policies of the town and piloted its course of development. Early on the agenda was a public auction for the sale of manufacturing, business, and residential lots. Business lots were twenty-five by one hundred and forty feet running back to a twenty foot alley. Residential lots measured fifty feet by one hundred forty, extending also to a twenty foot alley. The sale was successful with the exception of the lots on Contour Avenue which for a prolonged time were not sold.

Mr. Bowron, prominently connected with both Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the South Pittsburg City Company implemented every device to stimulate and advance the interests of each. He compiled a brochure listing the achievements of past efforts and set forth persuasive enticement to secure further manufacturing concerns.

The years approaching the end of the century were ones of increasing prosperity. Seeking economic gain, many industrial investors became aware of the growing town, and the great advantages of its railroad and river transportation. Lots were bought on which to base new operations and the future of South Pittsburg was looked upon with enthusiastic optimism.

As time marched on, the calendar years were few but attainments increased not in proportion to their brevity, but on an unprecedented scale. During the last half of the 1880's, Perry Stove Company of Albany, New York, came to South Pittsburg and began extensive operations. Mr. Charles Richards from Albany was president of the industry. The company continued production until an untimely explosion took the lives of nine key personnel. Shortly after the disaster, the management sold its interests to Mr. H. (Henry) Wetter of Memphis, Tennessee, who reactivated and continued the business under the name of H. Wetter Manufacturing Company. After a term of years, Mr. Wetter sold the business to another Memphis native, Mr. A.S. Jones who incorporated the business under the name of United States Stove Corporation. At Mr. Jones death his son, Mr. Arthur C. Jones, assumed the presidency with Mr. James T. FitzGerald, his brother-in-law, as Secretary and Treasurer. Financial reverses occurred during the Great Depression and it became necessary to liquidate the company's holdings.

Mr. Leonard Rogers was called in by interested citizens of the town to reorganize the business. Under a charter by the state the United States Stove Company was formed and shares of stock sold to provide finances for operation. Mr. Rogers was made president and Mr. Leonard Raulston an associate executive. Stabilization brought prosperity and a significant

nation-wide reputation. At Mr. Rogers death, Mr. Raultson became Chairman of the Board and Mr. Leonard Rogers, Jr. President. Following Mr. Raulston's retirement, Mr. Rogers assumed the dual role of Chairman of the Board and President.

Not only the stove industry was founded in South Pittsburg during the 1880's. Other plants came but failed to become permanent contributors to the growth of the town. These were: South Pittsburg Pipe Works, a Sad Iron Foundry, (Manufacturers of Polished Articles,) Sequatchie Hoe and Tool Works, South Pittsburg Brick and Terra Cotta Company, Eagle Pencil Company, and the Fariss Lumber Mill. There were also two saw mills and one planing mill. Each of these, after limited operations, either ceased production or sought a new location.

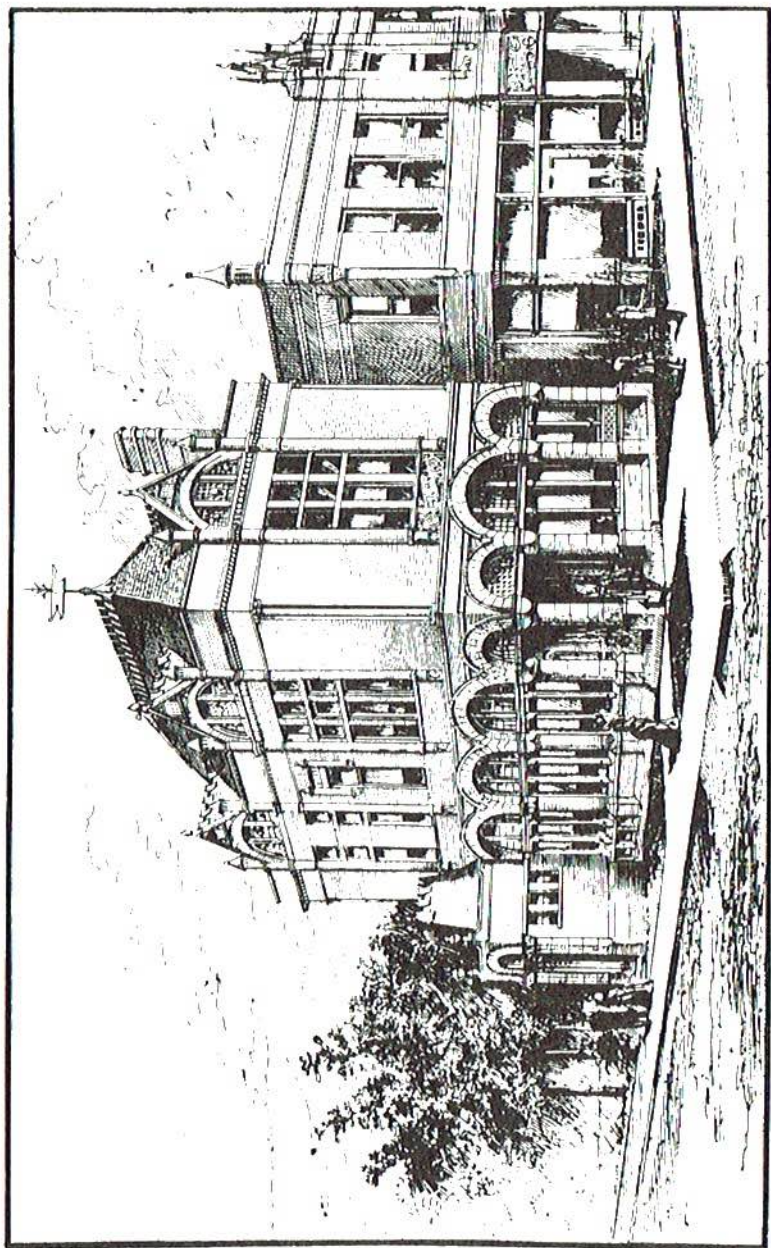
During this remarkable period The South Pittsburg City Company listed its assets as nearly four thousand acres of land, two hotel buildings, the First National Bank Building, four large thirteen room residences, one brick store house, twenty-four tenement houses, sixty one-story dwellings, a reservoir, fed by mountain springs with four miles of water pipe lines, a coal mine, a school house, and a post office building.

The First National Bank was organized in 1887, the same year the town was incorporated. Mr. W.M. Duncan was named president, G.E. Connor vice-president, and L.R. Eastman cashier.

Six other presidents have held this responsible office, namely: Colonel A.L. Spears, Mr. W.D. Spears, Mr. Tom Garrett, Mr. A.A. Cook, Mr. Hugh Griffith and Mr. Roy Carter. This institution, approaching its one hundredth anniversary, remains a permanent source of security and financial stability of much that has transpired in the advancement of South Pittsburg. The bank now operates under the new corporate name of Hamilton Bank of Marion County, and has a branch bank in Jasper.

An independent interest, unattached to either the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, or the South Pittsburg City Company, was a man of intellectual talents, a knowledgeable command of timber, coal and iron potentials, and a personal ability to coordinate and apply these talents. Mr. Joseph Lodge, a native of Pennsylvania, having been attracted by the lure of the South, came to South Pittsburg while the town was yet farm land and before industry made its entrances.

Mr. Lodge established a planing mill, the Shuster Foundry and the Central Foundry. Shuster later ceased operation and Central moved to Holt, Alabama. He also master-minded the establishment of the Blacklock Foundry of which Mr. Harry Blacklock was the management head. Mr. Blacklock lacked ability to perform the responsibility entrusted to him and involved the foundry in financial stress. Mr. Lodge salvaged the concern and organized the



The First National Bank Building of 1887 is one of the city's oldest landmarks and was acclaimed to have been one of the handsomest south of the Ohio River. In recent years, the building was sold to the city and the bank moved to the remodeled former Coca-Cola Plant on Cedar Avenue.

Lodge Manufacturing Company of which he was president far into the Twentieth Century. After further developing this company Mr. Lodge associated with him Mr. C.R. Kellermann, Sr., a Princeton graduate, who later became his son-in-law. He also brought into the plants' management his brother, Mr. Will Lodge and later Mr. P.W. Norman, a native of England.

After the death of Mr. Lodge, his son, Mr. Leslie Lodge, assumed the presidency of the company and successfully operated the business until his nephew, Mr. Richard Kellermann, after a period of experience in the foundry, was named president. Three other Lodge grandsons, Mr. Francis Kellermann, Mr. Leslie Kellermann, and Mr. John Lodge, have in turn become actively associated with the management of this nationally known cast iron foundry.

Payrolls of the United States Stove Company and the Lodge Manufacturing Company have rendered invaluable contribution to the economy of South Pittsburg. They are credited with keeping the flow of currency in circulation in times of economic depression within the community.

The birth of the Twentieth Century emerged upon the background of the founding of a town, its incorporation as a city, and an explosive increase in population. Stores on Cedar Avenue offered shopping opportunities to the new community. Mr. J.C. Scott located a mercantile house between First and Second Streets, Mr. T.S. Richards, Mr. John J. Ingle and Mr. L.B. Sartain opened their drug businesses within the next two blocks. Mr. Henry Towels had a meat market, Mr. W.F. McDaniel, hardware supplies, and Mr. J. Michael a men's clothing store. Mr. P.F. Faller and Mr. W.C. Houston established general merchandise stores and Mr. Chris Baumgartner began a furniture and undertaking establishment. Mr. Nick Baumgartner started an ice plant one block east of Cedar Avenue, and Mr. William Humble located, on the corner of Elm Avenue and Fourth Street, a large livery stable and vehicle barn, where today his grandson, Jimmy Humble, operates a gasoline filling station. Brittain Brother's business was a store offering a variety of products at Cedar and Sixth Street. The Hustler printed its first publication in 1899.

After the City of South Pittsburg was first incorporated in November 1887, the city government quickly franchised three public utilities to provide services to residents of the corporate area. In 1888 a franchise was granted to the East Tennessee Telephone Company to install its system facilities within the corporate limits and supply telephone service to subscribers. In the same year a similar franchise was granted to the South Pittsburg City Water Company to supply water service to subscribers. Again in 1889 a franchise was granted to the South Pittsburg Electric Light and Power Company to supply electric energy to customers, and for the first year of its operation it was charged a privilege tax of ten dollars in lieu of all other taxes.

The town was not without professional services as the century closed. Dr. J.T. Ferguson had opened a dental office and a host of doctors, lawyers, teachers and ministers were available to serve the needs of the growing populace. Community life assumed new and broader perspectives and South Pittsburg was more than a name on a map.

CHAPTER FOUR

Twentieth Century Development

THE panorama of South Pittsburg's first twenty-five years was strikingly impressive of events creating a town. These years saw the evolution from pioneer days when the families of the Beenes, Pattons, Raulstons and Dietzens were tilling the soil in the valleys, growing fruit trees on mountain plateaus and experimenting in the mining of coal. Real estate investments, privately owned residences, and manufacturing sites replaced much of their productive lands. Descendants of these large family groups have remained an integral part of community leadership.

The achievements of the period had in no way prepared South Pittsburg for the reverses of the early Twentieth Century. Over four thousand people living within the area suddenly faced the uncertainties of livelihood. Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, regardless of its success, had begun a search for wider resources and a greater convenience in marketing its products. The quality of raw materials was found to be better in Alabama and with more extensive transportation service for shipping. The company moved to Birmingham at the turn of the century, having sold its major holdings. A section of land including one hundred and eighteen acres was reserved from this sale, but in due course of time, it too was sold to private individuals.

The removal of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company inflicted a severe toll in population loss, including the Bowron family. During the 1880's, Mr. Bowron had built on the mountain slope above Bostick Spring a house which the family occupied during the years of company activity in South Pittsburg. This Nineteenth Century home and its surrounding acreage is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. J. Leonard Raulston.

The South Pittsburg City Company, having become financially distressed in the 1890's, found if necessary to borrow twenty thousand dollars with which to pay its debts and taxes. To secure the loan, a deed of trust was made conveying most of its properties to Mr. A.A. Cook, Trustee. This loan failed to relieve the company's financial dilemma and in 1904, it was forced into bankruptcy. Its assets were advertised for sale in the South Pittsburg Hustler and sold at public auction to Mr. M.M. Allison for thirty-five thousand dollars.

The South Pittsburg Real Estate and Building Company was chartered by the state shortly after this sale and Mr. Allison sold all the assets which he had purchased to the newly formed company. This was the sixth and final bulk sale of the townsite lands of the city. Within a few years Mr. A.A. Cook acquired the majority of the stock and was owner at the time of his death. The company has remained active under the presidency of his daughter, Mrs. A.E. Legg, with Mr. Joe Ray Wilson, Secretary.

Despite what fortunately proved only a temporary regression, the first decade of the new century benefitted from the coming of Dixie Portland Cement Company in 1906 and Hales Bar Dam in 1910. Although not in South Pittsburg, the proximity of each stimulated employment and general prosperity.

South Pittsburg had by this time become a textile city. The Aycock Hosiery Mill was well established with Mr. R.C. Aycock President, Mr. Roy Carter Sr., Vice-president, and Mr. Bert Cook, Secretary and Treasurer. This business continued in lucrative operation until depression failures caused its cessation in 1936.

A recovery period brought to South Pittsburg Holeproof Hosiery, the Star Woolen Mill, and the Ambrester Hosiery Mill. Mr. Harry Ambrester, having been a valued employee of Aycock Hosiery, after its failure, left South Pittsburg for a length of time and made a connection in the knitting business at Griffin, Georgia. He was associated with the Spaulding Knitting Mills and it was largely through his contact with company officials there, that they were induced to investigate and later to establish the Pittsburg Knitting Mills, Inc. Mr. Lloyd Elder and Mr. Joe Royer are the managing heads of this local corporation.

Since 1963, W.R. Grace & Company has operated a subsidiary chemical plant which evolved from a purchase of Rainey Catalyst in 1945. The Rainey concern had previously bought the business and plant site from Marion Chemical Corporation which was owned and operated by the late Mr. H.A. Griffith. Mr. Danny Jay, son-in-law of Mr. Griffith, is manager of the plant and Mr. Robert Townsend, technical supervisor.

At one time Marion County supplied the major portion of lumber for Chattanooga markets. Four large companies in South Pittsburg benefitted from this demand and in continuous operation contributed to an adequate supply. Hudson Lumber Company, successor to the old Eagle Pencil Company, the Haskew Lumber Company, South Pittsburg Lumber Company, and the Hogan Lumber Company, preceded the currently established Marion Lumber Company, under the management of Mr. Robert R. Thomas. While not related to the lumber industry, Mr. Thomas also manages the operation of

Sequatchie Concrete Company, a manufacturer of ready-mix concrete and concrete building blocks.

Under the direction of Mr. Pearl Armstrong, the early telephone system was combined with railway express and telegraph service. Later the three maintained separate offices. The Bell Telephone Company today has a modern electronically controlled central office on Fourth Street approaching Cedar Avenue and a business office in the 300 block on Cedar Avenue. Miss Mary Mitchell for a number of years was closely identified with the operation of this utility service.

Electric power grew from an inadequate local plant to be absorbed by Southern Cities Power Company. Further advance was to the Tennessee Electric Power Company and in 1939 to the present Sequachee Valley Electric Cooperative. This latter distributor has headquarters in South Pittsburg but serves four counties, Marion, Grundy, Sequatchie and Bledsoe. Mr. James Deakins is manager of this largest home owned enterprise. Other managers preceding Mr. Deakins were: Mr. W. G. Thomas, Mr. W. L. Whitworth and Mr. J. D. Pyle.

In 1953 South Pittsburg "went on the air" when Mr. Eaton P. Govan Jr. began operation of the local radio station, using the call letters WEPG. Incidentally, the last three letters are the initials of Mr. Govan. This station is now managed by Mr. Eaton P. Govan III, son of the founder, and presently operates the station from a site in the Industrial Park.

Water supply no longer is pumped from an untreated source of the Tennessee River. The city owns and operates a filtering plant with a service personnel for maintenance of its extensive system. A sewerage disposal has served the town for a number of years.

South Pittsburg has excellent fire protection including a well equipped fire truck with all modern facilities. The truck is appropriately named "Mr. Milt" and dedicated to the memory of Mr. J. Milton Humble, who served as chief of the fire department for more than fifty years.

The police department has grown from a single pedestrian officer to a several member staff of uniformed policemen. The force has command of patrol cars and a two way radio communication. A dispatcher is on duty twenty-four hours a day.

In 1957, the City of South Pittsburg entered the utility field by organizing and operating the Marion Natural Gas System. Natural gas is supplied to the communities of South Pittsburg, Richard City, and other towns in Marion County.

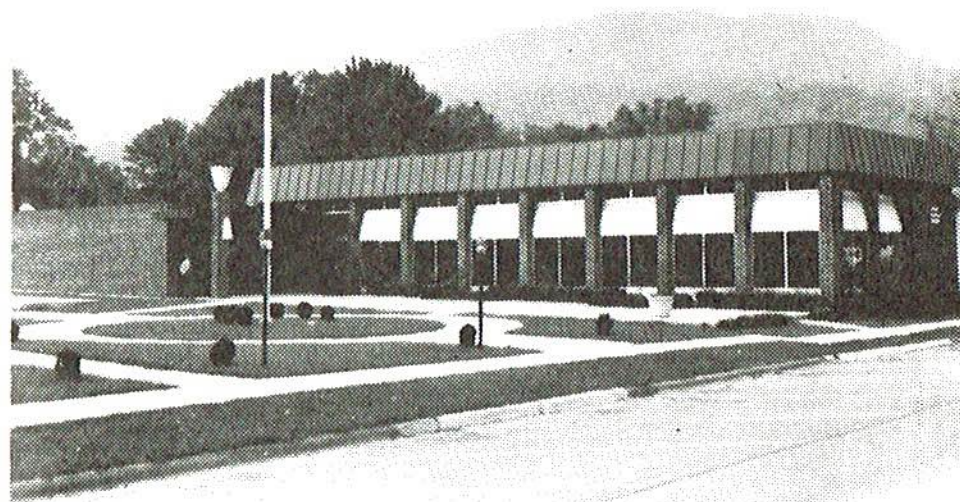
The streets and avenues in South Pittsburg were paved with concrete in 1930. The First National Bank financed the project under contract to the

Wells Construction Company. The open sewer running the length of Third Street was covered several years earlier. The quagmire of muddy roads leading to and from South Pittsburg was relieved when graveled pikes gave more convenient access to neighboring towns. Old Jasper Road was abandoned for general travel when a new highway was built on a level below the old road. In 1972 this road was expanded to the four lane, hard surfaced Highway 72.

The government of South Pittsburg is administered by a Board of Mayor and four Commissioners, who in turn elect a Recorder, Treasurer, Chief of Police and other department heads. The present Mayor, Mr. Chester Powell, is last in succession of a long line of mayors beginning with Mr. John G. Kelly. The list includes: Mr. Charles Duncan, Mr. T.S. Richards, Mr. R.M. Payne, Mr. J.C. Beene, Mr. W.O. Patton, Mr. C.L. Ingersoll, Dr. Thaddeus Johnson, Mr. Joseph Lodge, Mr. W.H. Wilson, Mr. W.E. Carter, Mr. Chris Baumgartner, Mr. W.F. McDaniel, Judge Alan S. Kelly, Mr. R.C. Aycok, Mr. R.A. Padgett, Mr. S.L. Rogers, and Mr. Lew Wilson Loyd. All have served with dedication and advanced the city's vital interests.

South Pittsburg increased its boundaries and population in 1959 by the annexation of a greater area. This expansion extended to Sweetens Cove Road on the north, including all of Whiteacre (also spelled Whiteaker) Point, to Fifteenth Street on the south. This brought within the corporate community the very old mountainside suburban areas of Raulston Town and Coburn Town, where still stand many homes of the first settlers along with other homes of modern design. Revenues produced from this new taxable area enabled the city to provide improved conditions to the residents of the annexed area and to the many departments under its control.

The citizens of South Pittsburg can take justifiable pride in the modern municipal buildings which house the various departments of the city government and others devoted to civic uses. In 1970 the City purchased the original First National Bank building at northwest corner of Third Street and Elm Avenue, and remodeled it for a city hall and at the same time built an annex to the north side bordering the alley on the west, and developed a quadrangle-like area of walks and a well kept lawn between it and the Beene-Pearson Library, which the city had built several years before. These buildings and the lawn form an attractive complex, pleasing to the eye as well as utilitarian in purpose. Across Elm Avenue to the east are located the modern buildings, which house the vehicles and equipment of the Volunteer Fire Department, the Police Headquarters, jail, administrative offices of the Board of Water Works & Sewers, and the Marion Natural Gas Company. On either side of these buildings are located paved off-street parking lots to accommodate motorists while visiting or shopping in the city. Also the city



Beene-Pearson Public Library



Housing Authority and City Community Assembly Room

MUNICIPAL BUILDING COMPLEX AND LANDSCAPED QUADRANGLE

supplies the use of the American Legion Hall, at southwest corner of Third Street and Elm Avenue, as a public community center.

Mention of "jail" calls to mind the fact that the original "calaboose" still stands on the east edge of the alley in the 100 block between First and Second Streets. The building is constructed of large sandstone ashlar which have defied the erosion of time.

South Pittsburg Municipal Hospital is a culmination of much forethought and a realization of a paramount need in the community of which it serves. Dr. James B. Havron, medically trained, at the University of Tennessee College of Medicine, returned to his home town and established offices on the second floor of the Clepper Drug Company. Increasing his staff, he moved to the Woodfin Building, operating an out patient clinic, prior to the erection of the South Pittsburg Municipal Hospital in 1959. In this major undertaking, Dr. Havron associated Dr. Viston Taylor and Dr. William Headrick. As demands grew, two other additions were made to the first phase of the building complex. Dr. Eugene Ryan, Dr. Paul Burd, Dr. John Hackworth, and Dr. Marvin Deck in turn became members of the staff. Dr. Hiram Moore, although in independent practice, is also an associated member. The doctors own the adjacent clinic and drug dispensary and operate an ambulance service. In addition to providing competent professional treatment and care of the sick and injured of the area, the hospital is one of the largest employers in the vicinity and contributes greatly to the economic life of the community.

Dr. Joe Ed Dietzen and Dr. Robert White are local dentists engaged in private practice of their professions. Dr. Wayne Rimmer maintains an optometry service at his offices on Cedar Avenue. More recently Dr. George Young has established a like practice here in the former Courtesy Court buildings at southwest corner of Cedar Avenue and Fifth Street.

Legal services are rendered in the area by Judge Francis C. Barker, W.M. Ables, Jr., Jerome C. Ables, Robert Ables, J. Harvey Cameron, Howard Swafford, Sam R. Raulston and A. Allan Kelly.

South Pittsburg has two insurance agencies, Carter and Wilson, and Barker and Moss. Protection is available on a variety of subjects at nationally determined premium costs. These firms have local offices serving a broad area.

Mr. Marvin Rogers is Director of the Rogers Funeral Homes, one located on the corner of Laurel Avenue and Fourth Street, and the other in Jasper. Mr. Rogers' firm is affiliated with the Association of National Selected Morticians. This is an honorary organization in which members are received only by invitation based on performance of excellence.

The Beene-Pearson Library, constructed in 1967, affords an educational and cultural center rarely observed in a small city. Through the influence of Mrs. V.A. Hackworth, a long sought plan became a reality. The project developed from the testamentary estate bequest of Mr. and Mrs. W.L. Pearson. It was further financed by state and federal grants, supplemented by funds from the City of South Pittsburg. Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts and Mrs. Joe Kirkpatrick are the institution's librarians. Equipped with seven thousand permanent volumes and a revolving source of thirty-five hundred books from the Caney Fork Regional Center, this library meets all standards of esthetic evaluation.

South Pittsburg has two recreational parks, each with large swimming pools, athletic fields and picnic areas. Moore park occupies a section of the town parallel to First Street, and Loyd Park follows Fourth Street as it approaches Contour Avenue. Braden Fields lie on its southwest extremity.

Two independently operating contributions to South Pittsburg are: Charles Cagle Florist, and Mark Smith Studios. Each is individually owned and personally conducted by Mr. Cagle and Mr. Smith, respectively. The quality of their work is well reflected in many notable public occasions.

South Pittsburg in three stages promoted the building of two hundred and ten separate apartment units under the Federal Housing Act. These all brick, kitchen equipped dwellings replaced many sub-standard old houses without modern conveniences. There is a continuous waiting list for their rentals, indicative of their asset to the city.

South Pittsburg's most recent addition in the financial field is the Citizens State Bank. Built in 1969, it began its services to the public early in 1970. Mr. Robert R. Thomas is Chairman of the Board and President, Mr. Wallace Poteet, Executive Vice-President, and Mr. Robert L. Powell, Cashier. This bank's capital gains are reflected to coincide with the growth of the town.

Even while this narration first was being written, news was in circulation that two additions to the city's industrial complex were in formation, and this news has now become history. Uniset Corporation purchased a large acreage of land in the Industrial Park area and is in the process of completing the construction of a textile related plant building to house its operations. Salem Carpet Mills, Inc., of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, purchased a fourteen acre tract of land near the National Guard Armory from Mr. and Mrs. Marion Gonce for a site on which to build a textile plant and plans for the financing of construction are now under way.

Oran K. Woodfin and Robert W. Woodfin, editors and publishers of the South Pittsburg Hustler, have organized the corporation, KENROW, INC., for

the purpose of doing contract printing of newspapers, tabloids, and circulars and any other types of printed materials, and to engage in the business of selling office supplies, equipment and machinery. They are now bringing to completion the building, adjoining the south side of the Hustler Building, in which this business will be located.

The industrial and commercial development of South Pittsburg is recognized as remarkable achievement -- it is a story of progress and of pride. To the people living within its environs there can be hopeful anticipation of yet greater accomplishment.

CHAPTER FIVE

Landmarks And Homes

HISTORY is not static but it does leave landmarks to perpetuate its passing. Lying in mute evidence of early habitation in South Pittsburg is the old City Cemetery. The site is located on a low level terrace of Cumberland Mountain in the north east section of the town. Grave markers are testimonials of families living in the community as early as 1840. Several plots are enclosed with iron fencing or rock walls, indicating private ownership. Many graves are either unmarked or bear inscriptions almost obliterated by time. This cemetery is no longer in popular usage.

Cedar Avenue, through the years has been the scene of many changes in business nomenclature. During the first quarter of the Twentieth Century, Mr. W. H. Wilson, owned two-thirds of all property between Second and Third Streets. He built and operated the "Opera House" and named the block for this building. The house itself was later known as the "Wilson Theater."

Still remembered by persons of earlier generations in South Pittsburg was a large frame house called "The Ark." Bearing resemblance to a boat, the structure was a type of rooming house and often occupied by family groups. This unusual lodging was situated on the east side of Cedar Avenue between First and Second Streets.

The Marion Hotel was a twenty room hostelry located on the opposite side of the avenue from the so called "Ark." Mr. R. M. Payne was owner and operator of this convenience to the transient public. Near the hotel was located the short lived Manufacturers' State Bank.

More recently Dr. W. J. Astrapp's office was in a two story brick building on the west corner of First Street and Cedar Avenue on the ground floor of which he operated a drugstore. Dr. Astrapp for many years was a practicing physician in the community but he was also a citizen who gave his time and energies to all civic endeavors. He was the first member of the black race to practice his profession here. His worthy successor is Doctor Hiram B. Moore who, like his predecessor, gives generously of his time to worth while civic, public and governmental matters and has the status of one of the leading citizens in the city.

Humble's Livery Stable, previously mentioned, was not the only service of



The Opera House was built by Mr. W. H. Wilson and was at a later date known as the Wilson Theater. The building was recently purchased by the city from Walton Furniture Company, and more recently has been re-sold to Mr. I. N. Hamilton.



Located within the "Opera House Block" at 206 Cedar Avenue is Loyd's, a women's specialty shop. It is housed in a building of unusual distinction, having retained the charm and quality of Victorian construction.

its kind. Mr. Tom Jarrett maintained a similar business on the location of present day Marion Hardware. At his place the early fire department equipment was housed.

Loyd's on Cedar Avenue, specializing in women's apparel and accessories occupies a building of unusual distinction. With modernized interior, its exterior has retained the charm and quality of Victorian construction.

Fire in 1971 destroyed the home and office of Dr. Iva B. Ables. In the very early years of South Pittsburg this property was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Raulston. Mrs. Raulston, a local photographer, attracted a wide range of customers to her studio at this Cedar Avenue address. This was the childhood home of Jobyna Raulston, movie actress, later mentioned in another chapter.

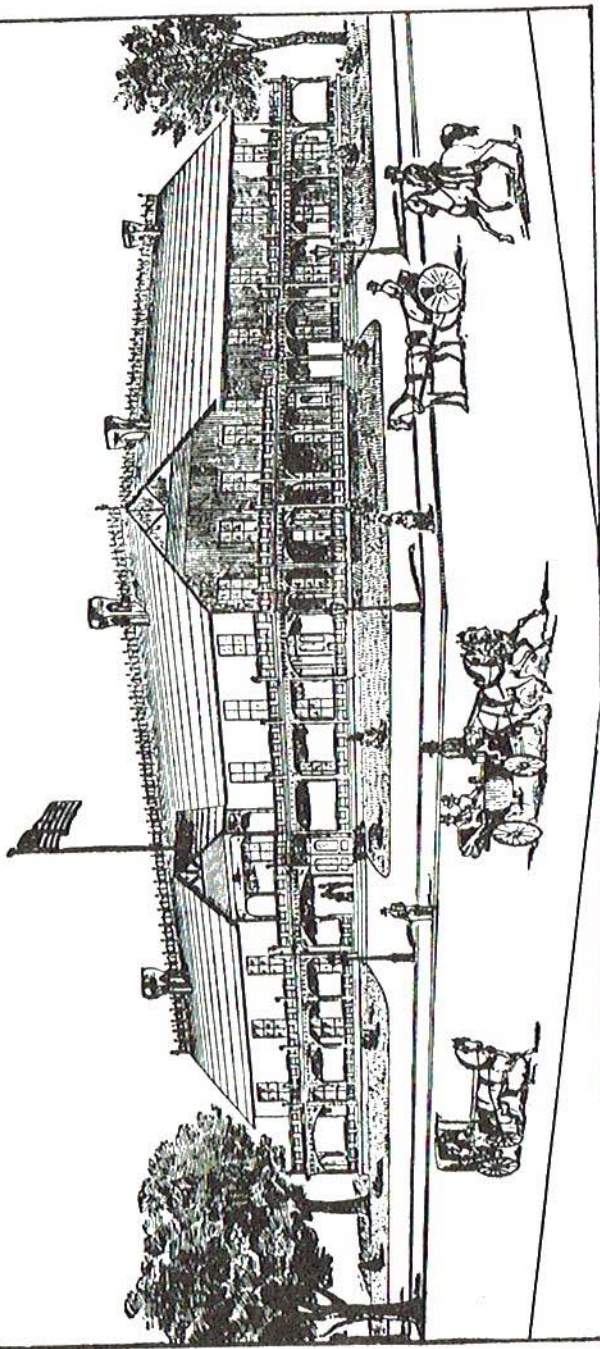
On the grounds of the South Pittsburg Post Office once was situated the Hahn Shoe Shop, where Mr. Hahn half-soled, mended and made shoes. T.D. Holmes had a tin shop for making and repair of zinc, tin and galvanized articles. Worley Pullen had living quarters, the kitchen in which he prepared catering service for the many demands of his culinary art. He later moved his home and business to a location on Elm Avenue. In this same area, Mr. Joe Clepper had a cabinet shop where he repaired and made quality furniture. During the horse and mule era Wash Bible and later George Thompson operated a blacksmith shop facing the alley between Elm and Cedar Avenues and Third and Fourth Streets.

Elm Avenue, though planned by the founders to be the main commercial district of the town, by choice of the business people, had to yield to Cedar. Substantial development, however, occurred on it between Second and Third Streets. The First National Bank Building, other structures of Victorian style, and the City Inn dominated the west side of the avenue. All, except the bank building have been destroyed either by accident or design.

The City Inn situated on the corner of Elm Avenue and the south side of Second Street was a thirty-eight room hotel, gas lighted, and steam heated. It boasted of bath rooms, a large dining hall, parlor, smoking room and a barber shop. Its reputation was one of creditable mention in the South, offering summer resort rates as further attraction.

On the east side of Elm, similar type buildings were erected. Only one of these, the Masonic Lodge building, remains as an example of past development. Built in the Victorian design of its early companion buildings in this section of Elm Avenue, it coincides with the architectural style of the present Loyd's on Cedar Avenue. Today the City Municipal Building Complex fills these old locations.

Later came the D. Y. Conatser Soft Drink Bottling and Feed Company,



The City Inn (1887) located on the northeast corner of Elm Avenue and Second Street. Destroyed by fire in 1909, it became a permanent loss to the City of South Pittsburg.

the Coca Cola Bottling Company and the Rome Albee blacksmith shop.

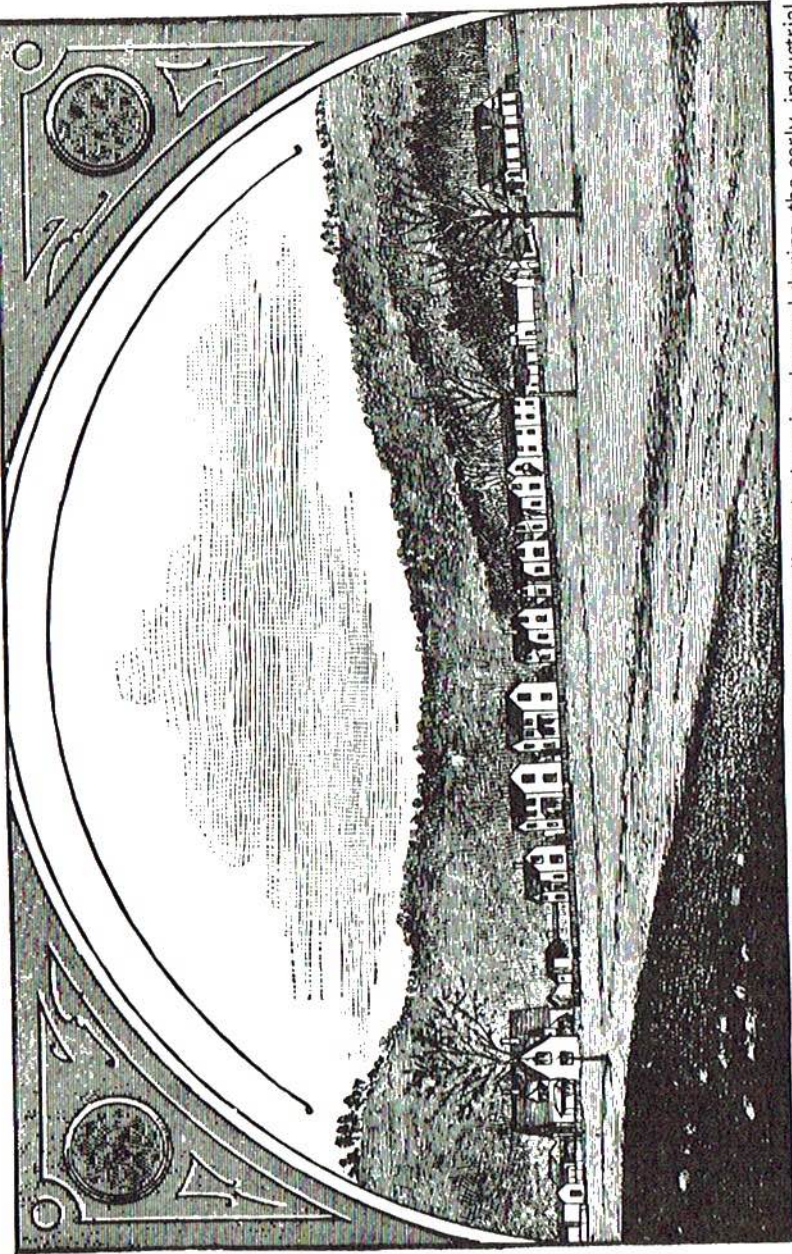
The American Legion Hall, on the corner of Elm Avenue opposite the Post Office, was built by veterans of World War I. Now owned by the City, it serves the dual purpose of a Community Center as well as the Legion Post headquarters.

South Pittsburg's first park was a fenced area near Ash Avenue. Large shade trees afforded picnic sites and a baseball diamond was its most used facility. A second park was more centrally situated, now the location of the Elementary School. This site between Holly Avenue and Elm, Third and Fourth Streets was owned by the South Pittsburg Real Estate and Building Company and sold to Marion County in 1937 for educational purposes.

Graham Row, a street of rental dwellings was constructed to relieve the housing demand during the early industrial period. This block, between Third and Fourth Streets on Holly Avenue, was named for Mr. Graham, the contractor. He also was responsible for the erection of the two story brick store building last occupied by Braden Brothers Grocery on Cedar Avenue. Several of the buildings on Graham Row, now in the process of being razed, were sold to Marion County for further expansion of the South Pittsburg Elementary School facilities. The Braden building has been replaced by Swafford Furniture.

The erosion of time has removed from Cedar Avenue once well known businesses: Denham and Arendale, Ingersoll and Coffelt, Hester and Cameron, Patton and Dietzen, Ours Incorporated, J. C. Kelly Ford Motor Company, J. A. Sloan Wholesalers, Williamson Pharmacy, Alex Booker Tailor and Dry Cleaning, Joe Bush Model Store, Cagle Studio, Salem Najar Men's Clothing, Frank Stewart Bakery, Miss Estelle Coffelt Women's Ready-to-Wear, Baumgartner and Pennington Garage, Pete Aycock General Merchandise, Lee Dillard Studio, Piggly-Wiggly Groceries, Wilkerson Undertaking, Milo Hamill Grocery and Snack Bar, A. and P. Groceries, John Council Barber Shop, Kelly Merriman Groceries, Princess Theater, H. G. Hill Store, Evans Grocery, T. J. Bloss Hardware, Anderson Men's Clothing, Phillips Hardware, Clepper Brothers Drug Company, Jim McElroy's Cobbler Shop, Tom Garland's and Jesse Manning's Shoe Shops, Braden Bros. Grocery, Jernigan's Grocery, South Pittsburg Savings Bank, Cameron-Patton Hotel, Sartain Drug Store, the oldest drug store in continuity of business when it closed in 1973, and others, including businesses mentioned in former chapters.

A unique system of barter was developed between grocers and farmers who supplied them with truck garden produce and feed for livestock. The grocer calculated the value of the sales, and the farmer selected for purchase such items of the merchant's goods, wares and merchandise as he desired. A



Graham Row, a block of rental dwellings, was constructed to relieve the housing demand during the early industrial period. The large house at extreme left in the picture was known as "Cluster Cottage", a type of boarding house. This cottage was destroyed by fire near the turn of the century. Many of the other dwellings recently have been sold to Marion County to be occupied as South Pittsburg Elementary School facilities.

balance of sales and purchases was then struck. If the farmer over purchased his sales, he was charged with the balance, but, if the merchant owed him difference, he paid this with "due bills". These were "I.O.U.s" either of printed script or coin like metal discs. They were redeemable by later purchases, and other merchants would accept due bills issued by their competitors and these due bills became a local medium of exchange.

The departure of these old businesses did not leave a timeless vacuum. Cedar Avenue, now greatly extended, is occupied with a variety of firms affording shopping opportunities comparable to those of larger cities. South Pittsburg has moved forward in proportion to the general progress markedly characteristic of the Twentieth Century.

The homes of Mrs. S. L. Rogers Sr. and Dr. and Mrs. William Headrick were featured in the chapter on The Old English Company. They were two of the four prominently identified with the founding of South Pittsburg. The C. A. D. Farris house was a third. It occupied a space facing First Street near the Magnolia Avenue intersection. Unfortunately, it was allowed to deteriorate through years of individual ownerships. For a brief period it became the Dr. R. O. Currey Clinic until Dr. Currey's removal to Chattanooga. The last occupant of the house before it was destroyed by fire was Mrs. Emma Haley. The fourth house cannot be positively identified. It is assumed to have been situated on the present site of Mrs. Robert Phillips home on Laurel Avenue. The Old English Company designated this location as a home for their master mechanic. It was burned and later Dr. W. R. Townsend, a company physician with the Pipe Works, built the house afterwards sold to Mr. and Mrs. Raulie Beene.

The Bowron home was built by the son of South Pittsburg's founder in the early 1880's. This residence and its surrounding acreage formerly owned by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Jones, has been in possession of Mr. and Mrs. J. Leonard Raulston since 1939.

The brick home now occupied by Mrs. Joe Kirkpatrick and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fuqua was built by Mr. F. P. Clute, the English engineer who mapped the town. For many years this site was known as Clute's Hill and during winter months, when snow occurred, it was a choice site for sledding sport.

Miss Catherine Kellermann, a third generation member of the Lodge family, is now living in the house built by her grandfather, Mr. Joseph Lodge. There being no concrete sidewalks in South Pittsburg at the time of its construction, the yard was bordered with native sandstone blocks which gave the home an aspect of individuality at its location on Magnolia Avenue and Third Street.

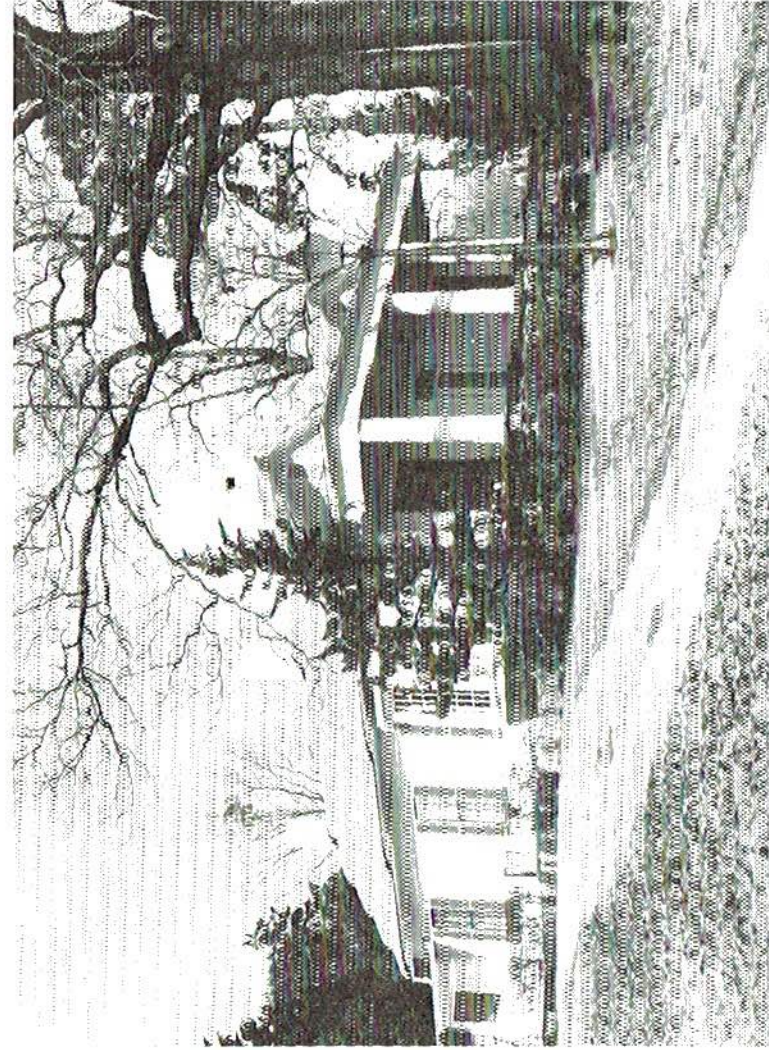
The home owned and occupied by the William M. Ables, Jr. family, at the southwest corner of Pine Avenue and Fourth Street, was built in the late 1880 decade by Mr. Robert M. Payne, a prominent citizen and business man of South Pittsburg. After Mr. Payne moved to Monteagle to engage in business there, the home passed through several ownerships, including that of Judge John T. Raulston. Following Judge Raulston's death, the property was purchased from his estate by Mr. Ables.

It would total a multiple number to list all homes in South Pittsburg which in some detail would merit significance of landmark quality. Many older houses of the 1890 period were constructed of materials which are both unavailable and prohibitive in cost on today's market. The Victorian influence is strongly depicted in these well preserved residences. Most are characterized with their gabled roofs, ornate trim, bay windows and frequently stained glass doors or windows.

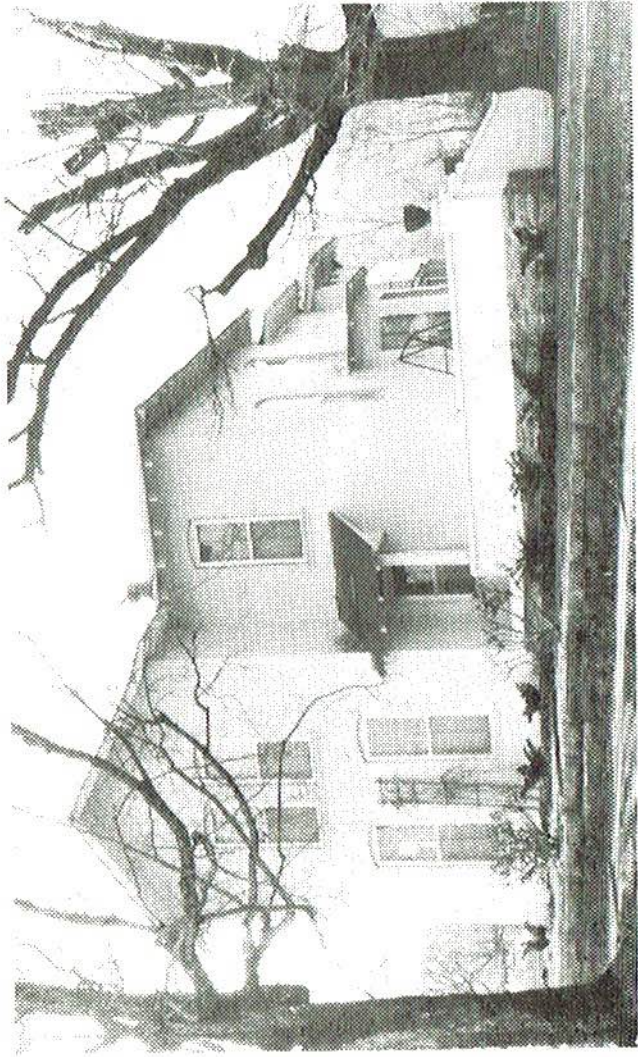
Homes of later years are recognized in more modern style architecture. Reflecting Twentieth Century progress and greater relaxed manner of living, scores of houses have now filled all available building space within the town proper. New owners have sought near-by mountain or country sites on lateral roads entering South Pittsburg. All have the convenience of city water, electric power, and gas fuel.

Several historical landmarks of the Civil War period have now vanished into oblivion. These were armed fortifications, built first by the Confederate army, to guard the river front and the railroad bridge at Bridgeport, and later captured and occupied by the Union army. One was located in Raulston Town near the Tom Ellis old home, and the other was located on Red Cut Hill which has been graded away to form the northern part of the Plaza Center. The headquarters command center of these fortifications was located on the site of the present home of Dr. W. L. Headrick.

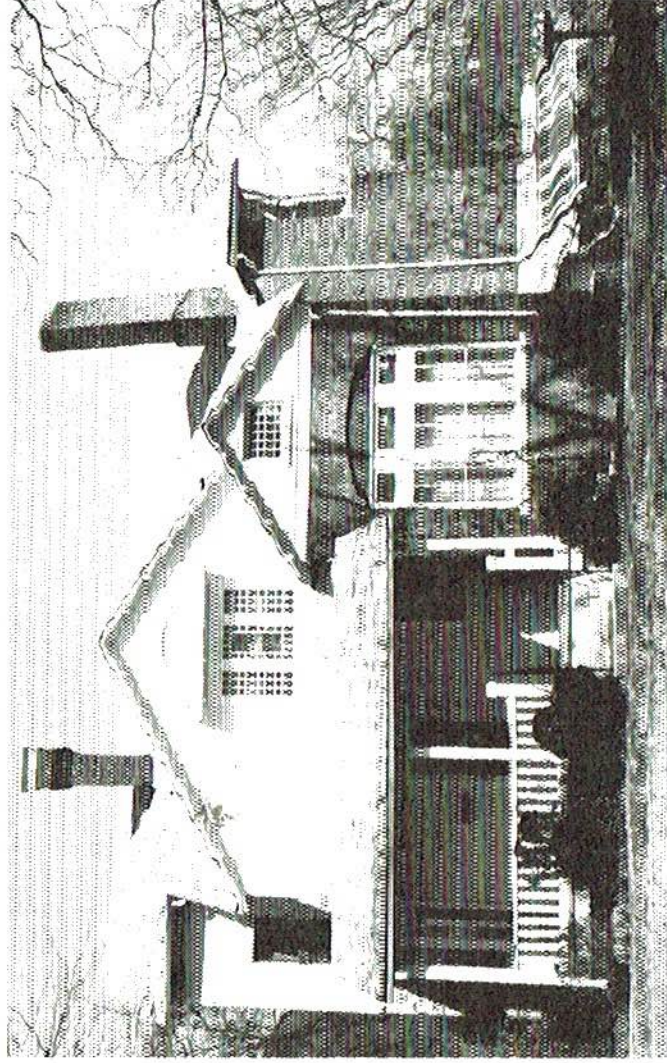
The pictorial view of South Pittsburg has been greatly expanded in its hundred year history. It has been a story of a town and its people. Tradition has written an indelible record to which other chapters will continue to recount new episodes of tomorrow's Pittsburg of the South.



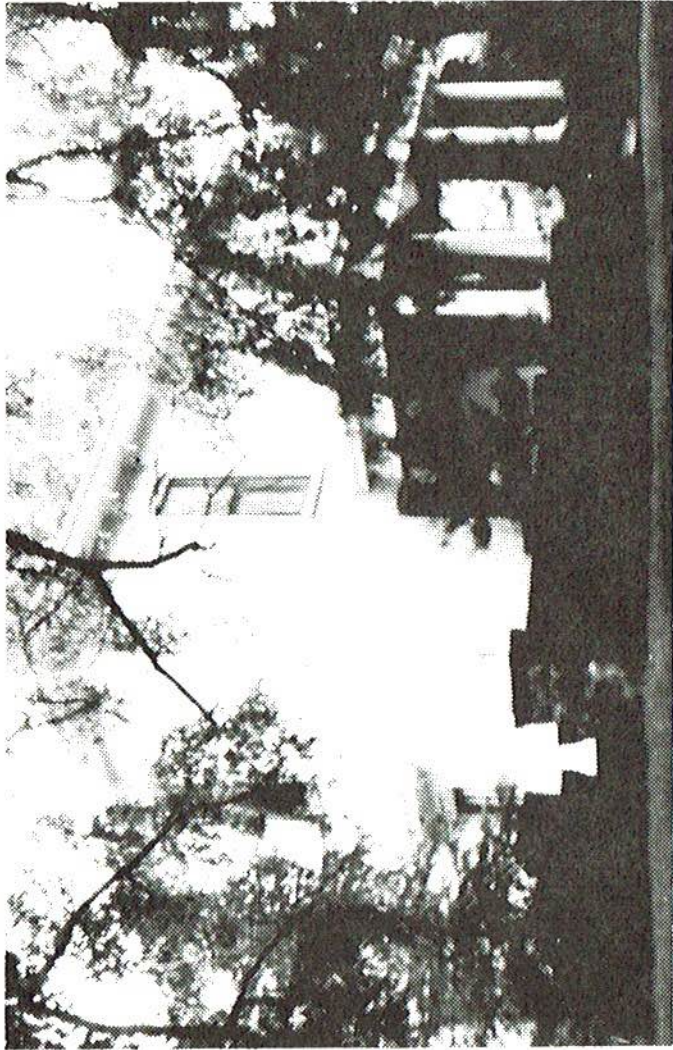
The Bowron Home-This house was built in the early 1880's by the son of the city's founder. After the Bowron family's removal to Birmingham, the property was owned by Mr. A. S. Jones and later by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Jones. The residence and its surrounding acreage today has been in possession of Mr. and Mrs. J. Leonard Raulston since 1939.



This two-story brick home at the corner of Elm Avenue and Eighth Street was built by Mr. F. P. Clute, the English engineer who mapped the town of South Pittsburg. The home is now occupied by Mrs. Joe Kirkpatrick and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fuqua.



The Joseph Lodge Home--Miss Catherine Kellermann, a third generation member of the Lodge family is now living in the house built by her grandfather at 217 Magnolia Avenue. Before concrete sidewalks were laid in the city, the yard was bordered with native sandstone blocks, giving the home an aspect of individuality.



The R. M. Payne Home-This fine old brick residence is presently owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. William Ables and family.

CHAPTER SIX

Churches And Schools

THE founders of South Pittsburg did not come as pilgrims. The English corporation came as an entrepreneur on a business and commercial venture. The people who came with it, and many others whom it attracted, however, were not unaware of the religious and spiritual qualities of life. So it was that as smoke stacks of industry rose, the spires and steeples of many houses of worship began to point a symbolic finger of witness to the heavenly abode of Deity.

Dispersed widely on corners of blocks in the residential section of the town, churches of many denominations extended to the populace a call to worship. On Sunday mornings this call was vocal in the resonant pealing of bells, creating a melody of song in the air. This ecumenical call alerted the faithful that the hour of formal service was at hand.

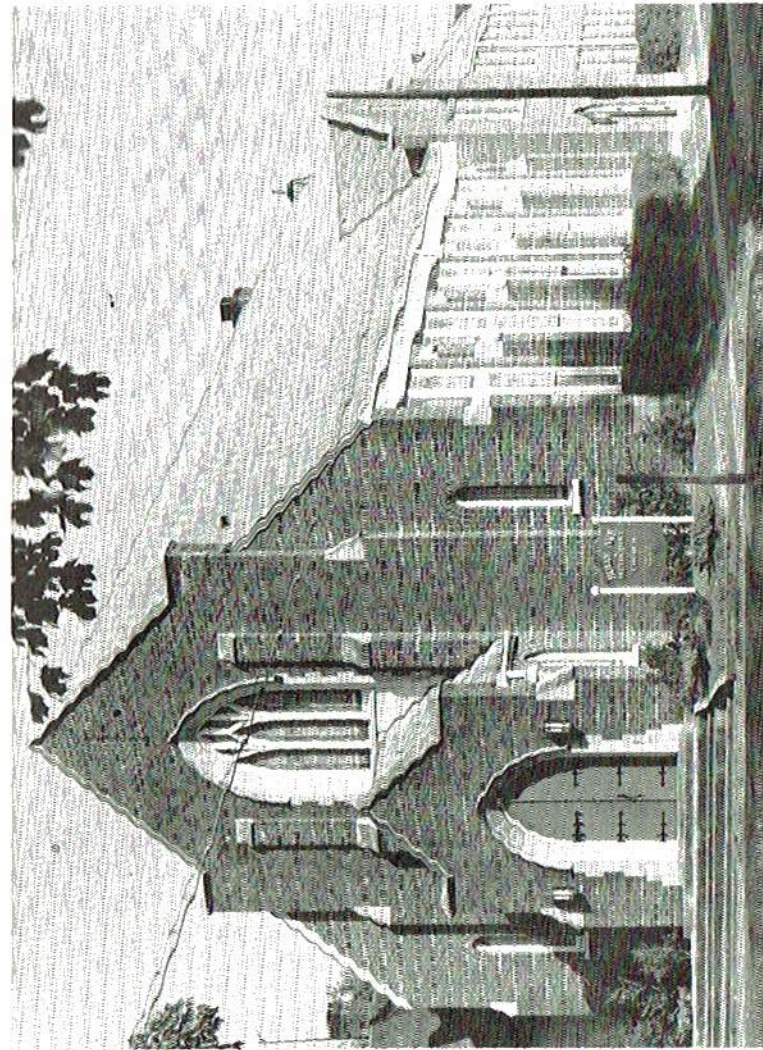
Among the early churches were the Baptists (Primitive and Missionary), Methodists (Northern and Southern), Christ Episcopal, and the Presbyterian (U.S.A. and Cumberland).

As new people came into the community with their own religious convictions, other denominations were introduced: Roman Catholic and the Church of Christ; at a later date the Church of God and the Nazarene; more recently the Calvary Baptist and the Grace Baptist.

In the early years of South Pittsburg, the Southern Methodists established the town's first church in 1880. Close to follow was the Northern Methodist. These two churches were so designated due to sectional feeling still prevalent in the immediate years following the Civil War. Later the names Holly Avenue United Methodist, and Wesley United Methodist were adopted. The Missionary Baptist is now the First Baptist Church and all others have retained their original identity. The Presbyterian U.S.A. largely supported by members connected with the Perry Stove Works found it necessary to discontinue their membership when the stove plant was sold to another interest. The limestone block church was bought by the Baptists, who at the time occupied a house of worship on the present site of Mrs. Walter Miller's home on Holly Avenue at Fifth Street.



The Southern Methodist Church in 1880, at the corner of Holly Avenue and Fifth Street, was the first church constructed in South Pittsburg. The above picture was photographed by Mr. L. H. Cordell in 1917. The Reverend John Wesley Smith was pastor of this church during its early years.



The Holly Avenue United Methodist Church replaced the small, frame Southern Methodist Church in 1931. This church today stands as a sentinel of spiritual leadership, a cultural center and a medium of community interest.

The Negro churches were similarly motivated in fulfilling their basic beliefs and in erecting churches of several denominations. Mt. Bethlehem Baptist was first to be established in 1888, followed shortly in 1892 by the Randolph Methodist (United). Other Negro faiths at intervals of time added to the growing laity of church influence: the A.M.E. Zion, the Church of God, the Holiness Church, Mt. Olive Primitive Baptist, Church of Christ, and the A.M.E. Methodist. The Reverend Ollie Pounds is dean of South Pittsburg's pastors. Within this year he will have served twenty-five years with the Mt. Bethlehem Baptist Church and the congregation will celebrate his Silver Anniversary.

South Pittsburg ministers hold membership in the Marion County Ministerial Association. It is an organization of thirty members whose purpose it is to enrich and broaden spiritual awareness in communities of a county wide area. This is accomplished in daily radio programs, with members rotating as speakers. Twice annually, the local ministers meet to plan two non-denominational services: the Thanksgiving Eve Service and the Easter Sunrise Service. A devotional offering is made at the Thanksgiving service which is given to the Community Service League for charitable assistance.

Since the founding of the town, the church oriented people of South Pittsburg have maintained stability and growth in the community. During its history the city has repeatedly undulated between peaks of prosperity and depression. Reacting to these cycles, business and industry either expanded or suffered the attrition of failure.

Launched upon an evangelical mission, shared in common by the churches of South Pittsburg, they never underwent the vacillations of good times and those not so good. Spiritually motivated, they moved forward in multiplication of denominations and membership. Many new church plants have replaced the old while others have been improved and expanded. Educational buildings and minister's homes have been provided in response to the continuity of religious growth. South Pittsburg has deserved well its reputation of "A City of Churches."

Complementing the beneficent work of the churches and schools are South Pittsburg several civic clubs. Most are national federated and contribute generously with their adopted programs, to the goals and purposes of all organized efforts toward the advancement of the town and its people. This influential group is composed of: South Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, the Parent-Teachers Association, Lions Club, Rotary International, Jaycees, South Pittsburg Woman's Club and the Twin Cities Garden Club.

Education was not new in Marion County when South Pittsburg became its southern boundary. Sam Houston Academy had been established long before the fields and meadows were cleared. One, two, and three teacher schools were scattered over the sparsely settled area. The days of the McGuffey Readers, Blue Back Speller and Ray's Arithmetic had passed. The "common school" had progressed to the "public school", and in this phase, the first of South Pittsburg's educational opportunities was offered to the families of the new industrial town.

On the hill, where McReynolds High School later was built, South Pittsburg's young students attended what was known as a free school. The building consisted of two rooms and three cloak rooms. One room was for beginners through third grade. The other was for the more advanced pupils. The first principal of this school was a Mr. Sevier. A morbid requirement was that all students attend the funerals in the City Cemetery, adjoining the school grounds. Available statistics do not reveal the curriculum taught nor the enrollment of classes.

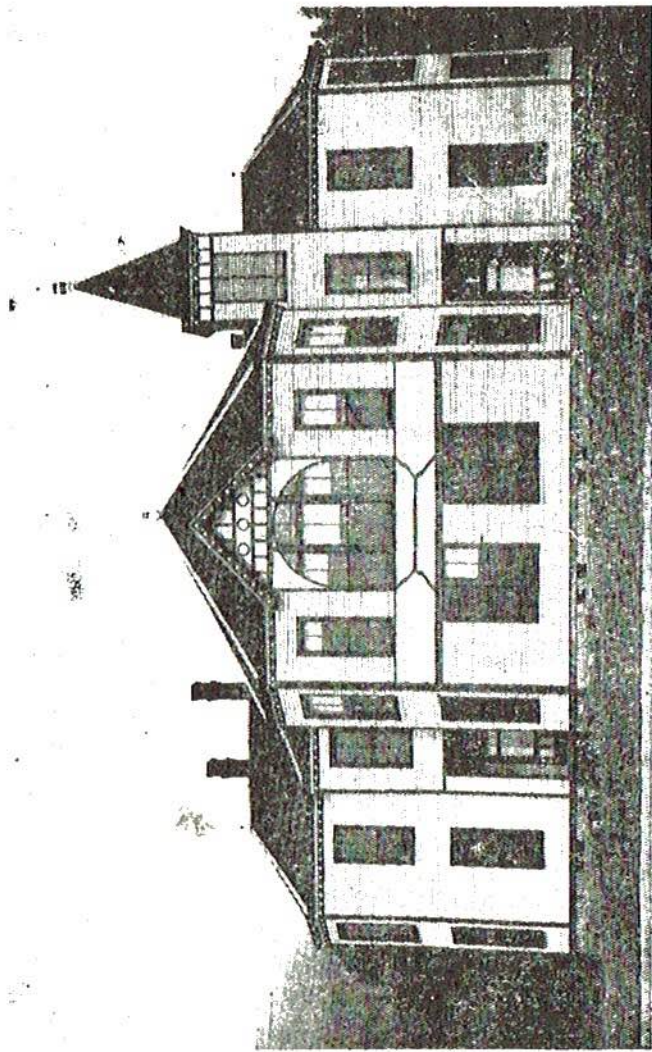
During the tenure of this first of public schools, the South Pittsburg College was chartered. It was a college in name only for subjects taught were those of present high school selection. Grades were not strictly defined and students advanced on completion of the study chosen. Each succeeding school term, work began where the former one closed. In 1895, Mr. U. G. Sanger, a native of Ohio was principal of this school. It was under his direction that a course of study was completed and diplomas awarded in the spring of that year. The late Mrs. W. H. Freas was a member of this graduating group.

In this same early period of the town's history, there were private schools and schools for Negro children. No records exist in regard to the two Negro schools but oral tradition has it, that one was located on the Old Jasper Road and the other in the southern section of the town known as the Hamburg District. The private schools were obviously those of the Episcopal Church Parish, conducted at intervals by the priest in charge.

The so-called "college" burned in 1896 and was replaced by a large ten room building at the same location on the corner of Cedar Avenue and the south side of Fifth Street. Here all grades were taught, first through tenth, for an eight month term. During the first few years of the 1900s, Professor Ben O. Duggan was the principal of this school. After his departure, he had a tenure as State Superintendent of Education. Soon after this in a year of financial depression, the city could not afford to pay salaries to the teachers. Use of the building, however, was given to those preferring to continue teaching. Miss May Williams chose the upper grades, Mrs. Raulie Beene the



Primary Department of the Old Subscription School. Front row seated, left to right, Phillips Wilson, Eddie Adcock, George McDaniel, Jack Frazier, John Birdwell, Will North, Will Carter and John Cameron; front row standing, Terrill Tatum, Elizabeth Faller, (No. 3 unidentified), Nell Tatum, Martelia Cameron, Emma Smith, Annie Lee Carter, Louise Faller, Katherine Baumgartner, (No. 10 unidentified); second row standing, Isabel Anderson, Callie Smith, Dixie Williamson, (Nos. 4 and 5 unidentified), Lula Hampton, Wilma Houston and Allie Mae Coburn.



South Pittsburg Public School of Early 1900's. This ten room, frame building was located on the corner of Cedar Avenue and Fifth Street. Here, all grades were taught, first through tenth, for an eight month term. It was not until 1923 that four years of high school were offered. The classes of 1923 and 1924 were the last to receive instruction in this building.

intermediate and Miss Birdie Raulston the primary. A small fee of four dollars per month was charged to pupils who attended. Fortunately, only one year necessitated what was known as the "Subscription School." It was not until 1923 that four years of high school were offered under the direction of Mr. Wilson New. The classes of 1923 and 1924 were the last to receive instruction in this old building.

When the old frame school house was abandoned in 1924, a new brick building combining both grade school and high school, was constructed in the same year on Clute Hill. The city continued to operate the school as such until 1932, when it was sold to the county.

Some of the country schools needing repairs and diminishing in enrollment were closed and busing of children began. This created such congestion in attendance that a separate elementary school had to be constructed. The South Pittsburg Elementary School was built in 1938, situated on the grounds of the former centrally located city park. As class rooms became overcrowded, it was necessary, from time to time, to make three large additions to the original structure. This school plant in every phase of its building program has met the rigid state established standards. Three principals have directed the policies of the school during its thirty-five year history: Mr. Charles Scharer, Miss Annie Powell and Mr. Paul Braden, who has served since 1950.

In 1965, the original high school was razed and replaced by a new building constructed in full compliance with Tennessee educational requirements. In nearly a half century of school administration only six principals have governed the school's progress: Mr. Wilson New, Mr. John Arrants, Mr. Ralph Shelton, Mr. J. B. Havron, Mr. Phillip Beene and Mr. James Warren. Mr. Beene has the unique distinction of having served twenty-one successive years.

McReynolds High School was built in 1921 after much prolonged interest in securing better educational facilities for Negro young people. Mr. Dan Tate, County Superintendent at the time, strongly supported the installation of this county high school. Pupils attended from all sections of Marion County and some from near-by Bridgeport, the latter being charged a small tuition fee. Elementary grades for South Pittsburg children were also provided space in the building. The high school division was fully accredited and graduates accepted in institutions of higher learning. Six principals guided this school through its forty-four year history: Mrs. Emma Oliver, Mr. A. C. Peoples, Mr. Curtis Clay, Mr. L. L. Campbell, Mr. Curtis Woods and Mr. M. M.

Burnett, who after the longest tenure, retired in 1965, as the last principal of the school.

In 1965 total integration of the schools of South Pittsburg was accomplished without emotional or riotous demonstrations, as so often happened in other parts of the nation. This was not an exceptional event because of long traditional background of goodwill, which has existed between the races dating from the early history of the city. It was the result of the cultivation of a mutual responsibility and respect, which had been indulged by the many preceding generations of citizens and inherited by this generation. Cognizance of this favorable race relationship was taken by Mr. W. M. Cameron in his "Memoirs of Marion County", published in 1946, wherein it was stated: "Be it said to the credit of both races in South Pittsburg and Marion County that they each desire and strive for a friendly understanding to the end, that each may live in harmony and carry on, striving for a better community and world in which to live." The quotation though written many years ago, remains appropriate today. The peaceable transition to the integration of the schools entitles both races to an honorable salute.

Remarkable growth in South Pittsburg's schools is revealed in statistics of faculty personnel and pupil enrollment. When the city operated schools became a part of the Marion County system in 1932, there were only one hundred thirty-one students enrolled in high school and six teachers. Today, there are four hundred eighty-two pupils and thirty-one teachers. Elementary school records show an enrollment of three hundred pupils and eight teachers in 1938 as contrasted with 1973's enrollment of over seven hundred, and twenty-nine faculty members.

Public school kindergarten was introduced at the Elementary School in the fall of 1972. Pending legislative action the program is expected to become state wide in the near future. Private kindergartens have been traditional since the very early days of the city. Dedicated individuals have responded to this need of pre-school children and conducted successful training.

Both the South Pittsburg High School and the South Pittsburg Elementary School have well rated libraries and cafeterias. Each school has extra curricular activities: physical fitness and athletic programs, scholastic clubs, and guidance counseling. With faculty organization in state and national affiliation, the local schools merit commendable recognition in the annals of public education.

Young students of South Pittsburg and Marion County who desire to pursue their education at the college level are fortunately situated, if they wish to commute or stay close to their homes. To the west in nearby Sewanee on the Cumberland Plateau is the nationally eminent University of the South which holds scholarly rank among the the top ten colleges and universities in the United States. To the east is the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, which has evolved from the early Grant University, and later the University of Chattanooga to the present de-centralized unit of the Tennessee University system.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Colorful Events

NUMEROUS memorable occasions are a part of South Pittsburg's indelible past. Recorded in history, treasured by tradition, and unforgotten by generations which chose to reminisce, these events are recalled to refresh and to entertain another age that would know more of the story of South Pittsburg.

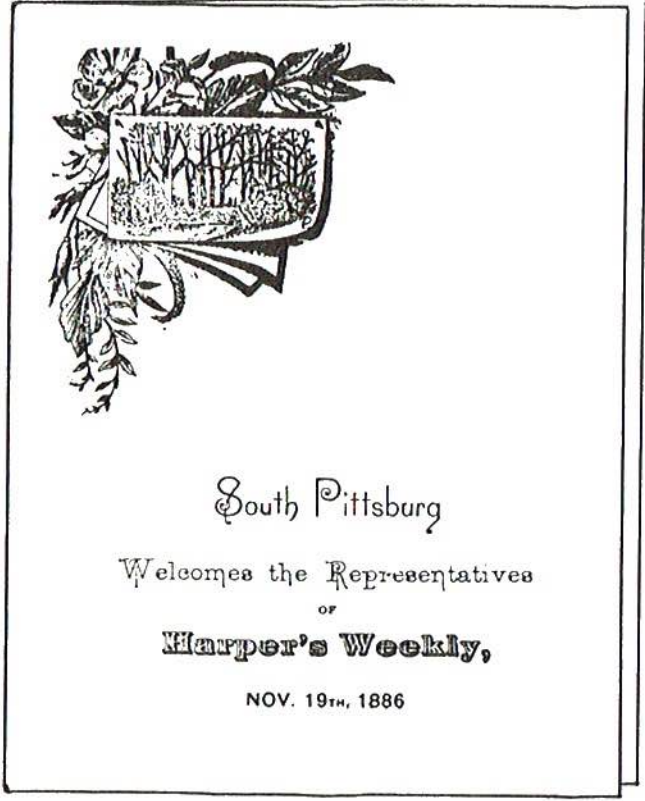
In 1880, Mr. Matthew Deitzen is reputed to have driven a team of mules across the frozen Tennessee River. There are records also of the river having been frozen on three other dates: February 5, 1885, February 12, 1899 and on January 20, 1940.

An interesting account of her arrival in South Pittsburg in 1882 was related by the late Mrs. W.H. Freas. As a young girl of five, she made the trip by boat from Chattanooga, accompanied by her parents with household furniture and domestic animals. Her father, Mr. H.W. Hill came to replace Mr. George Downing as superintendent of the Pipe Works. Mrs. Freas told of walking the dusty road from the boat dock to the Downing residence, which the family occupied until their own home was built in what became known as Midway. This was a section of the town between South Pittsburg and Richard City.

Concerning the river, there is another story, documented by land titles. A steamboat captain, J.H. Wilson, owned a land grant bordering the river banks at South Pittsburg. He commanded the "Huntsville", which he navigated for commercial purposes, carrying freight from New Orleans to Knoxville.

An unfortunate accident took the life of the only son of Dr. Bostick when he was drowned in the Tennessee River. After the tragedy, the family moved away. A daughter of the Bosticks, however, was married to Dr. Blacklock, who at one time was Rector of Christ Church Episcopal. Dr. Blacklock was an Oxford graduate and taught the Parish School. He was a Latin scholar and adamant in its teaching to students as early as seventh grade.

The most auspicious social affair known to South Pittsburg was the banquet at the City Inn in 1886. This took place after its opening and was sponsored by the City Company. A representative of Harper's Weekly was the after dinner speaker. Many dignitaries from Chattanooga were guests,



Gourmet Menu of Banquet Served at City Inn, honoring representative of Harper's Weekly, November 19, 1886. The event remains one of the town's most notable occasions.

Dinner

Complimentary to the Representatives of HARPER'S WEEKLY,
by the South Pittsburg City Company.

MENU

RAW OYSTERS. *CELERY.*
SHERRY and ANGOSTURA.

MULLAGATAWY SOUP. *OYSTER SOUP.*

FISH—COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON.
POTATO BALLS. *SLICED LEMON.* *FRENCH ROLLS.*
WHITE WINE. *Chateau Yquem.*

PETIT POIS. *BROWNED POTATOES.*
CLARET—Chateau Giscard.

ROAST TURKEY. *FRIED OYSTERS.*

MASHED POTATOES. *ASPARAGUS.*

TINY TIMS. *CHUTNEY SAUCE.* *STUFFED MANGOES.*
OLIVES. *CHILE.* *RED CHILLIES.*
BURGUNDY—Chamberlain.

PLUM PUDDING IN BLAZES.
FROMAGE D'ISIGNY. *ROQUEFORT.*
CREAM and EDAM CHEESE.

BENT'S CRACKERS. *BRANDY CHERRIES.*
CHAMPAGNE—Penney and Green Sec.

NEAPOLITAN ICE CREAM. *CAKE.*
CARLSBAD WAFERS. *MIDDLEMAS BISCUITS.*
GERMAN WALNUTS. *LIME TABLETS.*
MALAGA GRAPES. *RAISINS.* *NUTS* *CANDIES.*
COFFEE. *CHOCOLATE.* *CIGARS.*

Sentiments.

The Welcome.
*Sirs, you are very welcome to our house,
Nor will we toast this breathing courtesy.*
JAMES BOWNON.

The Man of Letters.
*None but an author knows an author's cares,
Or fancy's fondness for the child she bears.*
RESPONSE—W. A. HARPER.

The Man of Pictures.
*May he find here more dear, congenial to his heart,
Their native charms than all the paint and glass of art.*
RESPONSE—CHARLES GRAHAM.

The Man of Wit and Wisdom.
*Care to our coffin adds a nail, no doubt;
And every laugh, so merry, draws one out.*
RESPONSE—CHAS. DUDLEY WARNER.

Speed the Parting Guest.
*True friendship's laws are by this rule express.
Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest.*
G. C. CONNON.

including Mr. Sam Read, owner of the old Read House. A copy of the menu served to this notable assemblage accompanies this chapter.

In 1886, Robert and Alf Taylor brought their "War of the Roses", to the new industrial town, seeking votes for the governorship of Tennessee. One brother (Robert) was a Democrat and the other (Alf) a Republican. Robert wore the white rose of York, and Alf, the red rose of Lancaster, symbolic of the famous English, War of Roses. This political campaign attracted nation wide attention and was said to have been the most entertaining ever conducted in the state. Robert was elected and re-elected for a second term. Again in 1896 he served another and third term. When Bob died, Dr. W.S. Neighbors, twice pastor of Holly Avenue Methodist Church, conducted his funeral service.

Destiny did not ignore Alf Taylor. After many years, he, too, was elected Governor in 1920.

Near the turn of the century, South Pittsburg had a trolley (street car) operating along Cedar Avenue to a park where the Dixie Portland Cement Plant was later located. The source responsible for this public convenience was known as, "The Rapid Transit Company," of which Judge Jephtha Bright was president. The trolley ran on tracks and was powered by four gray mules. In later years, the Smith brothers operated a motor bus called "Big Liz." Transportation was on an hourly schedule, carrying passengers to and from Richard City.

Ringling Brothers Circus, quite by accident, came to South Pittsburg in the late 1890's. Having shown in Nashville on a previous day, the special train carrying performers and animals was sidetracked at Bridgeport, while a wreck was cleared on the line to Chattanooga. Prevented from showing in Chattanooga on the appointed day, and rather than taking a loss of the day's receipts, the circus pitched its big top in South Pittsburg. On no other occasion was the town privileged to witness the acts of this world renowned circus. Others, however, extending well into the next century came regularly: The John Robinson Big Shows, the Mighty Haag, and Sells Brothers. Street parades, marching to the music of the steam calliope, preceded afternoon performances, bringing hundreds of people to the town.

Railway service was available even before the founding of the town. A "branch" line was constructed from Bridgeport to Jasper in 1867. A charter authorizing an extension of the line was taken out in the name of Sequatchie Valley Railroad Company. Tracks were laid from Jasper to Victoria by the company in 1876-1878, and the franchise conveyed to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad Company. The latter company completed the line to Whitwell in 1887, to Dunlap in 1888 and to Pikeville in 1891.

A train from Pikeville to Chattanooga known as, "The Billy," made a daily trip between these two destinations, arriving in South Pittsburg at nine-fifteen in the morning and returning at five in the afternoon. "The Billy" was named for Billy French, the engineer, who later was killed in a train wreck. Another train called "The Local", made one round trip daily between Bridgeport and Pikeville, stopping at all stations along the route, carrying passengers, freight, and mail.

When South Pittsburg's industrial needs multiplied, further service was met by the Railway Company in supplying "The Short Dog," a two car and engine train. One car was for passengers, the other for express. This little train made three daily trips to the main line at Bridgeport, one in the morning, another at noon and the third at eight in the evening. On one occasion the "Short Dog" narrowly escaped a fatal and total wreck. Returning from Chattanooga, where it had gone for repairs, and without receiving clearance orders, it was traveling north on a single track meeting the south bound "Dixie Flyer." An alert station master at Whiteside telegraphed Bridgeport whose yard supervisor was able, by minutes, to sidetrack the Flyer and avert a head-on collision.

During the life of the "Short Dog", Mr. W.A. Wall was agent at the passenger depot. Mr. Bonner Farr, engineer, and Mr. Rosier McGhee, conductor, operated the train. For many years, Mr. Robert Crisp and Mr. Lucien Cordell supervised the business and operation of the freight depot.

In 1950, when the local unit of the National Guard was activated for duty in the Korean War, it was transported from South Pittsburg to Fort Devans, Massachusetts by the final passenger train, pulled by the last steam locomotive ever to run in Sequatchie Valley.

In 1908, the local unions of manufacturing interests sponsored a Labor Day celebration. A prize of twenty-five dollars was offered to the individual bringing the largest number of people to town. It was won by Mr. Jim Jones of Battle Creek, who converted a logging wagon to a carry-all, accommodating one hundred and fifteen people. This occasion is said to have been the largest public gathering of people known in the town.

Another 1908 event that attracted a large crowd was the Patterson-Carmack joint debate held in the "Grove". This was a wooded block between Elm and Holly Avenues at Seventh to Eighth Streets. The political issue of this debate was Senator Carmack's opposition to Governor Patterson's advocacy for a local option law for the sale of liquor. During these state wide debates much personal bitterness was engendered between the contestants and their close partisan advisors. Carmack was defeated and Patterson elected for a second term but the bitterness did not subside.

This debate in the "Grove" was the enactment of a scene in the great political drama which led to a tragic ending and which disrupted the Democratic party for many years. Senator Carmack, a former United States Senator and then editor of the Nashville Tennessean, continued his fight for prohibition by editorials in his newspaper. He published a series of vitriolic editorials ridiculing Duncan B. Cooper, a political confederate and advisor of Governor Patterson. Emotionally aroused, Cooper made dire threats against the life of Carmack to several prominent citizens in Nashville, including Governor Patterson. On the 8th day of November, 1908 Carmack published another ironical editorial about Cooper. The following day Cooper, accompanied by his son, Robin, deliberately intercepted Senator Carmack while he was in a brief exchange of greetings with a lady acquaintance, on Seventh Avenue near Union, and fired upon him with pistols. Although Carmack was surprised by the attack, he returned the fire but within a minute was lying dead in the gutter. Both the Coopers were indicted and tried in Circuit Court in Nashville on a charge of murder and convicted. Upon appeal, the Tennessee Supreme Court affirmed the conviction of Duncan Cooper, but for a technicality reversed the conviction of Robin. Promptly, after the Court's decision, Patterson pardoned Duncan Cooper and, thereby, sealed his political doom forever in Tennessee politics, and for a period of several years wrecked the Democratic party in Tennessee.

South Pittsburg, periodically was visited in the first two decades of the Twentieth Century by peddlers selling their wares from house to house. Roaming artisans offered repairs of umbrellas and parasols; other transients specialized in sharpening knives and scissors. To the delight of all children the nomadic organ grinder and his monkey were always welcome. Given a dime, the music would roll and the monkey dance. Seasonally, could be heard the cry of local fishermen announcing, "Fresh fish--right out of Old Muddy." During summer months, near-by farmers regularly brought garden produce to the residential portions of the town. All contributed to new horizons of the rapidly developing century.

The Jimmy Delk Revival was a religious crusade, sponsored by the town in the early 1900's. For this purpose a large wood boarded tabernacle was built on Elm Avenue about the location of the present modern Woodfin Building. Large crowds attended these services, attracted possibly as much by the unusual dramatic acts of the minister, as by his evangelical appeal. The climax of these meetings was Preacher Delk's warning of doom to anyone attending the circus, due to show in town while the crusade was in progress. His pronouncement became true, when by a freak of nature, a terrific wind and rain storm struck during the afternoon performance. The grounds were

flooded and the big top collapsed. Fortunately, there were no casualties but hundreds of drenched people sought refuge in the nearby school building.

South Pittsburg presented to the motion picture industry a local girl, Jobyna Raulston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Raulston. She became the leading lady of Harold Loyd, a well known Hollywood comedian. Miss Raulston married Richard Arlen, another movie star.

Tennessee Williams, America's foremost living playwright, once visited in the city. At the time of his visit to an aunt, Mrs. John T. Raulston (formerly Mrs. Preston Faller), he was seven years of age. In recent years, Mr. Williams wrote an article, entitled "Grand", which was the story of his Grandmother Dakin. In this account he told of remembering little else of the town, except a keg of honey which Judge Raulston kept on his back porch. He also recalled that his Grandfather Dakin, at one time, was Rector of Christ Church Episcopal here in South Pittsburg.

An early migrant to the city was T.D. Holmes, known as "Uncle Tink", mentioned in a former chapter. In the late years of his life "Uncle Tink" voluntarily told a close friend that, during the Civil War years, he was a member of the notorious guerilla band, "Quantrill's Raiders", which ruthlessly murdered innocent residents in Missouri and Kansas and confiscated their property. He said that after the war, he became a refugee, and finally came here to escape the vengeance of members of the victimized families of the villainous band. He lived as a law abiding citizen in the community, giving no evidence of his past unsavory record.

The Opera House was the setting of many outstanding and unforgettable events. Booker T. Washington, one of the South's best known Negro educators and founder of Tuskegee Institute, spoke to a mixed audience from the stage of this building. Oscar Seagle, of concert fame, sang in his superb baritone the "Ninety and Nine" to a hushed and appreciative audience. Governor Robert L. Taylor delivered one of his last political speeches in a bid for a fourth term as governor in 1910. On this occasion, and in his inimitable oratorical manner he stated: "Sequatchie Valley is the garden spot of the earth and South Pittsburg, its indisputable metropolis."

Local talent plays, minstrels, and music recitals were annually produced in this entertainment center. One of the most elaborate ever given was the operatta, "Cinderella." The cast included pupils of Miss Lillie May Moyer's piano class, Mrs. Shirley Woods' violin students, and another group of young people studying elocution under the tutelage of Miss Ida Lee Beene.

The first silent motion picture shows were introduced after the Opera House became the Wilson Theater. Such early stars as Mary Pickford, Lillian Gish, Rudolph Valentino, Charlie Chaplin, Fatty Arbuckle and Gloria

Swanson were familiar to South Pittsburg viewers. The incomparable "Birth of a Nation" was a rare opportunity for local theater supporters.

Stock companies found it profitable in bringing their dramas to the town over a period of years. A large tent was usually erected on the corner of a vacant lot at Fourth Street and Cedar Avenue. The repertoire was much the same, season after season, producing such plays as, "Lena Rivers", "St. Elmo" and the inevitable Saturday night's performance of "Jesse James."

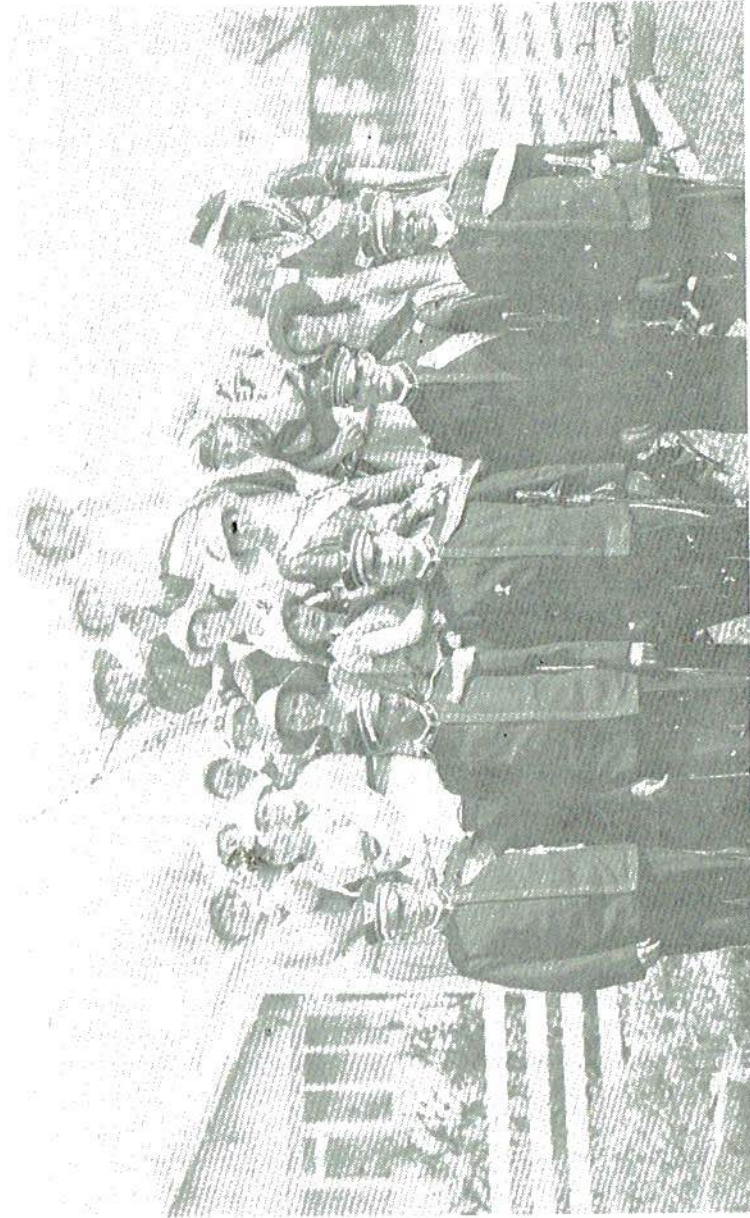
Show boats, following the course of the Tennessee River, often anchored at South Pittsburg and gave nostalgic melodramas to over-flow audiences.

Noteworthy, among all cultural entertainments was the annual appearance for several seasons of the Redpath Chatauqua. Its programs featured scholarly lectures, concert artists and classical plays. The chosen site for this attraction was on the corner of Fourth Street and Elm Avenue, where the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was later situated.

The horseless carriage was advertised as early as 1903. The news media carried such slogans as, Ford's "Boss of the Road", and Packard's, "Ask the man who owns one." It was not, however, until a few years later that the first automobile appeared on the streets of South Pittsburg. It was owned by Mr. Harry Blacklock, president of Blacklock Foundry.

Possibly, as much as any cause, to stimulate the advancement of radio was the sinking of the Titanic in 1912. When the Carpathia picked up over the newly designed audion tube a S.O.S. from the stricken ship, it was able to save over seven hundred passengers of the two thousand on board. The importance of fast communication was suddenly emphasized as a safety device, and the radio industry was soon to evolve in portentous magnitude. During this second decade of the Twentieth Century, two talented local men, Mr. Lucien Cordell and Mr. Benton Sartain built and successfully operated the first radios in South Pittsburg.

The Sequatchie Valley Fair was an area wide venture of remarkable success in the late teen years of the 1900's. The fair grounds were located on a farm east of Highway 72, near the Alabama state line. Financing was provided by gate receipts and underwritten by the sale of season tickets. Cash prizes were given to all awarded exhibits in women's handiwork, agricultural specimens, and livestock superlatives. Entertainment featured midway carnival shows, rides and gaming booths. On an oval race track competitive horse racing was engaged in by owners of many well trained entries, including the nationally famous "Flower Direct", owned by Mr. W.H. Freas. Other seasons, motorcycle and automobile racing were prime attractions. Most remembered of all associations with the fair was the airplane exhibition flights by Johnny Green, a pioneer aviator. Little did the hundreds of people witnessing this



Boosters For Sequatchie Valley Fair--Young teen age girls wearing red, white and blue dresses, accompanied by the Knights of Pythias Drill Squad, rode "The Local" to advertise the fair. Stops were made at all towns along the route and this picture was taken at Pikeville before the return trip to South Pittsburg. Members of the Drill Squad were: reading left to right--Leslie Lee, George Lowery, Harry Allan, Horace Minnis and Kent Cabaniss.

occasion know that a new epoch was soon to usher in unparalleled air discovery and development.

Mr. W.M. Cameron was one of the chief sponsors of the organization of the Fair Association and was chosen president. Mrs. Will Lodge ably supervised the arrangements and display of exhibits in the Woman's Building. The fair was a late summer event for many years and always attracted an abundance of visitors from a wide radii in the neighboring areas.

In October, 1926, a referendum election was held, the purpose of which was to bar stock from roaming the streets of the town. The election was of intense interest and a heavy vote was cast. By a majority of nine votes, the result was in favor of the rigid exclusion of all livestock from the streets and commons of South Pittsburg. This marked the close of a successful fight on the part of civic organizations. An ordinance ratifying the vote of the people was adopted by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

The most tragic of all events, with greatest traumatic effects, to occur in the city, was the Christmas Night gun battle of 1927. Differences between city officers and county officers climaxed over a prolonged labor strike at the Stove Foundry. Both the Sheriff of Marion County and the Chief of Police of South Pittsburg were killed in the shooting which took place on Third Street at Cedar Avenue. Several deputies and city officers also lost their lives and many others were wounded. The town was placed under martial law for several days following the incident. Newspaper headlines of the associated press carried the news across the nation and industry suffered a decline.

A very spectacular event to occur in South Pittsburg was the Bargain Day Parade of August 1929. Led by the Jenkins Band, decorated floats representing business, industrial and civic interests moved slowly down Cedar Avenue in view of great crowds of people lining the sidewalks along the route. Mayor R.C. Aycock, Master of Ceremonies, together with city officials rode in an open car preceding the parade. The high school Girl Reserves captured the first prize with their float, and Penn Dixie Cement Company the second award. A historical pageant depicting periods of American history was staged by the Woman's Club and the Twin Cities Garden Club. Contests and competitive foot races were entertaining features, indulged in by fun loving volunteers. Mr. R.H. Wynne won the grand prize of a Gothic range, donated by the Stove Corporation, by holding the lucky numbered ticket. Editor Roy M. Woodfin had this to say of the day's success: "We staged our first Bargain Day, providing something really worthwhile and the people responded in a surprising manner, which swept even the most optimistic off their feet."

The announcement of the first showing of a talking picture in the city, was received with some skepticism and curiosity. Many attended the advertised,

"Carnation Kid", and came away convinced that something new had occurred in South Pittsburg. This too, was a 1929 event, taking place at the old Palace Theater (later the Princess).

In 1933 Congress created the Tennessee Valley Authority and vested it with developmental control of the Tennessee River Basin Area. It was a multi-purpose autonomous entity created to improve navigation of the river; to erect dams for flood control, to generate electric energy, and to further develop agriculture and industry - in short, to harness the "wild river", change the environment, and to improve the living conditions and culture of the residents of the river basin.

Sequachee Valley Electric Cooperative purchases electric energy from TVA and distributes it to residents of Marion, Grundy, Sequatchie and Bledsoe Counties, to an extent that electric service is available to ninety-eight percent of the population. This resource of electric energy operates the many modern appliances for homes and farms; for devices and machines of commercial and industrial uses. It supplies an abundance of quality lighting, heat and air conditioning, which has changed the living conditions in the valley from primitive to the utmost sophistication.

South Pittsburg has shared beneficially with the other cities, counties and communities in the river basin area by the monumental achievements brought about by TVA. The economy has improved, and the population increase has brought to the city many new families who have greatly contributed to the educational, civic, religious, social and cultural life of the community.

South Pittsburg's first military organization came in 1943 with mustering of Company L, 3rd Battalion, 6th Infantry Regiment, First Brigade of the Tennessee State Guard. When the Tennessee National Guard entered service in World War II, the State Guard was activated in its stead. The company was formed of volunteers from the Richard City, South Pittsburg, and Jasper areas, and was first commanded by Capt. Alan S. Kelly, with 1st Lt. Charles Duggar, Adjutant. It held weekly drills, field maneuvers, and had four weeks basic training under the United States Army at Camp Forrest. The guard was charged with maintaining security in the zone interior of Tennessee.

In a short time Captain Kelly was promoted to Major in command of the 3rd Battalion, and in 1945 to Colonel in command of the 6th Regiment. He took with him from Company L as members of his staff Lt. Col. Leonard Raulston, executive officer, and Capt. Allan Kelly, Adjutant. Company L participated in active duty to assist in suppressing the violent riot at "Mink Slide" in Columbia and again was activated to suppress an August election day riot in Athens.

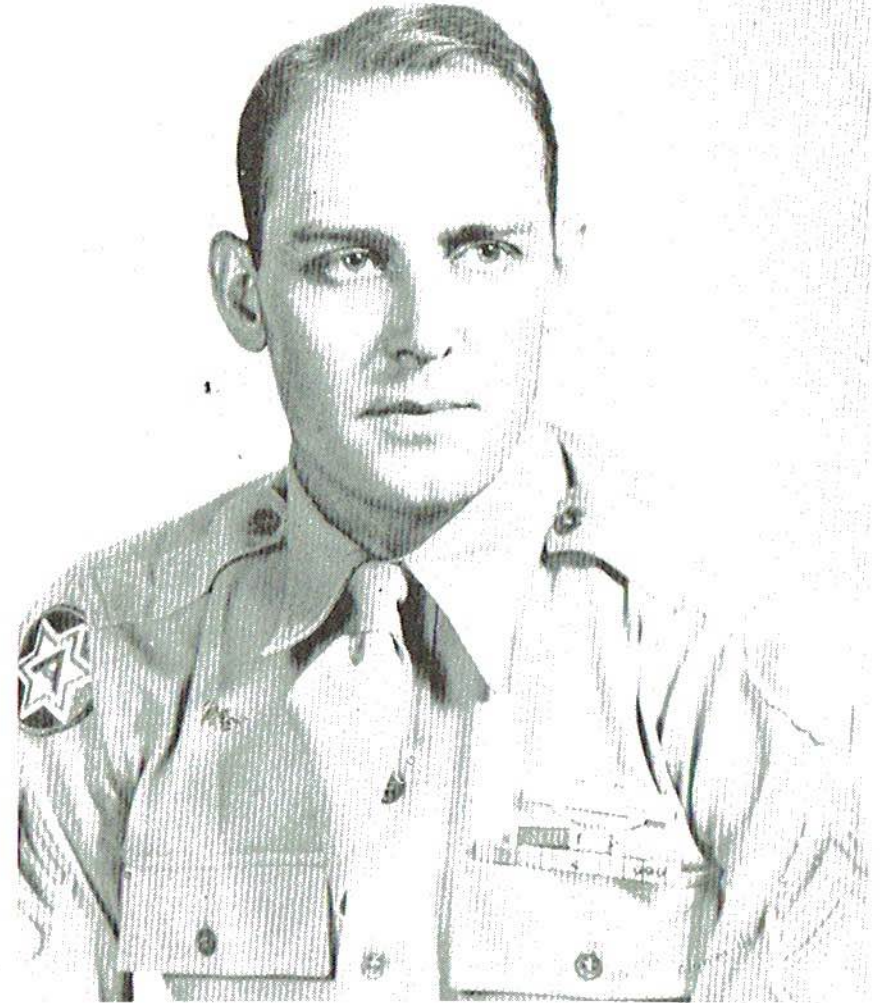
Company L, was mustered out in 1947 and soon was succeeded by the present unit of the National Guard. This unit was called into service in the Korean War and several members lost their lives during this term of service.

The most colorful and historic event in the history of the city was the public ceremony held on September 14, 1945 to honor S/Sgt. Raymond Cooley of Richard City, a recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest of all military honors bestowed by our nation's government. The magnificence of this occurrence and the reasons for which Sgt. Cooley was so highly honored must not be sacrificed for brevity.

A few weeks earlier at a White House ceremony, President Truman, officially, had presented the award to Sgt. Cooley and twenty-seven other valiant soldiers of World War II. While making these awards, President Truman, himself a battle-field veteran, said: "I had rather have this medal than be President." The citation of the award recounted Sgt. Cooley's service in the infantry at Guadalcanal, in New Guinea, in the Admiralties, and in the Philippine Invasion. It was in hand-to-hand combat with the Japanese at Luzon in the Philippines, when Sgt. Cooley made a heroic self-sacrifice of his right hand to protect the lives of his comrades. History records: Sgt. Cooley had knocked out a Japanese machine-gun emplacement with one grenade. He had activated another and held it during the safe period so the Japanese could not throw it back. Then six Japanese rushed him and his own squad ran out and engaged them in close combat. Rather than endanger the lives of his comrades, Sgt. Cooley smothered the ignited grenade against his rifle butt and fell upon it as it exploded, with the resulting loss of his right hand.

Preceding the formal ceremonies, the Lions Club gave a luncheon at the Cameron-Patton Hotel to honor the greatest assemblage of dignitaries ever met in the history of the city. Among those in attendance were: Sgt. Cooley, Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Gen. Jacob Devers, commanding general of all the Army Ground Forces of the United States, Senator Tom Stewart, Governor Jim Nance McCord, Congressman Estes Kefauver, Senator Chan Gurney of South Dakota, Col. Howard Clark of Fort Oglethorpe, Col. Frank Morgan of Camp Forrest, Maj. Gen. Rufus E. Fort, Adjutant General of Tennessee, Chancellor T. L. Stewart, father of Senator Stewart, Col. Ken G. Whitaker, Commander of the Sixth Regiment of the Tennessee State Guard, Maj. Alan S. Kelly, commander of the Third Battalion of the guard, Maj. Howard Shoffner of Shebyville, recipient of the Medal of Honor in World War I, T/Sgt. Charles H. Coolidge of Chattanooga, and S/Sgt. Paul Huff of Cleveland, both holders of the coveted award in World War II.

Mr. Tom C. Kelly of Jasper, lawyer, historian, and journalist, reported the event in *The Chattanooga Times*. It is fitting to quote parts of his article:



S/Sgt. Raymond Cooley of Richard City, recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor. Ceremonies honoring this World War II hero were held in South Pittsburg, September 14, 1945. The South Pittsburg Lions Club gave a luncheon at the Cameron-Patton Hotel, hosting the greatest assemblage of dignitaries ever in the city.



Luncheon at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C. This courtesy was extended by Tennessee's United States Senator, Tom Stewart, before the ceremony in the White House. The Congressional Medal of Honor was conferred to Sergeant Cooley by President Harry S. Truman. From left to right are: General Omar N. Bradley, Sergeant Cooley, Senator Stewart, Under Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson, and General Miles Reber of the General Staff.

"Great crowds lined the streets of this little city to view the parade of visiting celebrities, numerous officers and soldiers from Fort Oglethorpe, Legionnaires from various Posts and members of the State Guard. The parade was led by the Fort Oglethorpe Band."

"After the parade the crowd gathered on the grounds and in the surrounding streets at the Marion County American Legion Hall. Mr. Homer K. Fowler sang, 'The Star Spangled Banner', accompanied by the Fort Oglethorpe Band. Maj. Alan S. Kelly of the State Guard and presiding Judge of the 18th Judicial Circuit was Master of Ceremonies".

Mr. Kelly recorded excerpts of some of the speeches. Gen. Devers said: "While we were in Africa and Europe getting practically all the materials of warfare, Sgt. Cooley and a very few with very little were in the South Pacific driving the Japanese back toward their homeland. Not one time did any of these boys let us down, and up through the masses came our great leaders. I especially want to pay tribute to this section of Tennessee that has produced all of Tennessee's Medal of Honor winners in this War".

Secretary Patterson said: "In paying tribute to Sgt. Cooley, we do honor to the millions in the various branches of the military service to whom we owe so much. These men from 1941 to 1945 fought and saved our nation. They beat down the great and merciless military powers of Germany and Japan who had spent years in preparation".

Governor McCord praised the heroism of Sgts. Cooley, Coolidge and Huff, saying:

"The zeal still burns in the heart of the American soldier that burned there 169 years ago when he established our freedom. Tennessee is a land of hallowed precious memories. Sleeping in the dust of her tender arms are three Presidents of the United States. The outstanding warrior in the wars in which he played a part was Andrew Jackson. The greatest soldiers in the battle for Texas were Sam Houston and Davy Crockett, two mighty Tennesseans. The outstanding soldier in the War between the States was Tennessee's N. B. Forrest. In the Spanish-American war, Tennessee furnished the great Cordell Hull. In World War I the greatest soldier was our Sgt. Alvin York. In World II we have Sgt. Cooley, Sgt. Huff and Sgt. Coolidge.

"In Tennessee, too, has been produced the most destructive power ever created by man, the Atomic Bomb. It is our fervent prayer that it may be used to keep the peace."

At the conclusion of his address Governor McCord awarded Commissions of Colonel in the Tennessee State Guard to Sgts. Cooley, Coolidge and Huff. Reverend Courtley Burroughs of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church pronounced the benediction. The dignitaries departed, the crowd dispersed, and the event belonged to history.

Within the period of 1918 to 1971 at intervals, South Pittsburg has furnished to the bench of the seven counties of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, three judges. Judge John T. Raulston served from 1918 to 1926 during which tenure he presided over the internationally famous Scopes' trial. Scopes, a high school science teacher in Rhea County, was tried for teaching Darwin's theory of evolution. Along with District Attorney General, Tom Stewart, and other local attorneys, nationally famous lawyers participated.

Some were, William Jennings Bryan, Clarence Darrow, Arthur Garfield Hayes and Dudley Field Malone. Thousands of visitors over ran the town of Dayton.

Judge Alan S. Kelly served from 1939, until his death in October 1958. He succeeded another Marion Countian, Judge L. R. Darr, upon his appointment to a United States District Court Judgeship. Judge Kelly was a scholarly lawyer with a native judicial talent and an abundance of patience and courtesy. His decisions were sound and only rarely was he reversed by the appellate courts. He was affectionately and respectfully regarded by all members of the bar.

Following Judge Chester C. Chattin's appointment to the Appellate Court in 1962, Judge A. F. Sloan was appointed to succeed him and served until his death in 1971. Judge Sloan was serving at the time of his appointment as District Attorney General. While in the latter office he headed the prosecution of the famous suit against Myles Horton and the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, to procure a revocation of the school's charter. At his request, Governor Ellington commissioned attorneys Sam Polk Raulston and Allan Kelly to aid him in the prosecution. Judge Chattin ordered the charter revoked, the school closed, and its property sold. The Tennessee Supreme Court affirmed the case in a published opinion, and the United States Supreme Court refused a review. This was the first time in the judicial history of Tennessee that a corporate charter had been revoked by the courts. Judge Sloan took his judicial duties seriously and over-taxed himself in tedious preparation of legal opinions which contributed to a health breakdown and his death in 1971.

Two events with disappointing results occurred in the Twentieth Century. In the early 1900's, the Southern Railway began construction of the Memphis-Charleston Railway, to extend from its main line at Stevenson, Alabama, through South Pittsburg and Marion County to the Southern's station in Chattanooga. The road bed was constructed and tracks were laid from Stevenson to the Sequatchie River north of Kimball, and work trains shuffled back and forth daily. The road bed with its many concrete and cast iron culverts was constructed to the Tennessee River in the Kelly's Ferry area. Piers for construction of a bridge over the river were erected, but suddenly

construction was stopped, the work trains withdrawn and all activities ceased. The public then discovered that the Southern Railway and the N. C. & St. L. Railway had entered into a lease agreement for Southern's trains to use the N. C. & St. L. tracks from Stevenson to Chattanooga. Inspiring hopes of the people for a revival of this project, the tracks were left in place for many years and even after their removal, Southern retained ownership of the road bed and right of way. Management was still considering the ultimate building of this main line section through South Pittsburg. In the World War II years, however, the company sold its cast iron culverts as scrap metal to aid the war effort, and its road right of way, to adjoining land owners and other persons. This ended South Pittsburg's chance to have the services of a main line railroad.

In 1956 the citizens were enthused by the probable coming of an unidentified industry, which proposed to acquire the greater part of Whiteacre Point on the northern borders of the city, and to employ several hundreds of skilled and semi-skilled persons. Contact with local city, county, and Chamber of Commerce officials was made by the head of the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial Commission, and an official who would not reveal the name of the industry he represented, or the nature of the business contemplated.

A crash program was set up. All the local lawyers were put to the task to make title examinations of the vast acreage of lands involved and to procure options for sale thereof in the name of one of the members of the group. The undertaking consumed practically all of the time of the lawyers for several weeks, while a surveying crew was laying out proposed boundary lines of the acquisition.

Because of the wrap of secrecy imposed on the undertaking, Professor J. B. Havron, Director of the Chamber of Commerce, labeled the subject, "Project X", and so it was called in the many speculative conversations and writings about the event. Mystery seemed to stimulate the interest of the citizens. The lawyer in charge accidentally discovered the identity of the company interested, and by deduction, established the nature of the industry contemplated. When this was revealed to the proponent, the lawyer was put under strict injunction of secrecy even to his associates and so the project continued in mystery.

The survey was completed and favorable title opinions submitted with great expectations. Soon thereafter came the disappointing news that American Machine and Foundry Company had lost its bid to the United States Government to build an underground plant and manufacture precision devices for construction of atomic bombs. A competitor won the bid and the

plant was built near Huntsville, Alabama.

South Pittsburg suffered through the country's worst depression with less economic loss than some of its small town counterparts. Native young men served nobly in two major World Wars, the Korean and Vietnam Conflicts. The years moved swiftly through the complexities of the Twentieth Century. What was once undreamed, became common-place. A generation ago, the age of the jet airplane was accepted, the sound barrier broken, the guided missile and radar were successful experiments. Color television, electric typewriters, computer data processing, foam rubber and frozen food products were consumer specialties. United Nations and Moon Space ships heralded the advance of 1900's last quarter of years. Small towns and large cities will record the closing events of the world's greatest epoch making century.

CHAPTER EIGHT

Marion County and Neighboring Towns

TERRITORIALY, Marion County is a large area of five hundred and seven square miles. Much of the land is mountainous and the population is less in proportion to the space it occupies. It has seven incorporated towns and several smaller communities, all forming a historical composite of its one hundred and fifty-six years. The county was named for General Francis Marion, a Revolutionary War hero, who acquired the sobriquet of "Swamp Fox" in the siege of Charleston.

Marion County was created by Chapter Number 119 of the Acts of 1817 of the Tennessee General Assembly, sitting at Knoxville, and passed on November 20, of that year. The actual governmental organization of the County, however, was suspended until such time as a treaty would be signed between the United States Government and the Cherokee Nation by which the lands to compose the county would be ceded by the Cherokees. This treaty was signed by President James Monroe and representatives of the Cherokees on the 27th day of February, 1819 and immediately, thereafter, the legal establishment of the county was carried out. This Act creating the county provided that a military regiment be organized and that it be attached to the Seventh Brigade of the State Militia. Due to the dangerous nature of the times, the need for organized armed forces was held vital and necessary for the protection of life and property. The act creating the county stressed the organization of a military force but set forth in scant language the provisions for civil government. Most of the officials were appointed or elected in a pattern set by the older established counties.

Marion County was formed upon lands originally a part of Bledsoe County, which was created from Roane in 1807. Roane County was one of the original eleven when Tennessee became a state in 1796 and Knoxville was the capital. Constitutional requirement for future counties provided that no established county could be diminished less than five hundred square miles and that all petitioning areas must have a minimum of two hundred and seventy-five square miles, and a voting population of seven hundred white males. As population moved westward, these provisions were met and new counties continued to be added within the state. Since the formation of

Marion County, its boundaries have been changed four times. The territory south of the Tennessee River was not annexed until 1819 when Hamilton County was created and Harrison made its county seat. The people of this section preferred to become a part of Marion due to the inconvenience of transacting business in Harrison which was much farther distant than Jasper. Chattanooga earlier was only a small place known as Ross' Landing, and until many years later, it did not become the county seat of Hamilton.

In 1825 a portion of Marion lying next to Franklin was given to the older county. In the same manner, and for equal convenience of the area people in reaching a county seat, a part of Marion's northeastern boundary was decreased when Sequatchie was established in 1837, and Dunlap became more accessible than Marion's county seat. Again in 1870, the last change was made when Grundy was organized and a strip of Marion was attached to the new county.

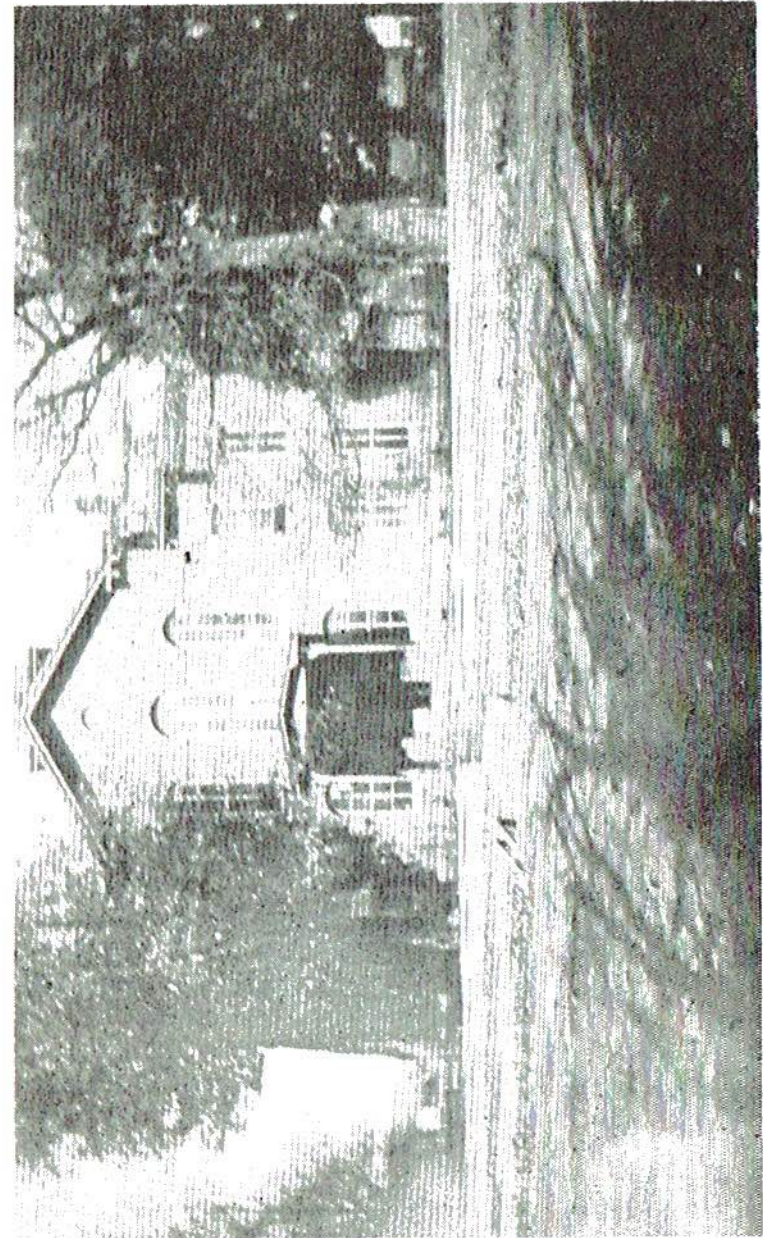
The first court in Marion County was held at the home of John Shropshire, at a place in the county called Liberty, or Cheekville, later to be known as Whitwell. The courthouse was the old Cheek home, a two-story double log building where court had been held while the county was still part of North Carolina. In 1819 the county seat was moved to Jasper. The name of the town was selected in honor of Sergeant Jasper, a young Revolutionary War soldier. He was accredited as having distinguished himself by holding aloft a flag on a broken flagstaff when it had fallen in battle.

Jasper is much older than the other towns of the county. Original settlement began just north of its present site and the first settlers are thought to have been Amos Griffith and William and James Standifer, who came in 1805 while the area was still a part of Roane County.

It was not until 1822 that forty acres of land were given for a townsite by a Cherokee woman, Elizabeth Pack, born Elizabeth Lowry. The deed was made for the consideration of one dollar and witnessed by Wallace Estill and Hopkins L. Turney.

In November 1825, by an Act of the Legislature, Jasper was incorporated. A second incorporation took place many years later, at the time Mr. Sam Deakins became mayor. A third incorporation in 1959 instituted the first real organization of city government and Judge Paul Swafford was elected mayor.

The first courthouse was built in 1820 after Jasper became the county seat. It was a small four-sided building with a belfry on top. This structure was demolished after the Civil War and it is regrettable that many historical signatures and inscriptions on the walls were destroyed. Soldiers of both armies, Confederate and Federal, used the building at separate intervals, for quarters as they advanced upon Chattanooga. In 1879 a new one was built



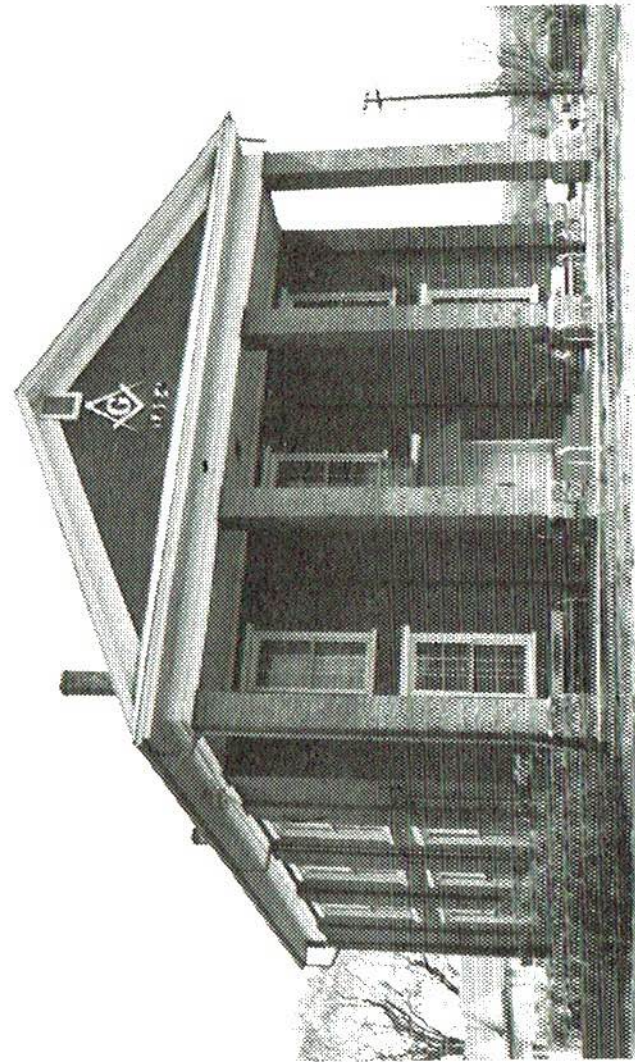
Marion County Courthouse built at Jasper in 1879. It burned on the night of the August election, 1922. The present court house occupies the same site on the square in Jasper.

and used until it burned on the night of the August election in 1922. The present building took its place at the same location.

In 1874 from the east door of the first courthouse, ex-President Andrew Johnson made a speech to a large audience in support of his candidacy for election as United States Senator. President Johnson and his escort party arrived in Jasper earlier in the afternoon than the hour set for his speech. A merchant friend invited him, along with a few other local supporters, to visit for the interval in the privacy of a rear room of his store. Consistent with the hospitality of the times, his host set out a quantity of home distilled apple brandy for the refreshment of his travel worn guest and others in the group. President Johnson joyously partook of this libation to the extent of consuming a full quart of the stimulant. Without any visible effects, at the appointed time, he walked with his escorts to the door of the courthouse and there delivered an eloquent oration. He graciously acknowledged the plaudits of the audience, bade his friends and host farewell and departed with his entourage on the way to Chattanooga to make an evening address. When the party arrived at the Rankin's Ferry to cross the Tennessee River, characteristic of the delayed effect of brandy, President Johnson's steps had become unsteady and in his attempt to get aboard the ferryboat he fell into the river. This unexpected dousing, however, did not frustrate his intent and he proceeded to Chattanooga and arrived in time to deliver his address without taking time for a change of clothes. He was elected.

The first Marion County legal case in the Tennessee Supreme Court's published opinions was that of Holland versus Elizabeth Pack, (Holland v. Pack, 1823, 7, Tennessee 151). It concerned the disappearance of a horse belonging to Holland, while he had spent the night at an inn run by her. This wayside inn was located on the Reservation set aside to her in her maiden name, Elizabeth Lowry, by the Treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Nation in 1819. She was the same person who deeded lands to Marion County for the townsite of Jasper and for whom Betsy Pack Drive in Jasper is named. The Circuit Court gave judgment to Holland but the Supreme Court reversed and dismissed the case on the grounds that the law of the Cherokee Nation governed rather than the law of the State of Tennessee, and that Holland failed to prove violation of the Cherokee law.

Not only was Jasper the governmental and political center of the county, for early in its existence, education became significant. Sam Houston Academy was one of many schools which sprang up over the state as the result of legislative action providing funds from land rentals. These funds were far from adequate but they were a beginning source of financing public education. Sam Houston Academy was most probably the first public school



Sam Houston Academy--the first public school in Marion County. It was one of many schools in Tennessee's academy system provided by funds from land sale and rentals. It is now being used as a Masonic Hall.

Pryor Institute built in Jasper, 1889. This school was converted into a consolidated county high school in 1910. It continued as such until South Pittsburg and Whitwell acquired separate high schools. The old building no longer exists, but on its location is the modern Marion County High School.

in Marion County. The old building was erected in 1832 in the southeastern section of Jasper and named for Governor Sam Houston of both state and national fame. A later building was constructed in 1856 but not fully completed until after the Civil War. This building is now owned and occupied as a Masonic Hall for Olive Branch Lodge Number 297 F. & A. M.

Pryor Institute was founded in 1887 and the cornerstone laid. School began on September 15, 1889. The school was named for General Jackson Pryor, who contributed ten thousand dollars toward its structure. Mr. Washington Pryor donated ten acres of land on which the building was situated. With donations from other interested citizens, an estimated cost of the building and its furnishings was thirty-five thousand dollars. For a brief period, the control of the school was placed under the management of the Southern Methodist Conference. The building contained rooms for the president and his family and dormitory space for sixty boarding students. There was a chapel which also served as a study hall, several recitation rooms, a kitchen, dining room, and a science laboratory. Highest enrollment at any given year was one hundred sixteen pupils, many of whom were from other towns and states. The first principal was Professor E. B. Craighead, who later became President of Tulane University and who died while President of the University of Montana.

Pryor Institute, for the only time in the history of Marion County schools, offered in its course of study, four languages: Greek and Latin, German and French. In 1910 Pryor Institute became Marion County High School and for a number of years functioned as a consolidated school for all high school students in the county. When Whitwell and South Pittsburg acquired high schools of their own, Marion High remained as such for young people of the middle division of the county.

Professors T. R. Hackworth and J. J. Huggins had long term associations with the latter school. Miss Ailene Darden and her sister Miss Maina, taught English and Latin respectively, during this educational regime.

It was on the campus of this school that William Jennings Bryan, lawyer, newspaper editor, four times the Democratic Party candidate for President of the United States, and a former Secretary of State of the United States, and known as the, "Great Commoner," made his last public speech. At the close of the Scopes trial in Dayton, Mr. Bryan went to Winchester to visit with Judge and Mrs. John T. Raulston and their family. On his return trip to Dayton, he stopped in Jasper and made a speech from a platform erected on the campus to a large audience of citizens of the county. He journeyed on to his lodging in Dayton and the next morning was found dead in his bed.

Marion Trust & Banking Company occupies the site of the old Lankaster

House, a landmark that was the scene of many events of Jasper's era of overlapping centuries. Among other nationally known persons, John D. Rockefeller and Henry Ford were guests of this hostelry.

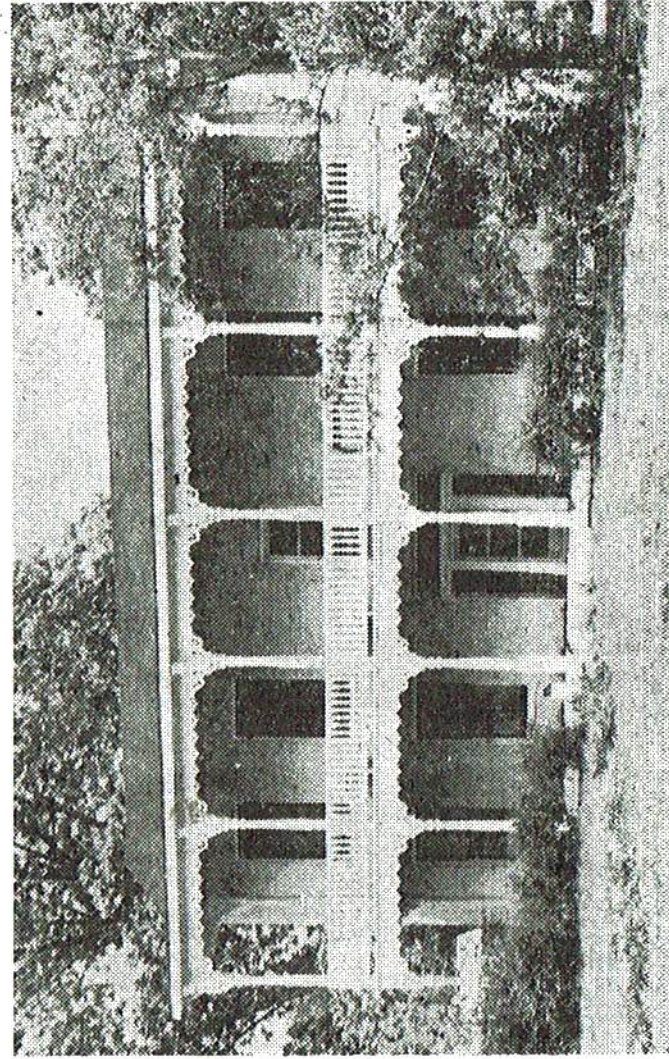
The home of Mrs. Carl Brown is an example of a century old fine residence, owned at the time of its construction by Mr. David Rankin. It was built by Alfred White, a Negro slave, whose earnings were used to purchase his freedom. He was also accredited with having built Sam Houston Academy. There are other historic homes too, not yet reaching century prestige but all having contributed to the town's culture.

Jasper has won eminence by giving to history: Peter Turney, Tom Stewart, United States Senator; Congressmen, Foster V. Brown and his son Joe Brown; Judge L. R. Darr, Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit and later United States District Judge; Vance J. Alexander, who progressed from a youthful employee of Marion Trust & Banking Company, to the presidency of Union Planters Bank of Memphis, Tennessee, at the time the largest bank in the South; Werter Hackworth, President of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway; Reece Bennett, one time a United States Marshal of Puerto Rico; Frank Deakins, President of Radio Corporation of America, Canadian Division; and Brock Havron, United States Vice-Consul to Puerto Rico.

More recently Jasper has contributed to the bench of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit Judges, Sam Polk Raulston (retired) and Paul A. Swafford.

Of the above roster of Jasper's renowned citizens, probably the most colorful and versatile was Peter Turney. In his youth his father, Hopkins L. Turney, moved with his family to Franklin County where Peter grew to manhood. When the states of the South began to secede from the Union to form the Confederacy, he was among the leaders who led Franklin County to adopt an Ordinance of Secession from the Union and to join the Confederacy before Tennessee seceded. When the Civil War began he organized a regiment and was elected Colonel. This regiment promptly entrained for Virginia and joined with General Robert E. Lee's Army of Virginia. On one battle field General Lee ordered Colonel Turney to lead his regiment in a charge against a position of the Federal army. While speaking in answer to General Lee, an enemy minnie ball passed through his open mouth and the fleshy tissues of his neck, but despite this wound he led the charge. After the war, Colonel Turney returned to Winchester to practice law and engage in Democratic political activities. He became a state wide leader in his party, and was rewarded with elections to the positions of Governor and Chief Justice of the Tennessee Supreme Court. Gilbert Turney of Kimball and other members of the Turney family of South Pittsburg are near relatives of Governor Turney.

Jasper, along with South Pittsburg and Whitwell joined the Caney Fork



Home of Mrs. Carl Brown, Sr., is a Jasper Landmark. It was built by Alfred White, a Negro slave who used his earnings to purchase his freedom. Completed in 1845 for David Rankin, the house has been owned and occupied by the late Col. W. D. Spears, A. R. Hall and W. H. Simpson. Sam R. Read, grandson of David Rankin, was born in this house and later became the founder and operator of the Read House in Chattanooga.

Library System. The Jasper Public Library is housed in an attractive and commodious building on Betsy Pack Drive.

Jasper's interest in civic involvement and religious awareness is reflected in its numerous community organizations and its several major Protestant church denominations. The town also has the county's only other weekly newspaper, *The Jasper Journal*.

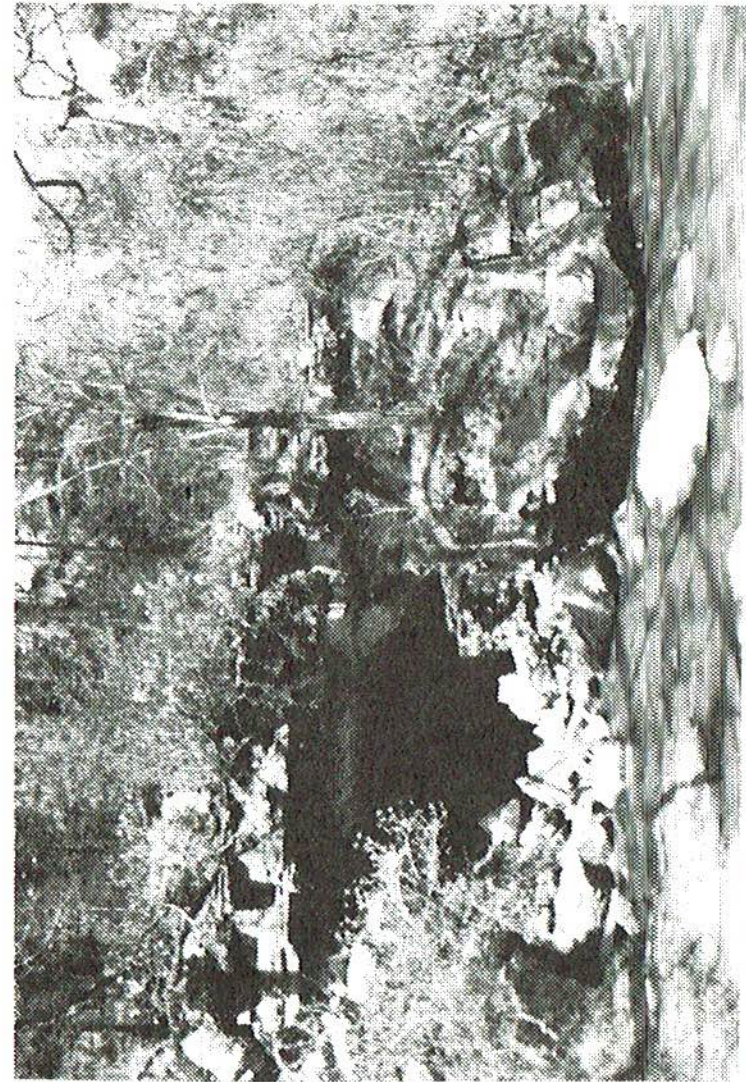
Jasper has maintained a pivotal position in the county since its founding. Its priority in the leadership of affairs concerning the general population has been uncontested. Situated centrally and the oldest point of established residence, with political and educational advantages, its influence has exerted beneficially in the lives of the people of Marion County.

Sequatchie is an unincorporated town just north of Jasper. Presumably, the name of the town was adopted from its location on Little Sequatchie River. Earliest settlement, came when two brothers, William and Robert Owen left Franklin County to settle in Marion. A small community grew and was identified as Owen. The name was changed to Sequatchie when a group of eastern investors named Melchor, Lord, and Wallace, bought a large tract of land for development purposes. They established a handle factory in 1890 and built a hotel, which was never finished. Major Thomas Hill was employed to oversee the company's property and it was his son Mr. William Hill who became the publisher of the *Sequatchie Valley News*, one of Marion County's first newspapers.

Before the turn of the century Mr. Glancy Sherman, a native of Pennsylvania looked favorably upon the area's resources and came to Sequatchie with multiple business ambitions in mining, timber, and real estate. He founded the Sequatchie Town and Improvement Company and a Coal and Iron Industry. He supplied a water system from mountain springs and planted on the slope above Sequatchie Cave a vineyard of ten thousand white Niagara grape vines. When harvested they were shipped to eastern markets.

Mr. Sherman later bought the original handle factory and promoted it into a world wide market for hickory tool handles. His interest remained in Sequatchie until his death in 1935. He gave generously to many causes, among them Camp Glancy, a tract of thirty acres, to the Girl Scouts of Chattanooga. When abandoned by the Scout Movement the property was donated by Mrs. Sherman to the Chattanooga Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The Sherman home was built in 1922 and was, at the time of its construction, the show place of Marion County.

Sequatchie, according to Editor Hill should be spelled "Sequachee", insisting that the Indian name should not have been corrupted. Two very old



Sequatchie Cave-- This picturesque geological formation has served well five generations of Marion Countians. The area, as of recent years has been developed into a public park.

landmarks of this picturesque small town are the Owens Methodist Church and the Marion Hotel which was managed initially by Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel Haynes.

Sequatchie is also the site of a natural attraction, commonly known as the "Blowing Spring". The location has long been a mecca for family reunions, church and social picnics. It is now preserved as a public park.

Central in the business life of the community today is the O. P. Link Handle Factory, successor in title to Mr. Sherman.

Victoria, the second of Marion County's unincorporated towns lies between Sequatchie and Whitwell. Earliest settlers, before the coming of industry, were members of the Jackson, Ketner, Pryor, Prigmore, Hutton and Richardson families.

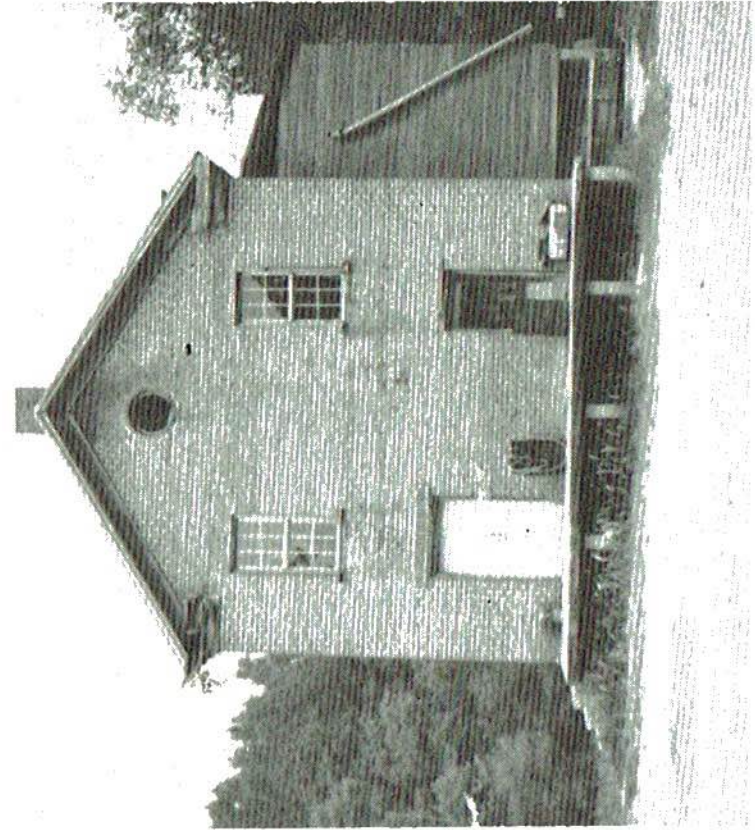
Manner of living was simple and pleasant--the land was productive of essential needs and the locality's grist mill supplied water ground flour and corn meal for table abundance. The Ketner Mill, almost as old as the county itself, is situated on the Sequatchie River. Some of the finest burred wheels originally came from France and the timbers used in building were of persimmon wood, one of the most durable, and will not expand under water. Corn cobs, because they are greaseless were used as bearings on the grinding wheels. Oil would have dripped into the meal and ruined it. After the first mill was built in 1824, another, the present brick structure was constructed in 1876. Owners and operators today are Clyde and Paul Ketner, their grandfather having built the dam to control the flow of water. The Ketner Mill is truly a historical landmark.

Victoria, as it is presently known, was co-founded with South Pittsburg and Whitwell. As part of the endeavor of the Old English Company, coke ovens were built for processing of coal to supply fuel to the iron industries of South Pittsburg. Captain John Frater, an Englishman, had charge of the operations. He gave to the community the Bethel Methodist Church with furnishings, including an organ and brass fitted crystal chandeliers. Captain Frater was also responsible for a gift by Queen Victoria to the church, of a large belfry bell. This was in recognition of the town's having been named in her honor.

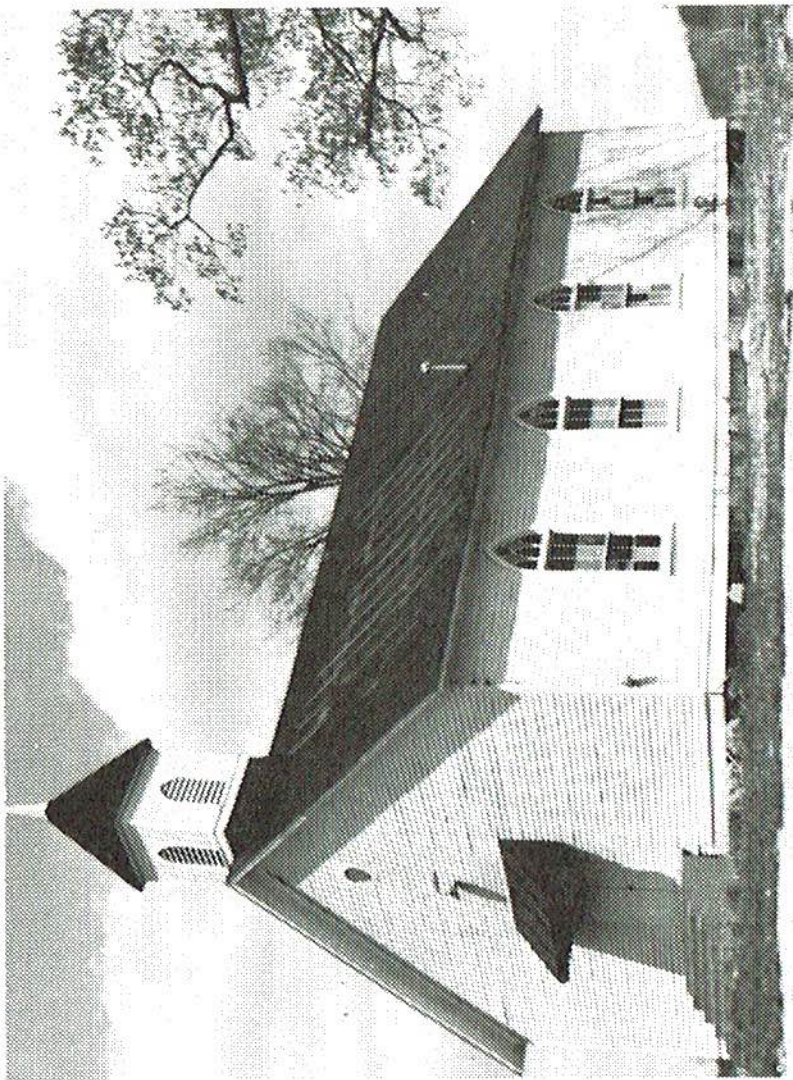
Mr. and Mrs. William Hutton, parents of Mrs. Robert Crisp of this city, were the first couple to have been married in the Bethel Church. They later bought the Frater home when Captain Frater moved to Louisiana.

This generation of people in Victoria have every reason to be proud of their traditional heritage, which is also shared by the citizens of Marion County.

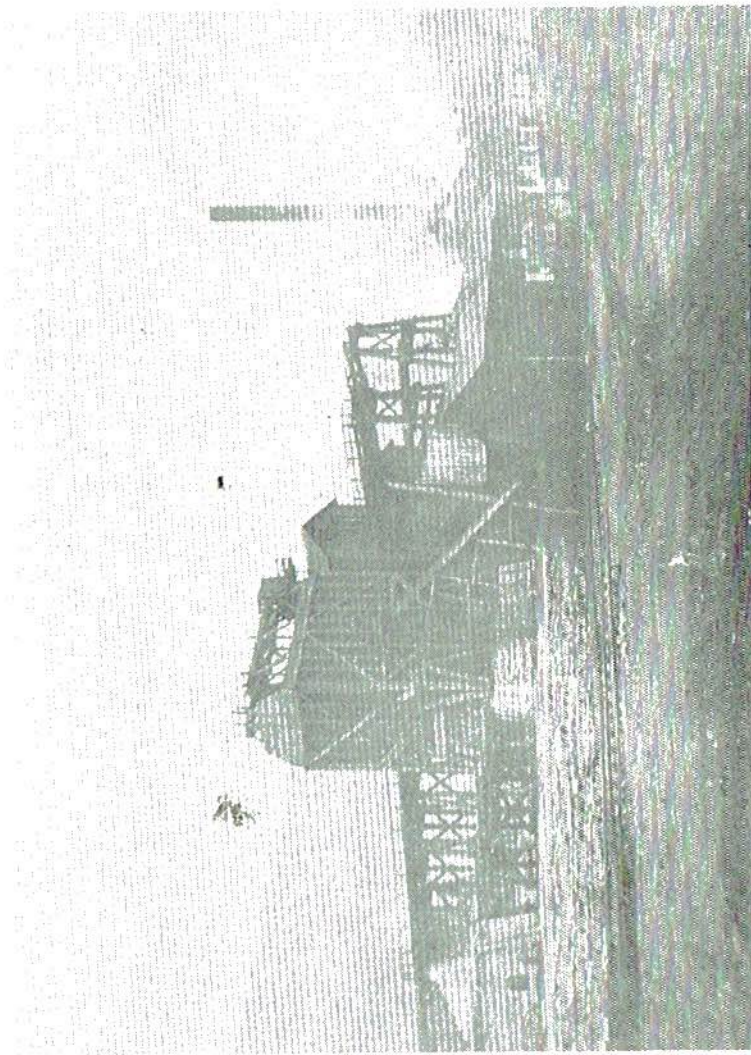
Quoting from an early 1900 published newspaper account, Whitwell was said to be the "Coal City of Sequatchie Valley." The article further stated:



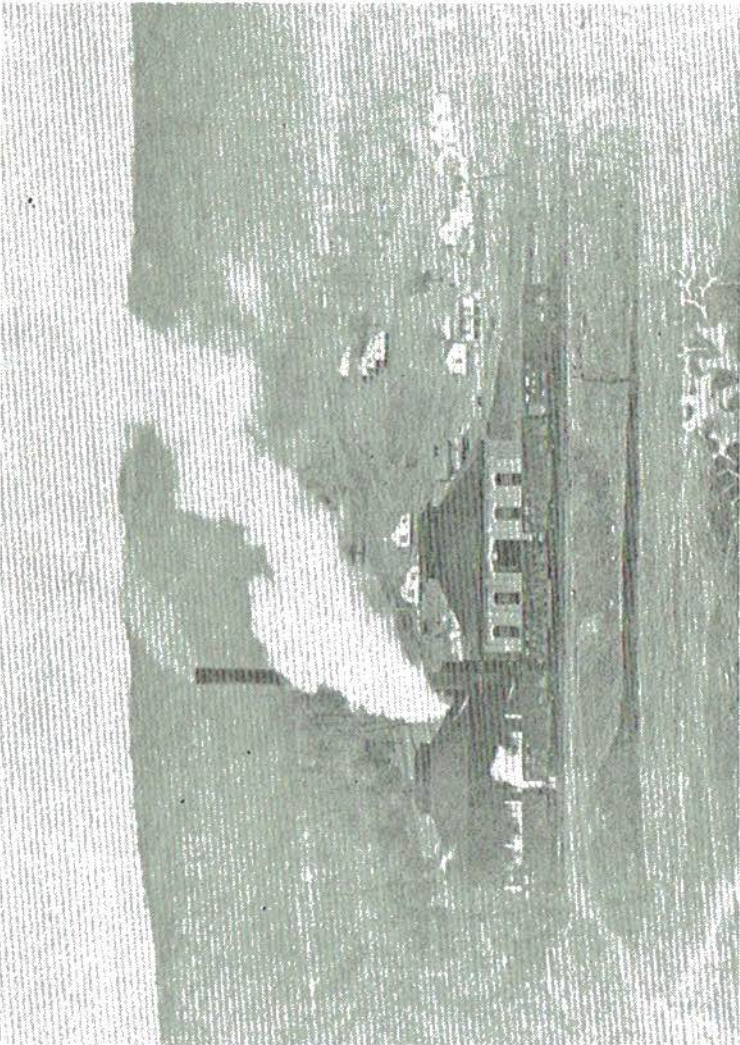
Ketner Mill at Victoria--one of the few water powered grain mills left in Tennessee, is owned and operated by Clyde and Paul Ketner. A former mill built in 1824 was replaced in 1876 by the present brick building.



A Nineteenth Century church is the Bethel Methodist at Victoria. It was given to the community by Captain John Frater, an Englishman associated with The Old English Company.



Whitwell was said to be The Coal City of Sequatchie Valley--Shown above is the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company's coal tippie, built on the site of the John Shropshire house where the first Court session in Marion County was held.



The Steam Generating Plant of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company at Whitwell was the source of electric power generated to supply all company property, including residences.

"That once upon a time a health seeker started out to find a pleasant climate, inspirational scenery, pure crisp air, healthful water, and an ideal location. Providence dictated in due time that at a garden spot in the Sequatchie Valley, at the foot of the Cumberland-Mountain, was planted a bountiful stock of, 'Things that are Good', and named the place Whitwell." Folklore creates an absorbing tale but reality must write a more convincing story.

Liberty and Cheekville were early identifications of Marion County's northernmost town. Long before the coal industry, the community was one of scattered farm and timber interests. Logging was a popular trade before mining captured all labor reserves and financial investment.

In 1873, when the Old English Company undertook to establish a coal and iron industry in America, Mr. Thomas Whitwell was a member of the syndicate, promoting the enterprise. Mr. Whitwell left his native Wales to investigate the potentials of the syndicate's chosen site. As a skilled metallurgist, he readily saw the vast resources of the area and was favorably in accord with plans for company development. His untimely death, coincidentally with those of other members, brought about a transfer of the company's holdings to the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railway Company. During Mr. Whitwell's inspection tour he became a close friend of Dr. J. A. Walker and it was his suggestion that the town's name should be "Whitwell."

The coal industry, since 1886 has operated under four names: Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, Black Diamond Coal Company, Whitwell Smokeless Fuel Company, and Tennessee Products and Chemical Corporation. The familiarly known T.C.I. Company generated its own electric power for its operations and for the homes of its employees. The generating plant and coal tipple became another Marion County landmark at the site of the county's original courthouse. The company maintained a well equipped hospital under the supervision of Dr. J. L. Seay and Dr. McNabb.

The Whitwell Grammar School was built in 1909 and the High School in 1929. The town was incorporated in 1956 and Mr. Paul Dykes elected mayor. A water system was installed in 1958 and electricity made generally available, when Tennessee Power Company extended its services to Whitwell.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in 1890, was the first religious denomination to be established in the town. Others that followed were: Church of Christ, United Methodist, First Baptist, Church of God, and Seventh Day Adventists.

Many new additions to the old established businesses have given Whitwell increased status of community recognition: The Whitwell Hospital; Orena Humphrey Library; Hooper Funeral Home; and Marion Trust & Banking Company.

The Price Hotel was a Whitwell landmark, widely known throughout the state and surrounding area. Traveling business men patronized this hotel and enjoyed the hospitality and courteous personality of Mr. Jimmy Price, the proprietor. Meals served to the public were another attraction of such reputation that dining hall space was often taxed to overflow capacity. No longer in existence, the hotel site was bought in 1970, by Marion Trust & Banking Company of Jasper and its branch office opened for business February 22, 1971. This was Whitwell's first banking service since the Bank of Whitwell voluntarily liquidated in the early 1930's.

The cessation of coal mining by Tennessee Products in 1962 and by its lessee-operators in 1971 brought to an end Whitwell's identification as a coal mining center. This, however, did not bring a shock of depression to the area. A large portion of the residents of the town and near-by communities are employed in numerous industries and businesses in Chattanooga and commute daily. At the same time business in the area diversified and the end result is that prosperity has increased over the older days, when the economic life of the community was dependent on only one industry.

Coal mining still remains in the future of Whitwell. United States Steel Corporation, the owner of all coal bearing lands in the area, now holds in reserve millions of tons of unmined coal for future exploitation.

Kimball: It would require the descriptive powers of a student of nature, or the brush of a landscape painter to produce an impression of a valley with land rich in agriculture and inhabited by sturdy, energetic people, steeped in the pride of ownership, and having a rich culture of their own. Their lands lay between three miles of Tennessee River frontage and the foothills of the Cumberland Mountains. The name of Kimball was unknown to them but an intimate and resourceful community produced an independent way of life, for many years, undisturbed by outside interests.

Numbered among the first settlers were: The families of Thach, Allan; Doss and Wyrick, Layne, Clonch, and Tanner. Mr. John Pressley, another pioneer, operated a water powered grist mill and won local reputation as a gun maker. The little community eventually established the identity of Wallview, conferring the honor of name to Mr. Josh Wall, a man gifted in leadership among this early group. The first post office was in the home of Mr. Dan Thach where it remained until the name Kimball was adopted and the office removed to the Scott Kelly home.

During two decades before the Civil War Mr. John P. King, a wealthy capitalist of Augusta and Atlanta, Georgia, began speculating in the purchase of Indian Land Reservations in Marion County as a diversity to his principal ownership of the Georgia Railroad and The Georgia Railroad Bank of



The Millard Thach Home in Kimball--Over one hundred years old, the house is the only remaining building of early settler days.

Atlanta. His possession of these vast areas remained intact through the war. In 1871 he conveyed a large acreage of these lands, including the James Lowry Reservation at Kimball, to his son, Henry B. King. The younger King began an active farming program of the tillable lands, and contracted with James M. Allan, another Georgia native, to manage all of his properties. Mr. King built a spacious summer home upon a hill reputed to be the home site of Chief James Lowry and which is now occupied by Cumberland View Cemetery.

In the late 1880's, an enterprising man of remarkable ability, Mr. H. I. Kimball, was induced to organize the Kimball Town Company. This was a corporation which proposed to buy all the properties in Wallview and develop industries of various types. A day was set aside for a celebration known as "Ground Breaking" for the great accomplishment. It was attended by Governor Robert Taylor, many citizens throughout Sequatchie Valley and delegations from Chattanooga and Atlanta. The Honorable D. M. Key was asked to be chairman of the day's festivities, of which a flag raising ceremony was the most spectacular feature. Misses Kate and Sarah Key of Chattanooga, the Misses McBride, Crane and Thomas of Atlanta were asked to raise the flag, at the appointed time, to a mast one hundred and ten feet high. While a band played, a cannon at the summit of the hill gave three salutes and the crowd cheered at length. This was the setting within which Kimball was named. The sequel to the event was anti-climatic, for bankruptcy ended the speculation.

The King properties were sold to individual land owners, with portions of the mountain land reserved. These reserved lands were willed by Mr. King to his grandson, Giovanni Gregorini-Bingham, an Italian Count whose villa was located near Bologna. Count Bingham returned frequently to inspect his lands and confer with his land agent, Stanley Allan and his attorney, Allan Kelly. When he sold the vast acreage of his mountain lands, he reserved the portion including the castle like Kimball Point which overlooks the present Inter-State Highway Number 24 and U. S. Highway Number 72 Interchange.

In 1962, Kimball was incorporated and Mr. Gordon Hill elected mayor. The town today has retained its independent spirit, its conservatism and individual industry. Church consciousness earmarks the community, as revealed by attendance of the greater population to its two houses of worship, the Church of Christ, and the Kimball Baptist Church.

Kimball's principal commercial businesses and industries include several motels, restaurants, grocery stores, a supermarket, novelty shops, shoe store, dress shop, gasoline service stations, Kimball Knitting Mills (owned by the Gordon Hill family), and on its eastern border Tennessee Metallurgical Corporation's plant. This latter industry, presently is under surveillance by a

State Agency as an air-pollutant operation. The corporation is spending tremendous amounts of money in an attempt to comply with the official mandate, and expects to be in compliance by the end of 1973.

At one time a village, Kimball is now a town of some nine hundred to a thousand residents and its growth continues.

Richard City occupies the southern extremity of Marion County and is South Pittsburg's nearest neighboring town. Proximity and mutual interests between the two have earned them the title of "Twin-Cities". Early settlers lived in nearby mountain coves; Doran, Chitty, Jones and King.

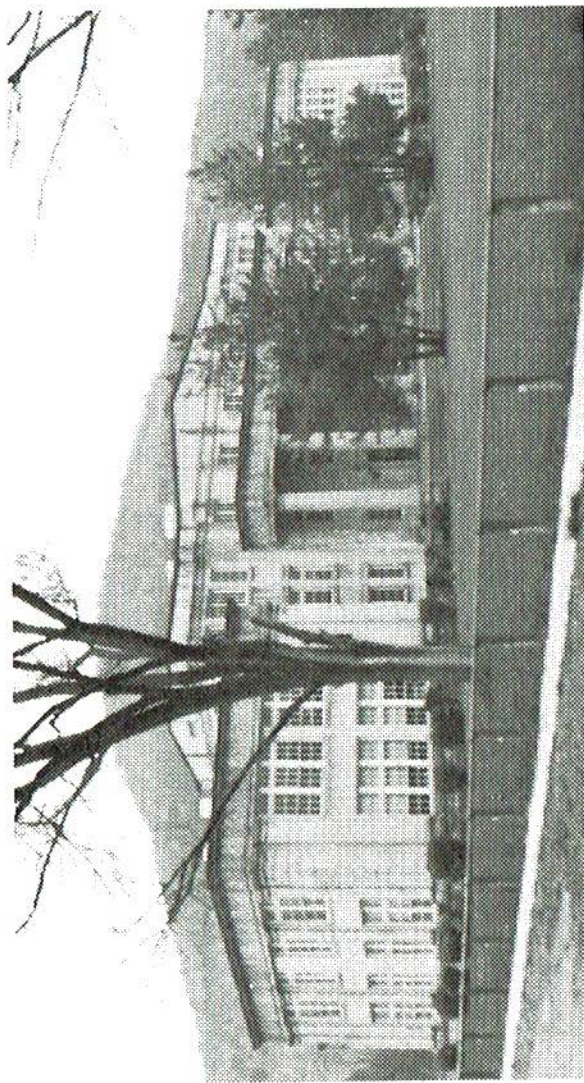
In 1879, Mr. W. L. Kirkpatrick made application to Postmaster General, David M. Key, for a post office in this southern locality. The petition was granted and Mr. Kirkpatrick, the first postmaster, gave the town the name of "Copenhagen". The post office was situated in Mr. Kirkpatrick's general store, near the Alabama state line. Mail continued to be received in this office until 1918. There was a three year period, 1890-1893, during which this same post office was known as Deptford.

In this area, the earliest school was probably Blue Hall, located where Highway 72 intersects the road leading to the old depot. A later school was a frame building, approximately on the present site of Richard Hardy Memorial School. Professor T. R. Hackworth, long identified in Marion County's educational system, taught here for a number of years. The building was later replaced by a two story, red brick structure which was used until Richard Hardy Memorial was constructed.

Richard Hardy Memorial School was conceived and planned by Mr. Hardy. It was designed to be beautiful as well as practical and when completed, it captured laudable attention throughout the South. Rarely in any state was there an elementary school of equal splendor.

The school was built by the Dixie Portland Cement Company and dedicated at an impressive ceremony in April 1926. Named Dixie Portland Memorial School, the honor was bestowed to employees of the company who served in the armed forces of World War I. Present for the occasion was Sergeant Alvin York, to whom the government had conferred the Congressional Medal of Honor; John R. McQuigg, the National Commander of the American Legion; and President H. A. Morgan of the University of Tennessee.

Following Mr. Hardy's death, the name of the school was changed to, "Richard Hardy Memorial School". Singularly, it functions within a special school district and serves also as a Community Center for the people of Richard City. The directors of the school have been: Mr. J. B. Brown, Mr. R. N. Chenault, Mr. J. D. McCharen, Mr. George Johnson, Miss Reba Kennedy.



Richard Hardy Memorial School at Richard City—Constructed in 1926 by the Dixie Portland Cement Company, it was known throughout the South for its architectural beauty and splendor.

For a number of more recent years, Miss Frances Stroup has served in this capacity with Miss Mary Ferguson her associate director.

Nature contributed a botanical rarity to Richard City. In a near-by sink-hole three decades ago, there was discovered a hart's-tongue fern which grows only at places where there has occurred a limestone slide into a sink-hole. This unique plant has attracted visits of many botanists on research expeditions.

Industry came to the community in 1906 with the Dixie Portland Cement Company, which established operations at the foot of the mountain. Mr. Richard Hardy was president of the company and the town was named for him and incorporated as such in 1907. Mr. Ellis Soper, a brother-in-law of Mr. Hardy, was the engineer in charge of construction of the plant. He employed Mr. Tom Mix, later of Hollywood fame, as a law enforcement officer to maintain order and protect the property during the construction period. Homes for employees, a commissary (store), and a hotel were all a part of the building program. Dixie Portland Cement Company merged with Pennsylvania Cement Corporation in 1926 and assumed the name of Penn-Dixie Cement Corporation. Four superintendents have held this office since the initial founding: Mr. W. H. Klien, Mr. A. E. Legg, Mr. Terry Davis and Mr. Fred Smith. Company doctors have been: Dr. J. P. Gillen, Dr. J. L. Raulston, and Dr. Jere Kirkpatrick. The payrolls of this industry have contributed substantially to the economy of the entire area.

Orme is another of Marion County's mining towns. It was incorporated in 1903, when Mr. R. O. Campbell began the development of a vast coal field, north of Doran's Cove. The town was named for Mr. Campbell's son, Orme. A fifteen mile railroad line was built from Bridgeport to transport the hundreds of tons of coal shipped daily from the mining center.

The mines were under the supervision of Mr. Joe Richards for many years. Later, Mr. F. P. Thompson and associates purchased the properties of Mr. Campbell. Mr. Thompson was the directing executive of the new ownership and Mr. George Cain was mine superintendent. Mr. J. E. Meucke managed the company store. A profitable production continued for the next two decades.

Even after the mining industry ceased activity in the 1930's, the town continued to hold regular elections for the offices of mayor and councilmen. Many residents preferred retaining their homes in Orme while others moved away. The more permanent dwellers have often sought employment in near-by towns or at Widow's Creek, TVA steam plant. Orme today, takes pride, not only in its past economic success but in its present tranquil environment.

An ever continuing interest is Russell Cave National Park, only three miles

distant. Owned by the United States government, the site covers three hundred and ten acres of land. The cave contains almost continuous archeological record of human habitation from at least 6000 B.C. to about 1650 A.D. Four periods of time are included between these years: the Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian and Historic.

Monteagle is a mountain resort town lying in Marion and Grundy Counties. The railroad track separates the two divisions. Before the coming of good roads, the most convenient approach was by train from Cowan. It was known early in its history as Moffat Station. Many have believed that it later received the name "Monteagle," because the rugged mountain cliffs were said to be nesting places for eagles. The fact is, that John Moffat chose the name to honor his Canadian friend, Lord Mouteagle. The spelling, however, has since been corrupted.

According to Moffat family tradition, Mr. Moffat gave one hundred acres of land to the Monteagle Sunday School Assembly in 1882. Another version is that the Assembly Association paid for it. Several generations of people have annually met at the Assembly Grounds for summer vacations. Radiating from "The Mall", which is the hub of activities, are one hundred and fifteen cottages, several Nineteenth Century walk bridges spanning ravines, bridle paths, wooded trails; a swimming pool, tennis courts, an auditorium-theater, a chapel, library and other facilities.

Monteagle is also the site of the Du Bose Conference Center, a meeting place for more than three thousand Episcopalians every year.

Located at the foot of the mountain west of Monteagle, is the nationally known Wonder Cave. It was owned and initially publicized and operated by Mr. R. M. Payne, an early resident and business man in South Pittsburg. The cave has been a popular tourist attraction since the opening of the Dixie Highway and remains in a trust estate for his family.

Monteagle was incorporated in 1962 and is no longer a Cumberland Mountain village, attracting visitors only in summer months. Interstate highway traffic has transformed the rustic surroundings to thriving economic activity of many developing business facets.

Marion County cannot claim Bridgeport as one of its towns but its location at the southern tip of Sequatchie Valley gives this Alabama town identification with its Tennessee neighbors. Before the building of the railroad bridge across Tennessee River, the sparsely settled region was known as Jonesville.

In 1853, construction of the bridge began and when completed, it became a strategic point during the tragic years of Civil War. After the war, a railroad line was laid in separate stages to Pikeville, giving to the people of the

Sequatchie Valley, passenger service, faster mail communication, and commodity delivery.

Simultaneously, with South Pittsburg in the 1880's, a great industrial incentive created a rapidly growing and promising town. Eastern industrialists came in, laying out plant sites and building extravagantly styled hotels and residences. Unfortunately, the ambitious promotion did not last and by 1883, it was recognized that this venture for Bridgeport's future was a failure. The eastern investors blamed the lack of success of their plan upon the monetary crisis of President Cleveland's second administration.

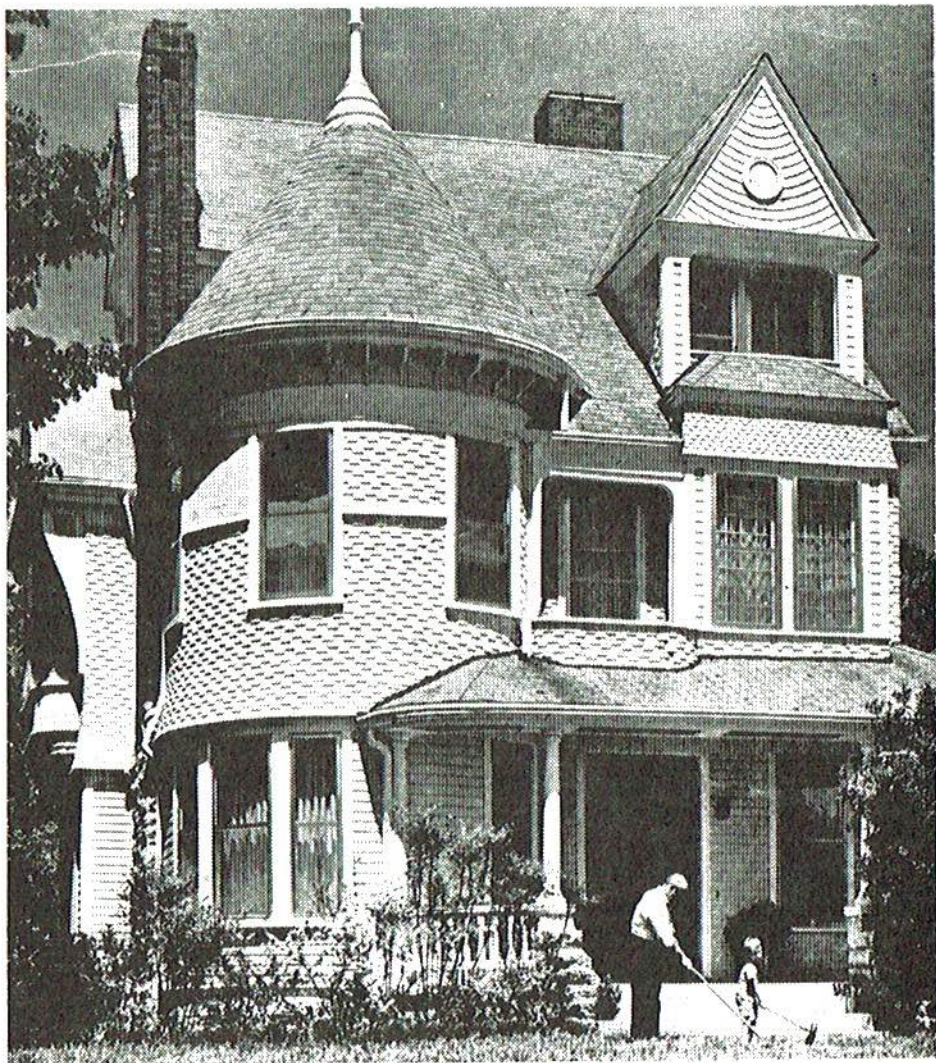
When this venture collapsed the promoters had on hand a large supply of dressed sandstone ashlar which had been intended for use in the construction of some of the proposed larger business and office buildings. Mr. Angus MacRae, a Scottish born resident and contractor of South Pittsburg, purchased these stones and used them in the construction of Walsh Hall, the Administrative Building of The University of the South in Sewanee.

Several years later, Mr. Frank Kilpatrick, one of the eastern investors returned to Bridgeport to re-invest in real estate. He employed the country's most famous architect, Stanford White, to design a row of duplex houses and a private residence for himself. Stanford White's reputation as an architect was based on his designs of the Madison Square Garden, the Metropolitan Opera House, the Hall of Fame at New York University, the Millionaires Club, and the John Jacob Astor Mansion at Rhineback. He designed houses after the show-places of New York and in England—tall, turreted homes with cupolas, high gabled roofs with many chimneys. His work still dominates the old residential sections of Bridgeport. In 1906, he was murdered while he sat in Madison Square Garden waiting for the opening of a musical revue. Kilpatrick Row and several homes on Battery Hill remain in Bridgeport today as testimony of his unmatched skill.

During the Civil War, Battery Hill (now occupied by attractive residences) was a heavily fortified position of the Confederate army to protect the railroad bridge across the Tennessee River. General Bragg's Army of Tennessee on its retreat to Chattanooga from the campaigns against General Rosencrans' Federal Army of the Cumberland in Middle Tennessee, in 1863 completely destroyed this bridge, and abandoned these fortifications as empty victory to Rosencrans' army.

Bridgeport's principal industry is the Jacobs Manufacturing Company, an iron products foundry. The business was founded in the second decade of the Twentieth Century by the late Mr. E. P. Jacobs, a member of a very stable and highly respected Middle Tennessee and Jackson County, Alabama family. The company is now owned and operated by Mr. Jacobs' son, Grady.

As many other southern towns, Bridgeport has been challenged to plan new avenues of approach to stabilize growth and insure continuity of progress. The town may well look forward to the closing years of the Twentieth Century as ones of enduring prosperity.



Kilpatrick Row and other homes on Battery Hill in Bridgeport were designed by the nation's famous architect, Stanford White. The above picture represents his elaborate style.

CHAPTER NINE

South Pittsburg and Marion County in Tennessee History

SOUTH PITTSBURG and Marion County, occupying the southern section of Sequatchie Valley, are historically entwined with the river that gave the state its name. The spelling of Tennessee has had many variations, the most accepted having been "Tenase" or "Tenese". Other names have been less popular but all have had Indian meaning. Sequatchie, also an Indian name, was chosen by the area's primitive people and applied to the valley because of its pictorial similarity to a "feeding place" or "hog trough", more crudely called.

Also the name Sequatchie was given to the two rivers which drain the valley, "Big Sequatchie" which runs the entire length of the valley and "Little Sequatchie" which is a tributary that drains a watershed area and a large cove identified by that river's name and which lies northwestwardly of the town of Sequatchie.

The name Tennessee in its present spelling first appeared in 1754, as used by Governor Glenn of South Carolina. The Indians themselves always referred to the river as, "Hogobegee" or "Kalamuchee", meaning "The Big River".

It is interesting to speculate on the presence of the Indian in America. James Adair, an early historian, who lived and traded among the Indians for forty years, and who wrote a "History of the American Indians", went to great length to compare their language and customs to the ancient Hebrew race. He tried to prove that they were descendents of one of the lost tribes of Israel. Inference and tradition must be relied upon for clues to the Indian's identity and other assumptions that seem reasonable could be fallacious.

The Cherokee tribe was most numerous in Tennessee and their towns were situated in mountainous regions, along the banks of the Tennessee River. Marion County can claim two of the more widely known: Nickajack and Running Water.

The beginning of recorded history in Tennessee is documented by the De Soto Expedition Commission and the report establishes the fact that De Soto spent two weeks on Lowry Island (presently Burns) near South Pittsburg, in the spring of 1540.

Three epoch-making episodes of which there is a wealth of information in all text books and copyrighted writings of trained historians, reveal the story of river travel to early Tennessee settlements. Over a wide section of the long flow of this river and its bordering lands, the Cherokee Nation held a rightful and stubborn sovereignty of which it did not intend to be dispossessed. Destiny decreed that only by force of arms and bloody warfare could this sovereignty be shattered. This the early settlers of Tennessee boldly resolved to do. In the drama of events was the area of Marion County, yet future.

Colonel John Donelson, late in December 1779, embarked on a voyage from East Tennessee to a new settlement on the Cumberland River, later to become Nashville. His flagship the "Adventure", was accompanied by a number of others, flat boats, or broad horns carrying a passenger list of two hundred people. It has been observed that this historic trip was to Tennessee, what the Mayflower was to America. Rachel Donelson, future wife of Andrew Jackson, was a passenger on her father's boat, as was Mrs. James Roberson and her younger children. Colonel Roberson, accompanied by his older sons, had gone over land to establish homes and build a fort for the new comers, at French Lick on the banks of Cumberland River. The fleet experienced many hardships; a bitterly cold winter, swollen rough waters, and hostile Indians. After negotiating the "Suck", (a hazardous whirlpool), the boats moved down stream into waters nearing South Pittsburg. Here they were attacked from mountain bluffs bordering the river. The Indians seized upon a boat traveling a short distance to the rear of the others. Due to an outbreak of smallpox, Colonel Donelson had isolated those having the disease on a single boat which was required to travel a safe distance from the fleet. The Indians not knowing this, attacked the unprotected boat and killed all on board including those caring for the sick. The irony of this tragedy, was the great loss of life in unrestrained numbers among the Indians who contracted the illness.

The rest arrived after a travel period of four months to join Colonel Roberson at a fortified cluster of cabins, called Fort Nashborough. This was the location, which years later became Tennessee's capital city.

Numbered among the most fascinating of all Indian captivity stories is one related by John Fort in, "Make Way For The Great". The account tells how Colonel James Brown and his family in 1788 followed the water route of Colonel Donelson to reach the Cumberland Settlements. Two of the Brown's oldest sons had gone overland to establish homes for the family. On a well built flat boat, were Colonel Brown, his wife Jane, five sons, four small daughters, and five young men. As this boat reached a point about where Battle Creek flows into the Tennessee River, it was attacked by the Indians

who killed Colonel Brown, two of his sons and several of the young men. The rest were taken captive, finally to be reunited at a much later date. The youngest son Joseph, age fifteen, was held captive at Nickajack for a year, then exchanged for hostages taken by John Sevier. A strange prophesy by an old Indian squaw predicted that unless he was killed, the day would come when the boy would bring white people to destroy the Indians and their villages. Joseph's life, however, was spared through the kindness of Tom Turnbridge, a British deserter, living with the Indians. He was also befriended by the Chief of Nickajack, known as, "The Breath", who was absent when the war party seized the Brown boat. Angry with his people, he saw to it that Joseph, for his own protection, was adopted by the tribe. During the year he was held captive, Joseph kept his eyes and ears open and learned a great deal of the Indian's war habits and the terrain of their towns.

After Joseph was rescued, he joined his older brothers at the Cumberland Settlements. His mother and sisters were also found and exchanged for hostages. Five years later the Indian woman's prophesy was fulfilled and Joseph, then a grown man led an avenging army to Nickajack and Running Water.

In 1794, the Nickajack Expedition was planned and executed. Major James Ore of the Tennessee Militia was appointed to command a cavalry force of five hundred and fifty men, and with Joseph Brown as guide. They followed the route known today as the old Dixie Highway, camping the first night at Black Fox's Spring (Murfreesboro). The next night was spent at Old Stone Fort (Manchester), and the third at Moffat Station (Monteagle). The fourth day, Sequatchie Valley was reached, and by nightfall camp was made at the present site of South Pittsburg, on the north bank of Tennessee River. A problem of getting men and ammunition across the river under cover of darkness was surmounted in devious ways. Joseph Brown with three other men swam across to light a fire marking a landing place. Oxhide boats, went back and forth all night carrying guns and ammunition. The boats were pushed by swimmers while soldiers made rafts of canes and logs on which they paddled across. By daylight nearly three hundred men were on the south bank. The men left on the north bank moved up opposite Nickajack in order to cut off any escaping Indians. The attacking force divided into groups and converged upon the town from two directions in the early dawn of foggy morning. The attack was successful and the soldiers moved on to Running Water to route the Indians and burn their town. This event was the end of Cherokee resistance, and hostility toward the white man ceased. All future difficulties were settled by treaty and not by force.

Another generation passed, during which the red man and the white man

lived in friendly relations with each other. Pioneers and traders frequently married comely Indian women, and a process of acculturation was begun.

After the final treaty between the United States Government and the Cherokee Nation was signed in 1819, the lands composing Marion County, with the exception of those designated for Cherokee Reservations, began to be granted by the State of Tennessee to early settlers. Under this system rural communities made appearance in the vicinity of South Pittsburg.

Geographically, Battle Creek is a valley drained by a water stream of the same name and with principal tributary coves and streams named Sweetens and Fiery Gizzard. Sweetens Creek is an ever running stream which drains the cove of that name. The Fiery Gizzard is an intermittent stream which drains its namesake cove. It is a dry, rocky bed except in flood times when it becomes, very often, a tide of destructive force.

Community wise, however, the area, like Caesar's Gaul, is divided into three distinct groups of people: Battle Creek, Sweetens Cove, and the Gizzard. Each of these possesses an individuality of their own which stems from the days of the pioneer settlers. The origin of the names of these communities has been much debated, but every theory is only speculation. Even debate exists as to the proper spelling of the name of one of these communities, "Sweedens" or "Sweetens". Description of lands in the cove, dating from land grant papers, mostly use the spelling, "Sweetens Creek", and "Sweetens Cove". The evidence preponderates in favor of this spelling.

Battle Creek proper, also, has upper and lower communities along the flow of the creek. The upper community of Battle Creek and the Gizzard are rather closely blended because of their proximity.

Before the treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, Battle Creek was populated by the Cherokees, but itinerant white men wandered into the area and lived among them. In some instances these men married ruling squaws of the "royal" families and the offspring took the Anglicized names of their alien ancestors. This was especially true of the Lowry clan who were allotted by the treaty, reservations of six hundred and forty acres of lands, beginning at Kimball near the mouth of Battle Creek and extending upstream: James Lowry at Kimball; George Lowry at the farm now owned by Allan Kelly; and Susannah Lowry "at the Toll Bridge" on Battle Creek, including the magnificent Bible Spring and lands in the mouth of Gizzard Cove. Susannah Lowry married Andrew Ross, and afterwards they conveyed this Reservation to John Bible in 1827.

A brother-in-law of Chief George Lowry was George Gist whose half sister, Lucy Benge, Lowry married. Gist's wife was Sally Waters. This famous Cherokee is better known as Sequoya and who was the author of the



Cherokee Chieftain George Lowry. During the years 1819-1838, he occupied a reservation in Battle Creek Valley at the present site of the Allan Kelly farm.



Sequoyia--The inventor of the Cherokee alphabet wears the silver medal presented to him by the Cherokee legislature in 1824 to honor his achievement. --Photo: Smithsonian Institution.

Cherokee alphabet. While compiling the alphabet he stayed many months with Lowry in his home on the Battle Creek Reservation. In recognition of this great scholarly contribution to his people, the Sequoyia National Park and the ancient redwood trees growing there were named Sequoyia in perpetuation of his memory. Later he migrated to "The Arkansaw" (Territory, later Oklahoma) to join his ex-patriated tribesmen. Sequoyia later went on a personal exploration throughout the Southwest into Mexico and died in Mexico City in 1843.

Chief George Lowry sold his Reservation in 1838 and joined his Cherokee brethren in the infamous and tragic "The Trail of Tears" march, from their confiscated homelands in North Georgia and East Tennessee to the Oklahoma Territory. This event was a national disgrace, largely precipitated by the approval into law by President Andrew Jackson of a spurious treaty made between unauthorized tribesmen of the Cherokee Nation and representatives of the United States government at New Echota, Georgia in 1835. The duress and falsity involved in the writing of this treaty was known to President Jackson. It purported to annul several valid treaties which had been entered into between the Cherokee Nation and the United States, including parts of the Treaty of 1817 of which Major General Andrew Jackson was the principal negotiator and first signer on the part of the United States. This treaty was the basis of the later treaty of 1819 by which the Cherokees retained certain Reservations and ceded the remainder of their lands in Tennessee and out of which Marion County was carved as mentioned earlier. The Cherokees litigated this false treaty, which President Jackson had approved into law, before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Court held that it was invalid and that the Cherokee Nation still retained its lands and sovereignty in the territory of North Georgia and East Tennessee, excepting lands ceded and Reservations retained under the treaties of 1817 and 1819. President Jackson ordered that the decree of the Supreme Court be ignored and the ground work plan was then laid for the Cherokees to be evacuated to the Oklahoma Territory under duress of military compulsion by an army force of 7,000 soldiers under command of General Winfield Scott. The Cherokees justly expected President Jackson to befriend them and protect their interest since they fought valiantly as his allies in the Creek war and saved him from defeat in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. He turned a deaf ear, however, to all their many pleas made personally to him by their leaders.

Some of the early settlers in Battle Creek were: Bryson, Kelly, Smith, Rogers, Gilliam, Templeton, Bible, Martin, Hargis, Klepper (Clepper), Birdwell, Ladd and Gaines. In the Gizzard settled: Tate, Anderson, Dove, Roberts, Roberson, Pyburn, Jackson, Harris, Braden and Culpepper. In

Sweetens Cove were: Bean (Beene), Raulston, Payne, Collins, Ayers and Marlow.

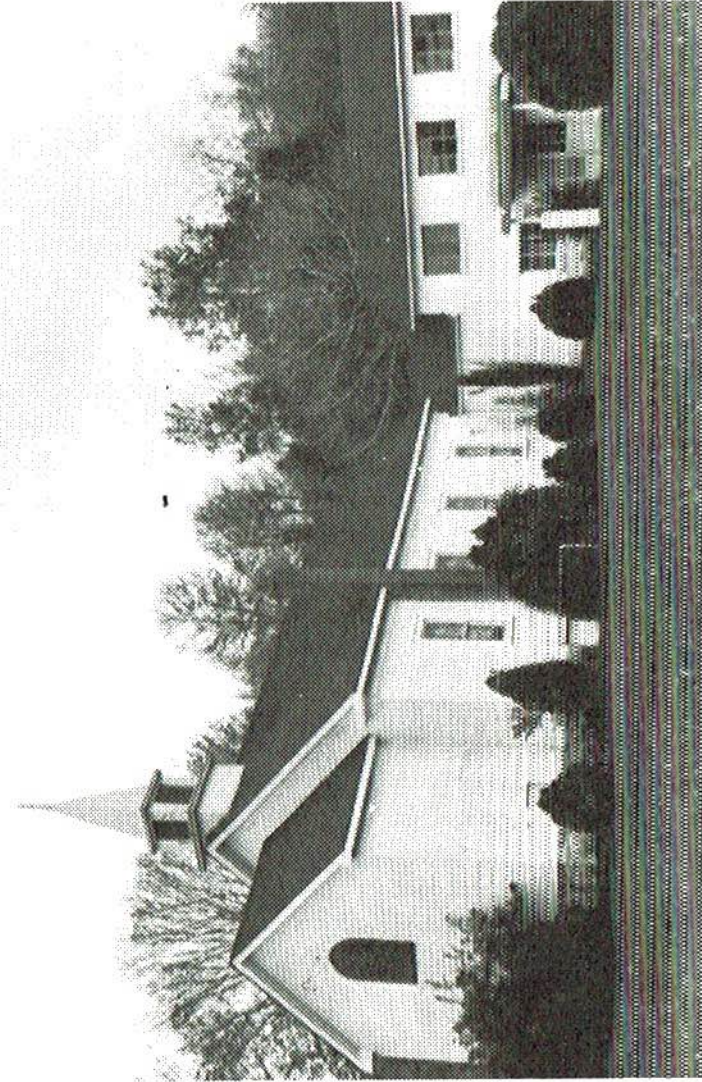
Before the days of good roads and the fast travel by automobile that allowed these communities to have mail delivery from the South Pittsburg Post Office, each of them enjoyed identification by names of United States Post Offices: In lower Battle Creek, Bryson, later Ketchall; in Sweeten's Cove, Lodge; in the Gizzard, Comfort; and in upper Battle Creek, Dove, later Martin Springs.

All of these areas are miniature valleys, rimmed by projections of the ancient Cumberland Plateau. Due to this setting they form one of the most picturesque sections of Tennessee.

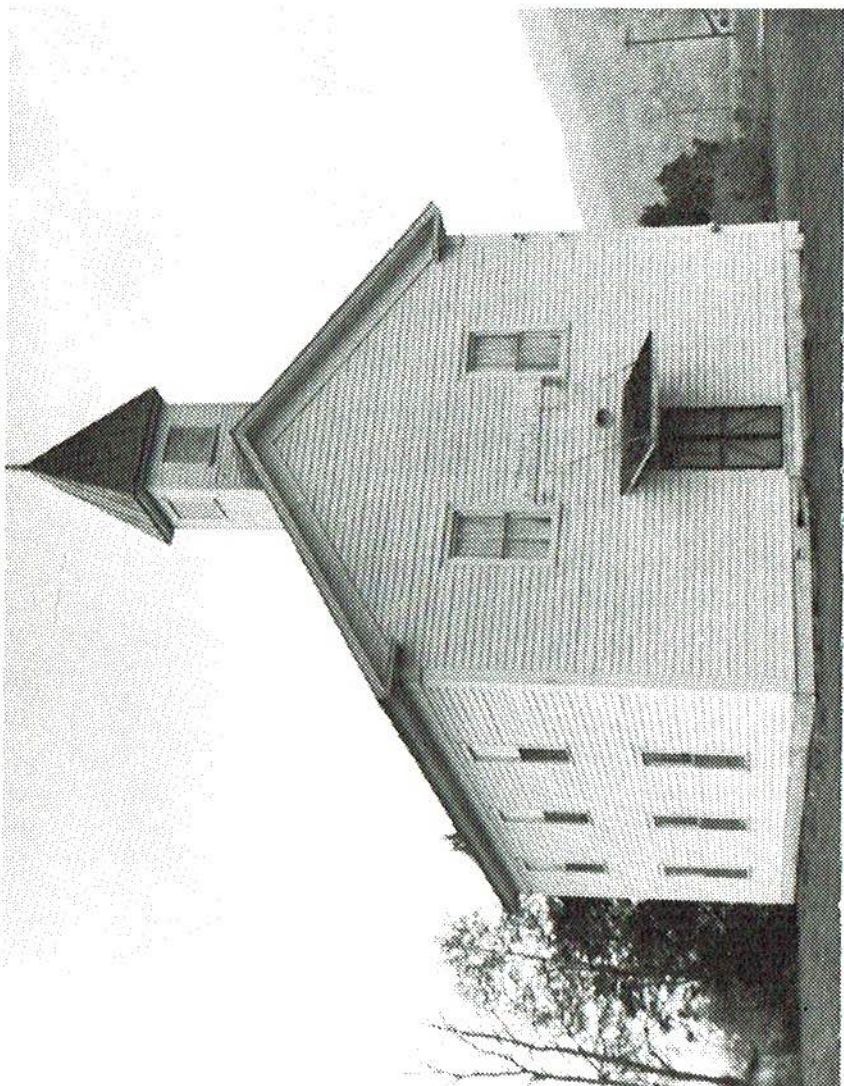
The historic stage coach road, which ran from Nashville to Washington, D.C., crossed over the west rim of the Cumberland Plateau and entered Battle Creek Valley at the location of the present Ross Ellis farm, and again crossed southwardly through the valley to Jasper along its route. Over this road traveled President Andrew Jackson on his trips between the Hermitage and the nation's capital.

In 1862 General Bragg left his base in Chattanooga with his Confederate Army of Tennessee with the objective of a campaign in Kentucky. His army marched through Sweetens Cove and Battle Creek and across the Cumberland Plateau, with only token skirmishing from Federal troops, and into Kentucky. Bragg soon withdrew from Kentucky and retreated through Tennessee, where on January 1st and 2nd 1863, the bloody battle of Stone's River was fought with General Rosencrans' Federal Army of the Cumberland, and Bragg was defeated and retreated to Tullahoma. After maneuvering and skirmishing between the two armies for several months, in June, Bragg began a general retreat to Chattanooga closely pursued by Rosencrans. Army corps of these retreating and attacking armies again came through Battle Creek and Sweetens Cove, skirmishing, commandeering livestock, grain, hay, and provisions, and in general pillaging the areas and causing much destruction and loss of property of the residents. When Bragg retreated across the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, he destroyed the bridge and when General Thomas' corps of the Army of the Cumberland reached Tennessee River, he crossed the river in flat boats and rafts just below the mouth of Battle Creek near where the ferry now operates. General McCook's corps crossed the river at Bridgeport on a pontoon bridge.

It took these two communities many years to overcome the aftermath of destruction and waste of their properties committed by these armies. Many of the men were soldiers during the Civil War, some serving in the Confederate army and others in the Federal army. It must be said to their credit that, after



Lou's Chapel has been a landmark for almost a hundred years in the Battle Creek Community.



The century old Primitive Baptist Church in the Sweetens Cove Community.

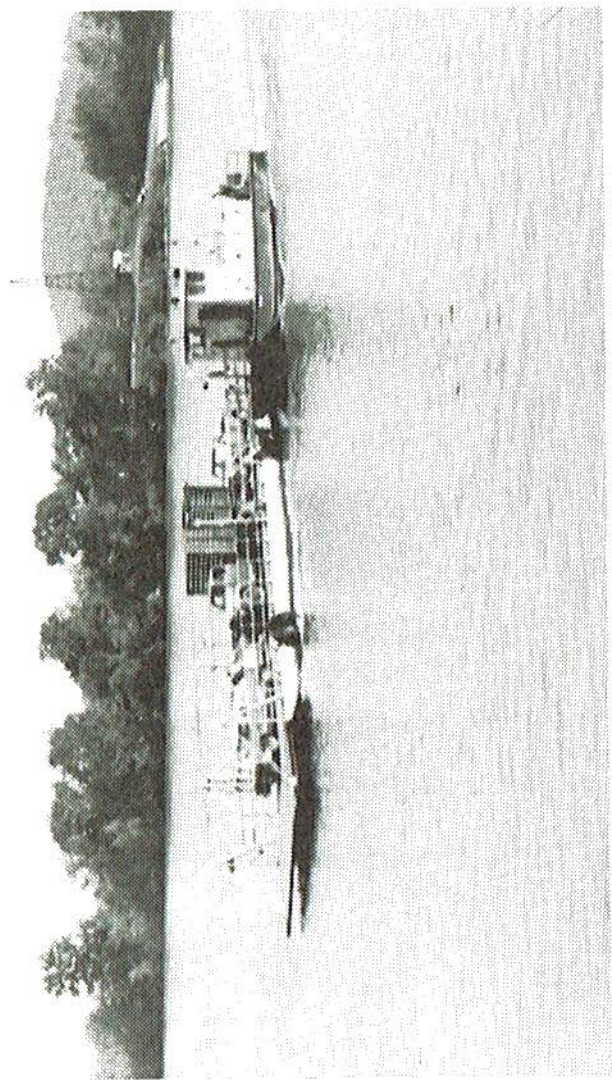
the war was over, they returned to their homes and lived at peace with one another.

Located in Sweetens Cove is the historic Bean-Roulston Cemetery in which is interred several veterans of the Revolutionary War. The century old Primitive Baptist Church is also a landmark of this community. In 1952, encroaching upon the bucolic scene of the locality, the Sequatchie Valley Golf and Country Club was established, a short distance eastwardly from the confluence of Sweetens Creek and Battle Creek. This was a great addition to the recreational and social activities of the county and it has members from many areas of the Sequatchie Valley. In the Gizzard remains the site of Semmes Chapel which was the first church-school building in the area. The upper Battle Creek Community has the near century old Lou's Chapel Community Church, and the spectacular cave like origin of Battle Creek stream, Martin Springs. Gone without a reminder of their locations are Battle Creek's two school houses: Ketchall and Battle Creek Institute. The lower Battle Creek community has the old Methodist Episcopal Church, North, but now a Baptist Church.

A combination of fact and legend is "Tote's Trail" which led from Middle Tennessee across the western rim of the Cumberland through Battle Creek Valley and crossed through Gilliam's Cove and over the eastern rim of the Cumberland and on to the Running Water Indian village (Whiteside). The trail and its name are factual. Beside this trail on the mountain slope of Gilliam's Cove there is a grave marked by a well constructed sandstone super-structure. The legend is that this trail was developed and used by the Indian Chief Tote and his tribesmen in travelling between the hunting grounds in Middle Tennessee to Running Water. The grave is said to be that of Chief Tote and the type of its over structure covering is indicative of a monument of the final resting place of a dignitary of high rank.

East of the Tennessee River is the Nickajack Cave area of Marion County. Settlers established a community first called "Ocoee," and later "Shellmound" after the name of its post office and railroad depot. Forming a part of this area is the adjoining community of Long Island, Alabama, but the populace disregarded the separation by the state lines and blended as one large community. Travel between this community and South Pittsburg has ever been by ferry boats, at first, hand propelled by oars, but more recently by motor powered tugs. In the early days, the residents of South Pittsburg intimately dubbed this community, "yan-side", to the delight and approval of its people who spoke of it by this name, when they were in South Pittsburg.

Among the early settlers were the families of: McReynolds, McDaniel, Moore, Choate, Graham, Blevins, Durham, Peoples and Burnette. The



South Pittsburg Ferry Boat. This is one of the three publicly operated ferry boats left in Tennessee.

construction of the Nashville-Chattanooga Railroad brought to the community skilled Irish stonecutters to build the culverts and piers of the bridges: Duncan, Ford and Hogan, whose families in this group remained as permanent residents in the area.

The most famous landmark in the community is the historic Nickajack Cave, the site of the Cherokee town by that name. Another is Hog's Jaw Valley, said by geologists once to have been a section of the original stream bed of the Tennessee River. A new landmark is Tennessee Valley Authority's Nickajack Dam and Hydro-electric Plant on the Tennessee River near the historic cave.

This community is one of the most progressive rural areas in the county, and despite its forced isolation by the handicap of slow ferry boat transport across the river, it is one of South Pittsburg's most valued neighbors. The people of all out lying districts have contributed to the total enrichment of Marion County and have set exemplary standards for its continued progress.

CHAPTER TEN

Conclusion

One hundred years ago, little did the owners of Southern States Coal, Iron and Land Company, Ltd, locally called "The Old English Company", envision the magnitude of their American venture. The year 1973 reflects the experience and acumen of those English founders who put down the roots of industry which other men of equal abilities and foresight have given continuity.

In the cavalcade of transpiring events, progress advanced with determined purpose. The South Pittsburg of today is a town maintaining its legacy of developing resources and achieving for its citizenship a pattern of gracious living.

This narrative is an effort to relate the history of South Pittsburg as interpreted by the events and experiences of its peoples within the pattern of subjects discussed rather than in the order of a chronology. There has not been discussed the merits of the great contribution of countless personalities that have perpetuated for a society of people a future of promising growth and civic security.

On the threshold of another century, South Pittsburg will record new chapters of perhaps increasing stature, but the epic of its illustrious past cannot be diminished nor ignored. As South Pittsburg charts a course into the intangibles of the future there will be other crises and crucial issues. The arousal of prosperity will dominate periods of economic productivity; inevitably also will be times of trial in maintaining business stability.

The memorable ten decades in the history of the city have established guidelines for launching a second century. A more complex and dynamic world setting challenges the efforts of progressive development.

With South Pittsburg's sixteen churches, accredited school system, active civic organizations, capable leadership and responsive citizenship, the race of time will write again the expanding story of the Pittsburg of the South. God's destiny always, however, will control:

"History merely repeats itself. Nothing is truly new; it has always been done or said before. What can you point to that is new? How do you know that it didn't exist long ages ago? We don't remember what happened in these former times, and in the future generations no one will remember what we have done back here."

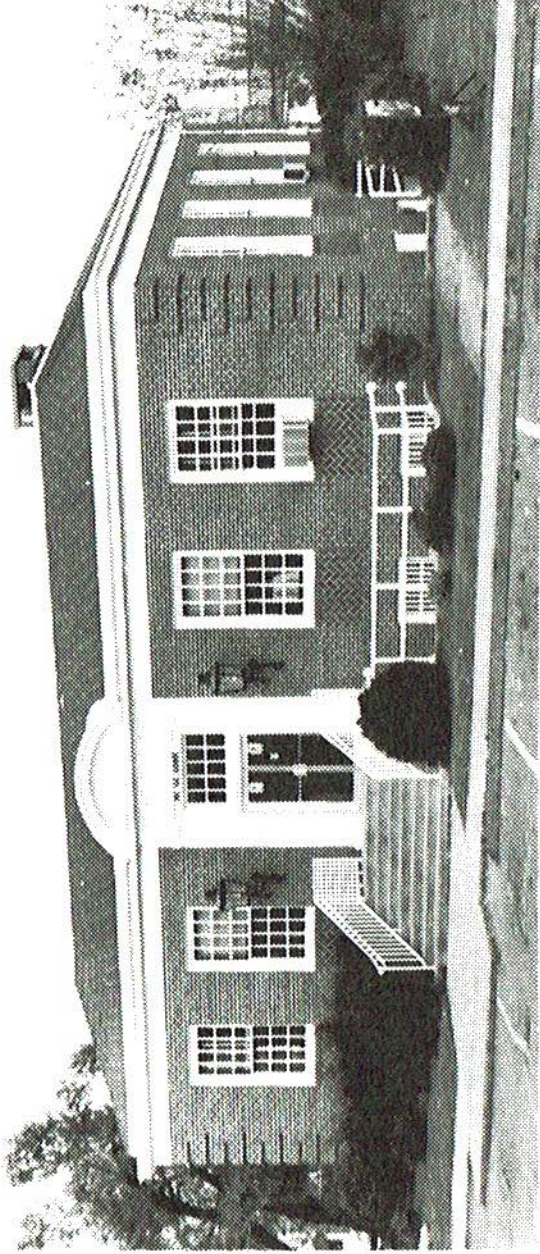
Ecclesiastes 1:3-11

Appendix
The 1973 Pictorial Image

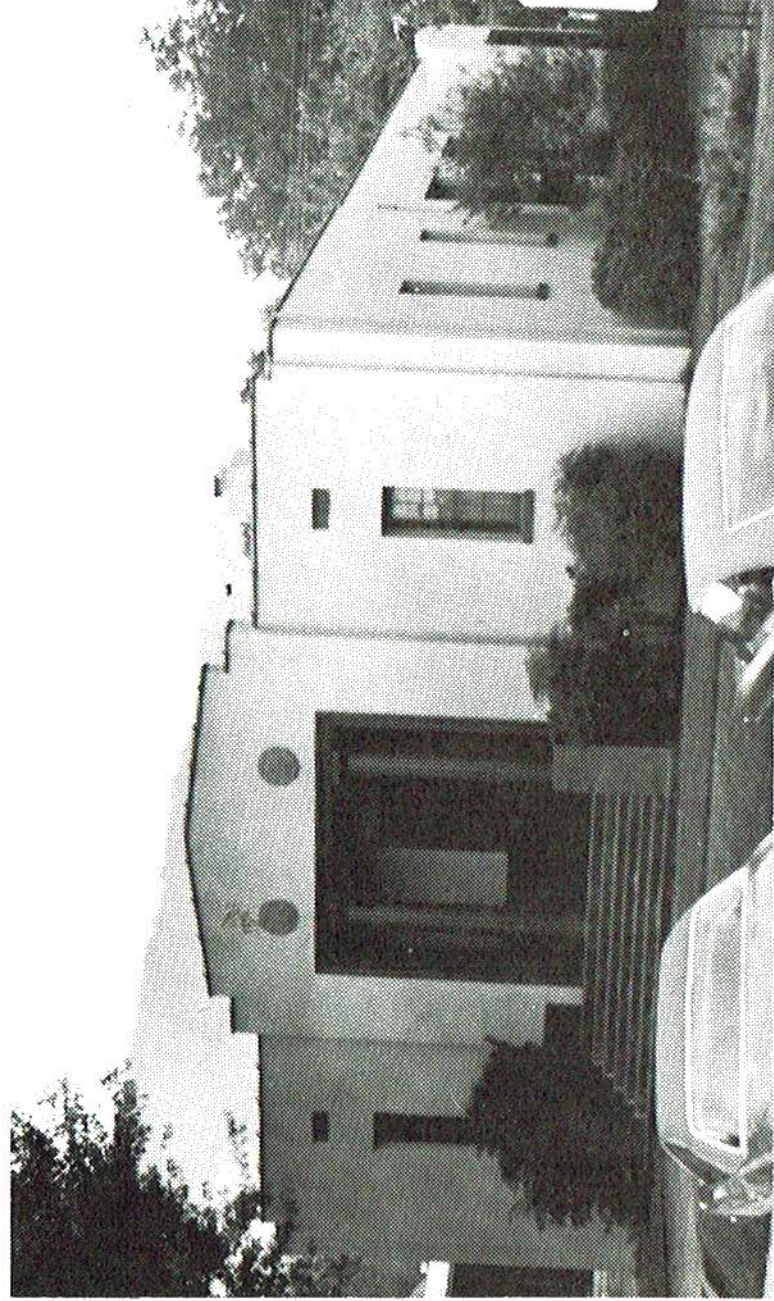
In this, the last of the "First One Hundred Years" of South Pittsburg's history it is considered proper to perpetuate a cross section image of the city's appearance by a pictorial presentation of some of the industrial, financial, and public buildings in which the life lines of the community function.

The pictorial of this group of establishments is not intended to overlook the great number of retail businesses and the important services which they render to the residents of this area. Consumer needs of the community, and of the extensive perimeter of the trade area, are supplied by many old established and newly installed retail establishments. These businesses make available to the people both the necessities and luxuries of life according to the choice of the customers. The list of these establishments include: several modern supermarkets, neighborhood groceries, men's and women's clothing stores, drug stores, radio and television services, variety stores, furniture and appliance stores, hardware and building supply stores, automobile agencies and garages, independent garages, auto parts and automobile and truck tires and supply stores, a multitude of gasoline service stations, antique shops, a portrait studio, florist shops, a jewelry store, dry cleaning shops, a shoe repair shop, mobile home agencies, beauty parlors, barber shops, and restaurants.

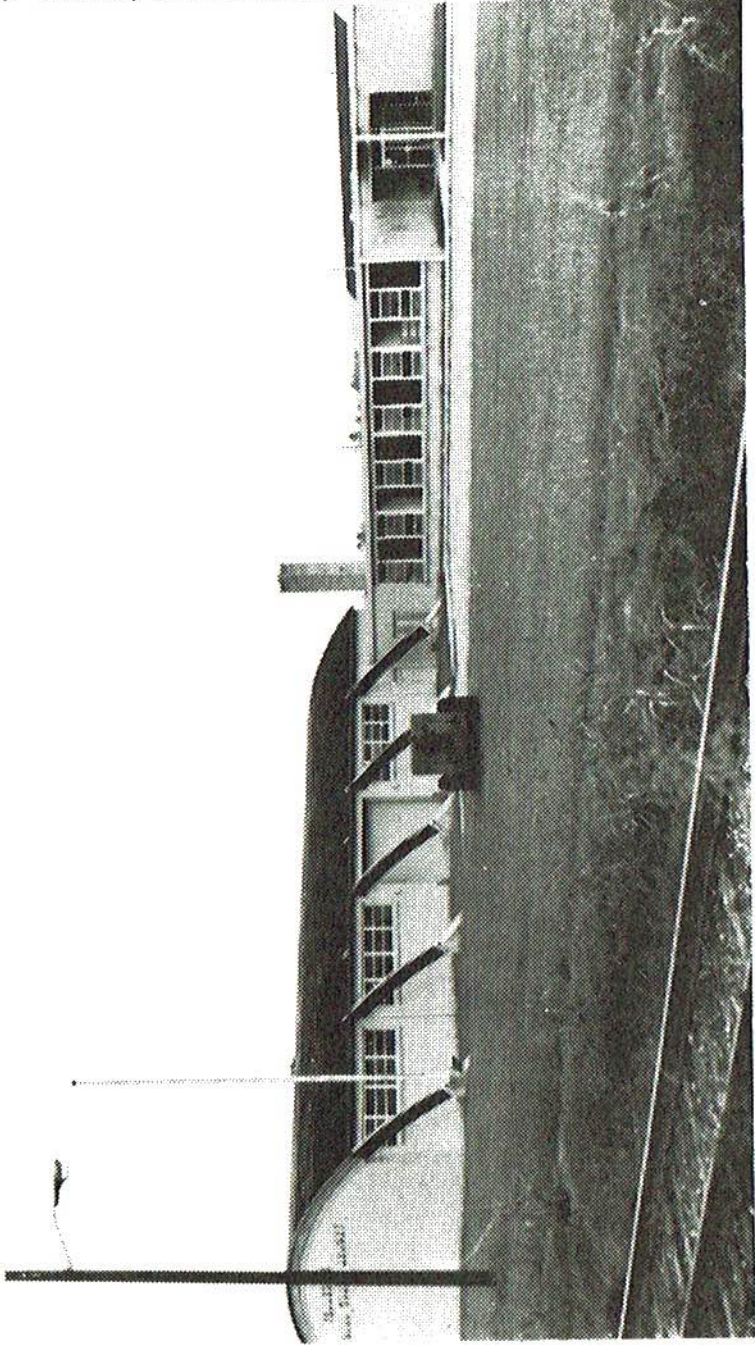
The number of these businesses is so great that a portrayal of all of them is prohibitive, and pictures of a selected few would be discriminatory to the others. For this very apparent reason, the following pictorial section is limited to the first mentioned group.



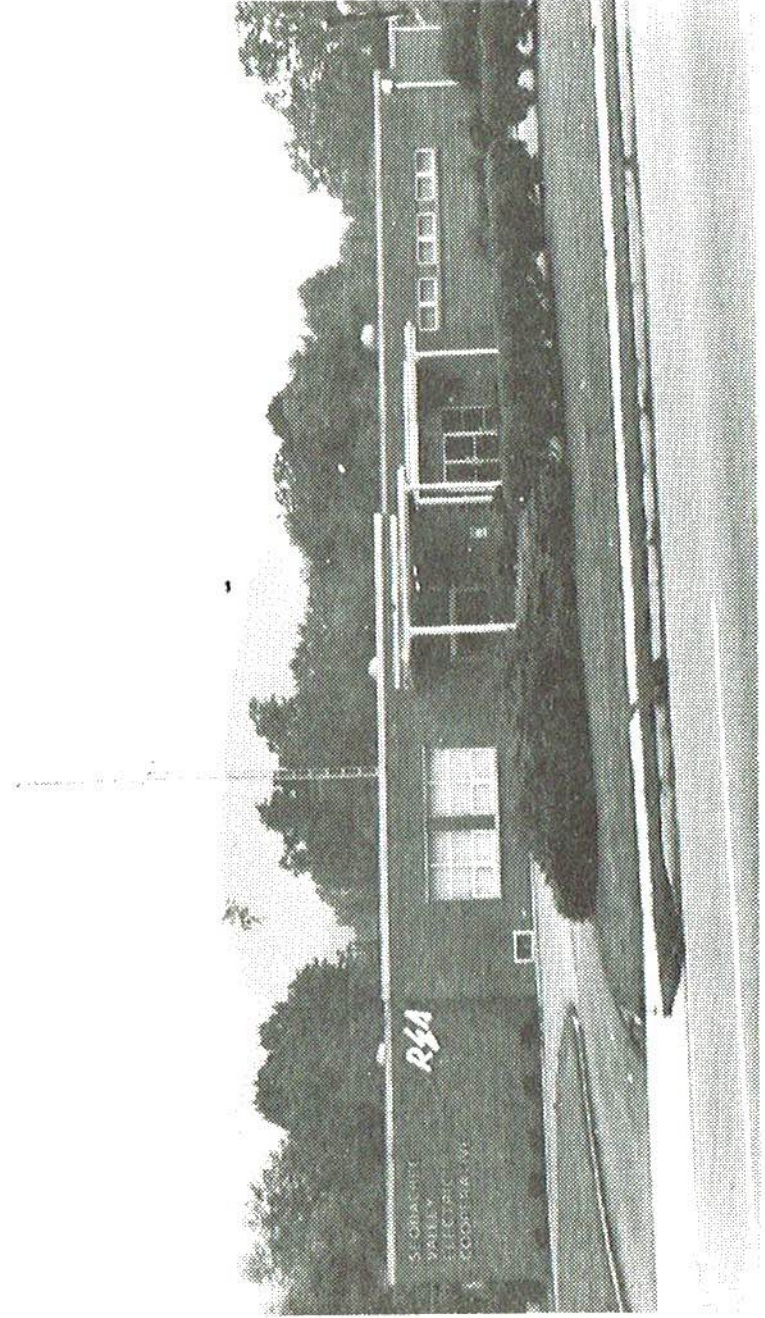
United States Post Office



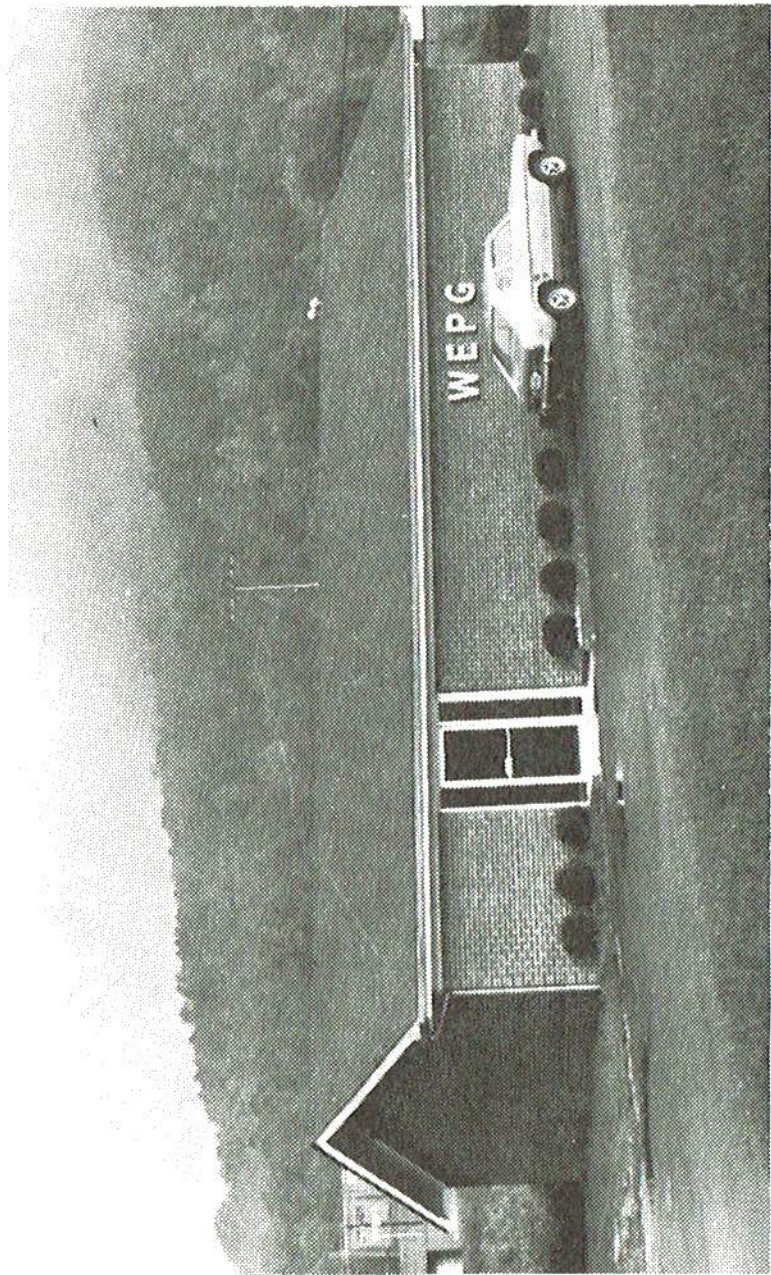
American Legion Hall



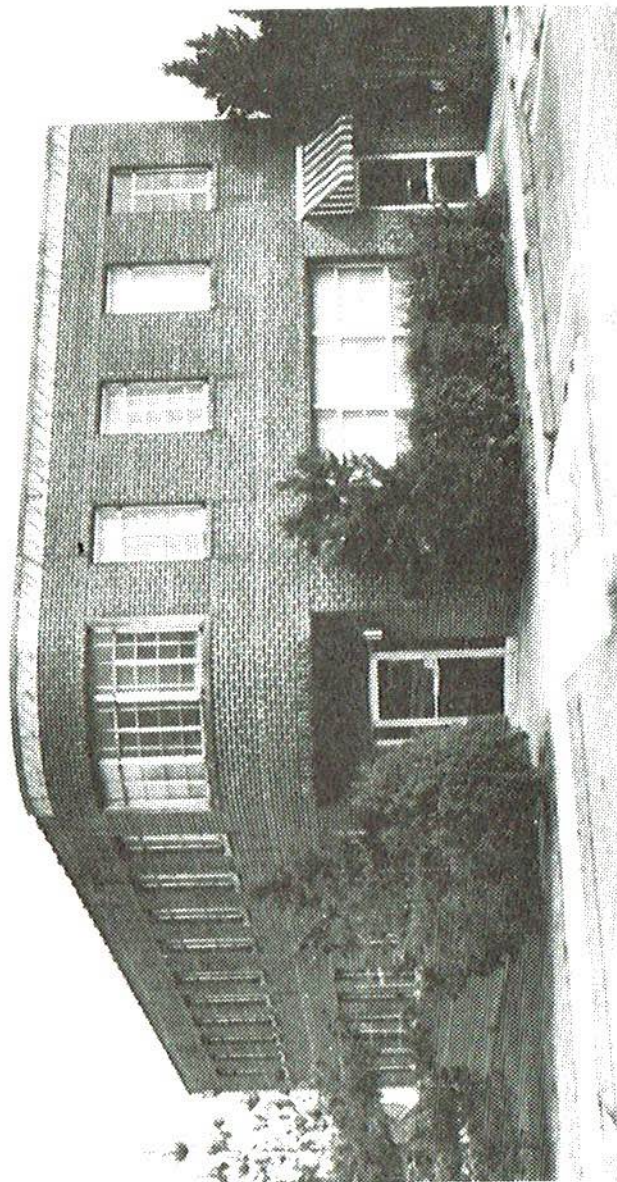
Tennessee National Guard Armory



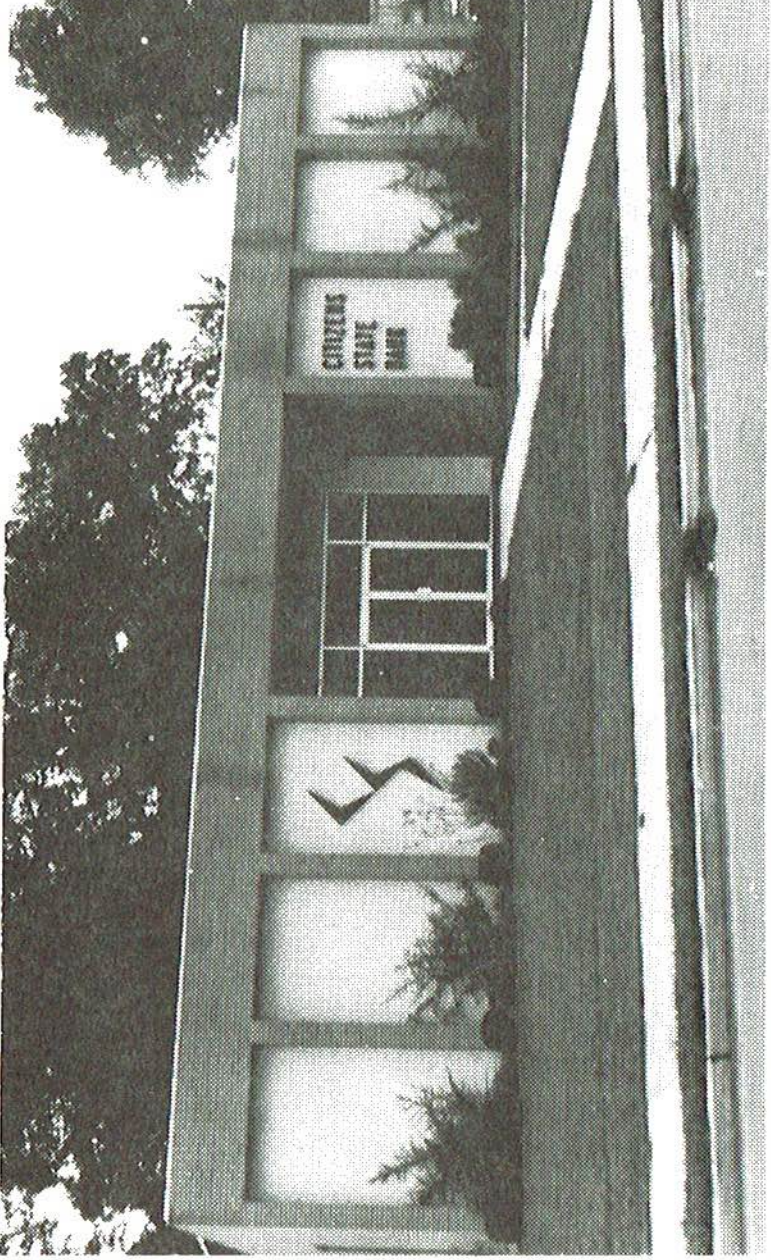
Sequatchie Valley Electric Cooperative



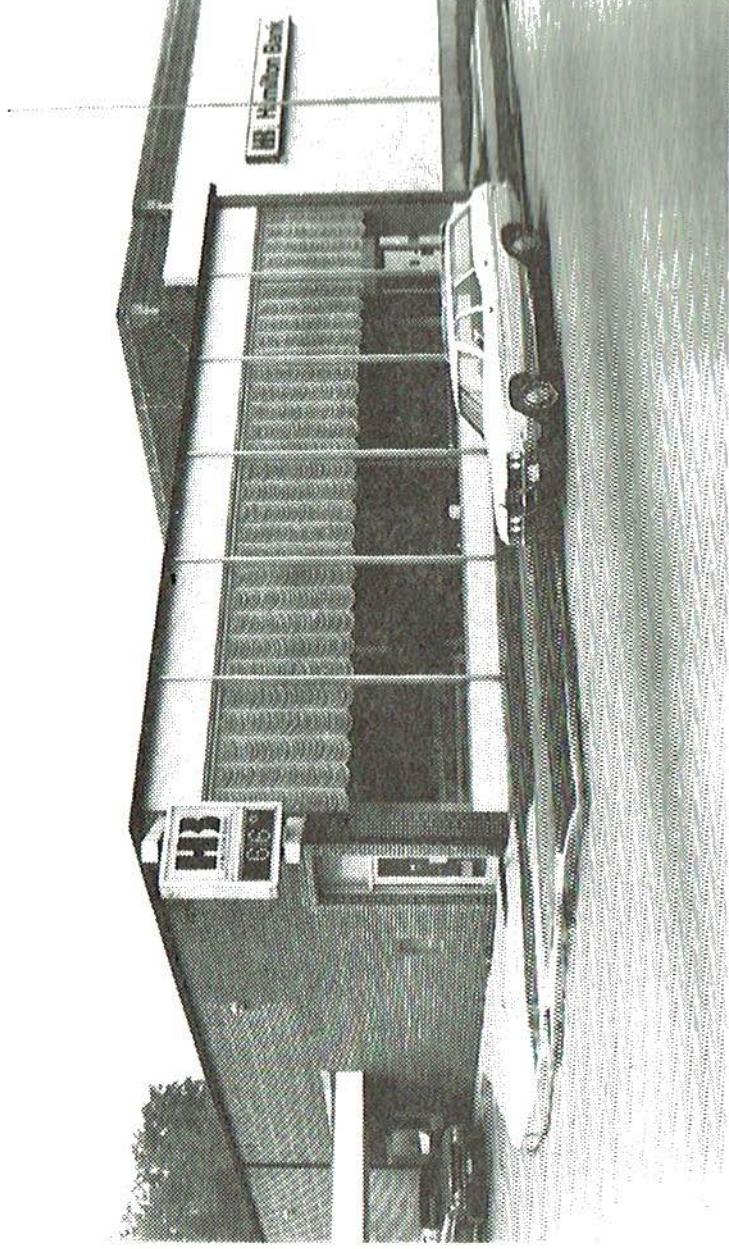
WEPG Radio Station



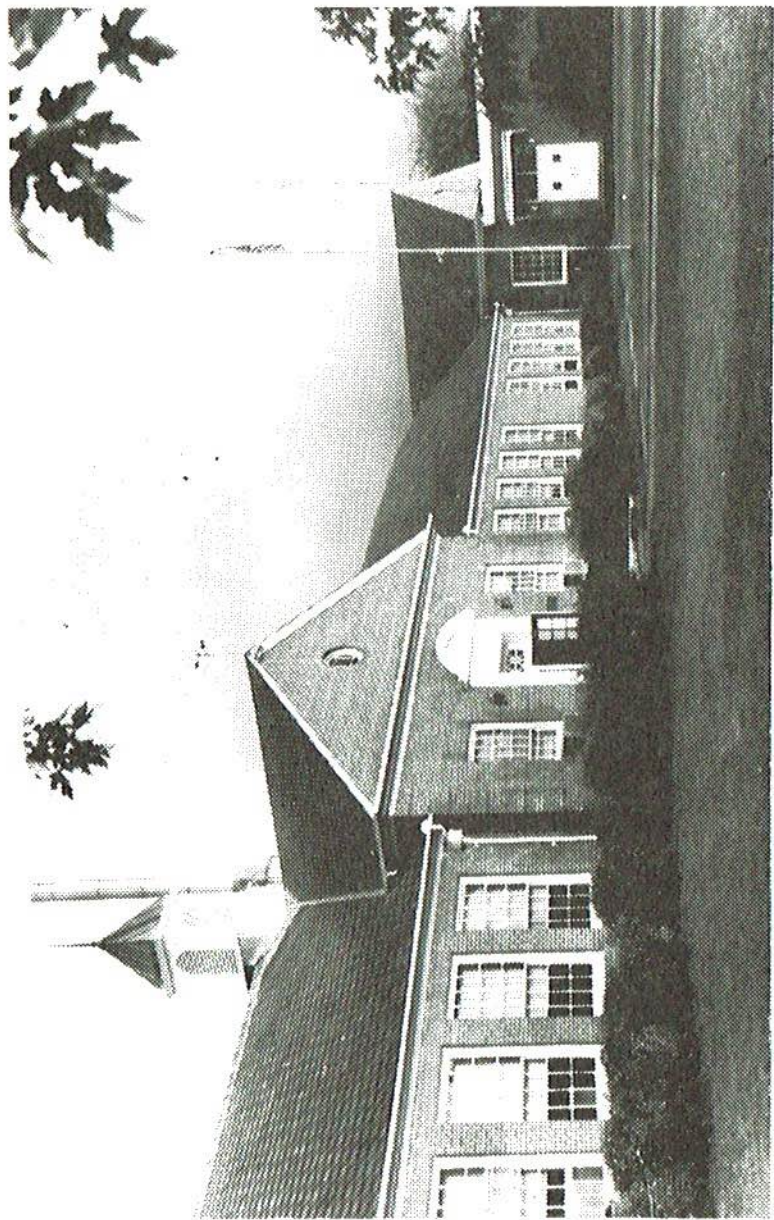
Woodfin Building



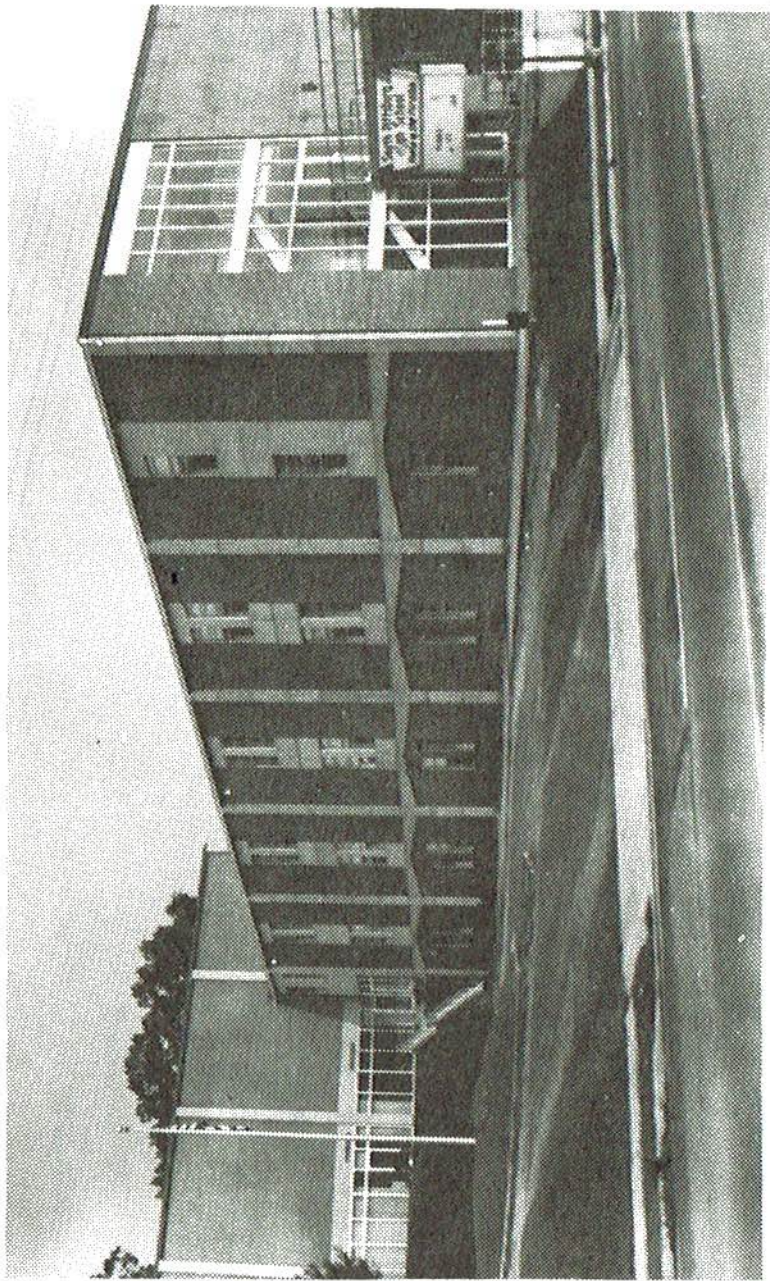
Citizens State Bank



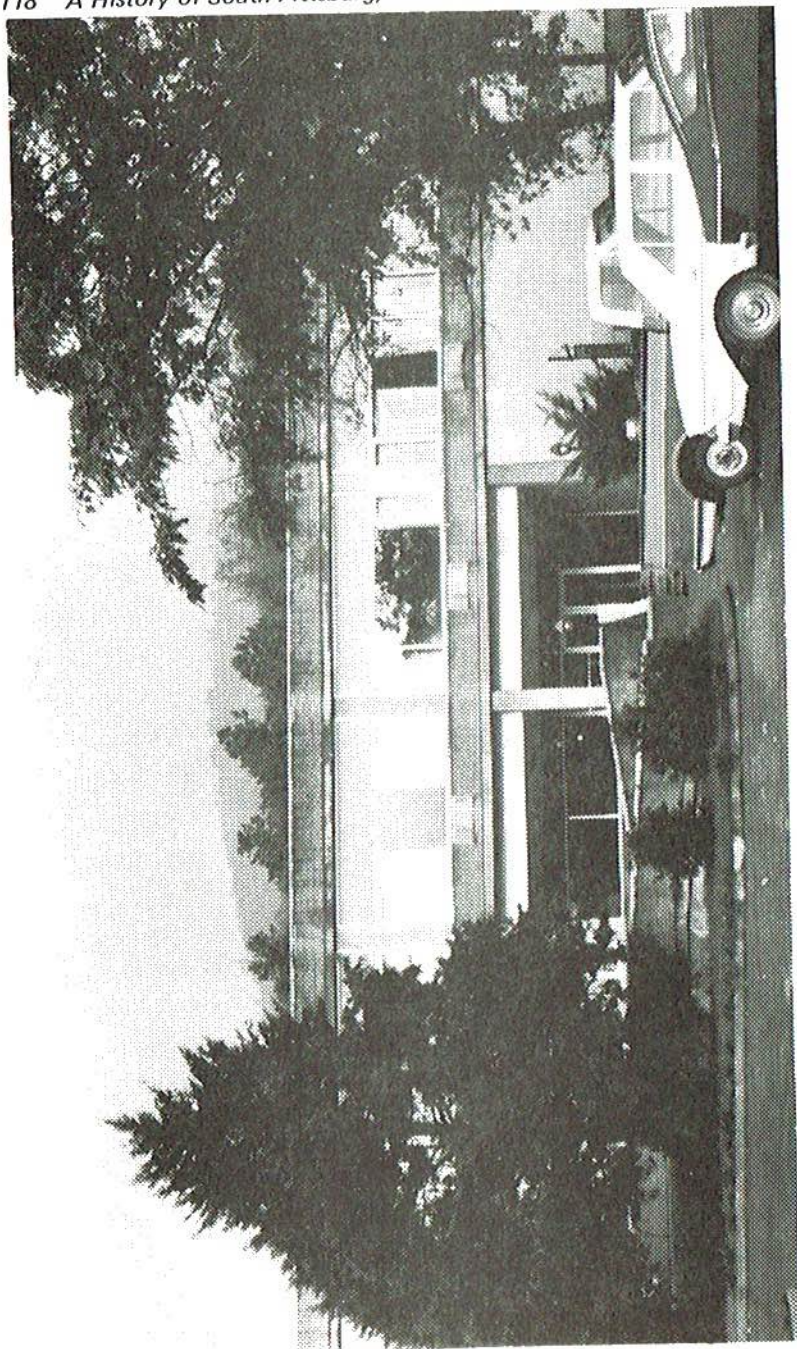
Hamilton Bank of Marion County



South Pittsburg Elementary School



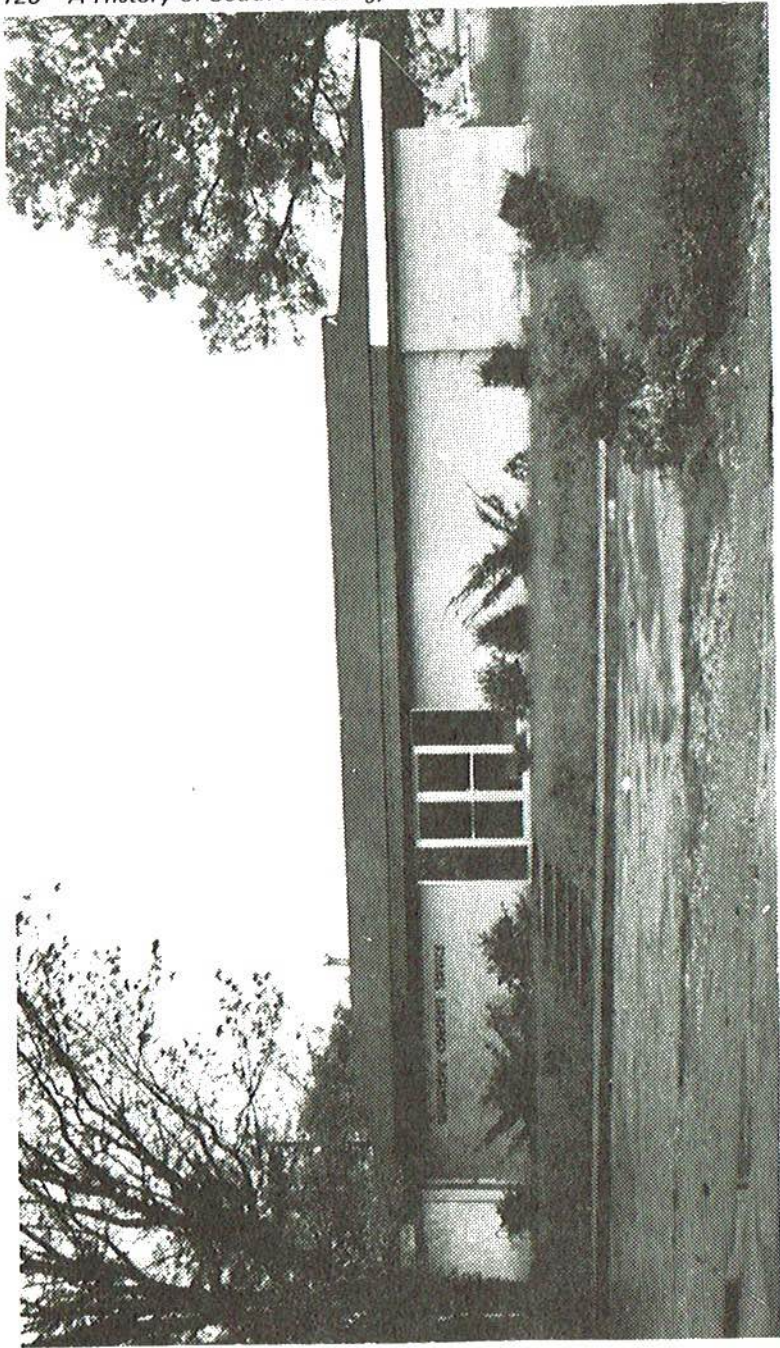
South Pittsburg High School



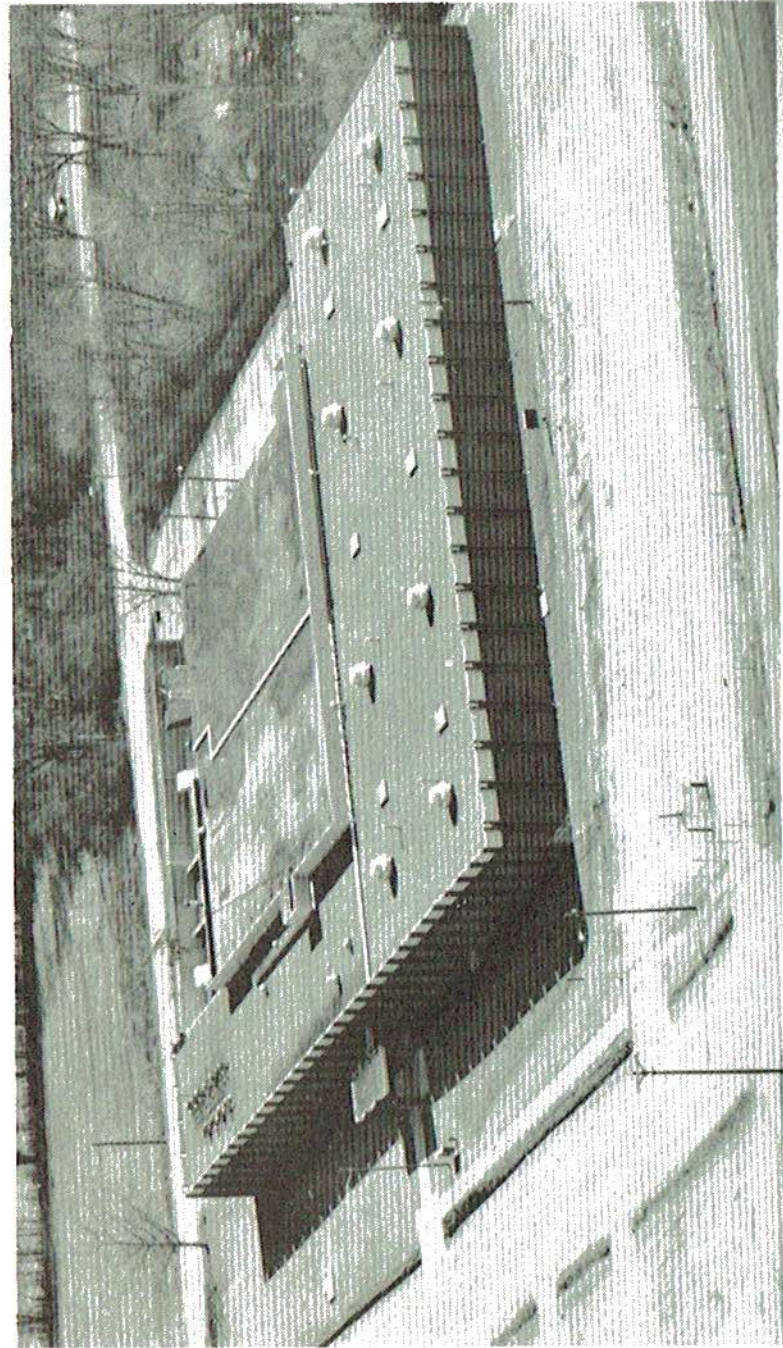
South Pittsburg Municipal Hospital



Tri-City Clinic



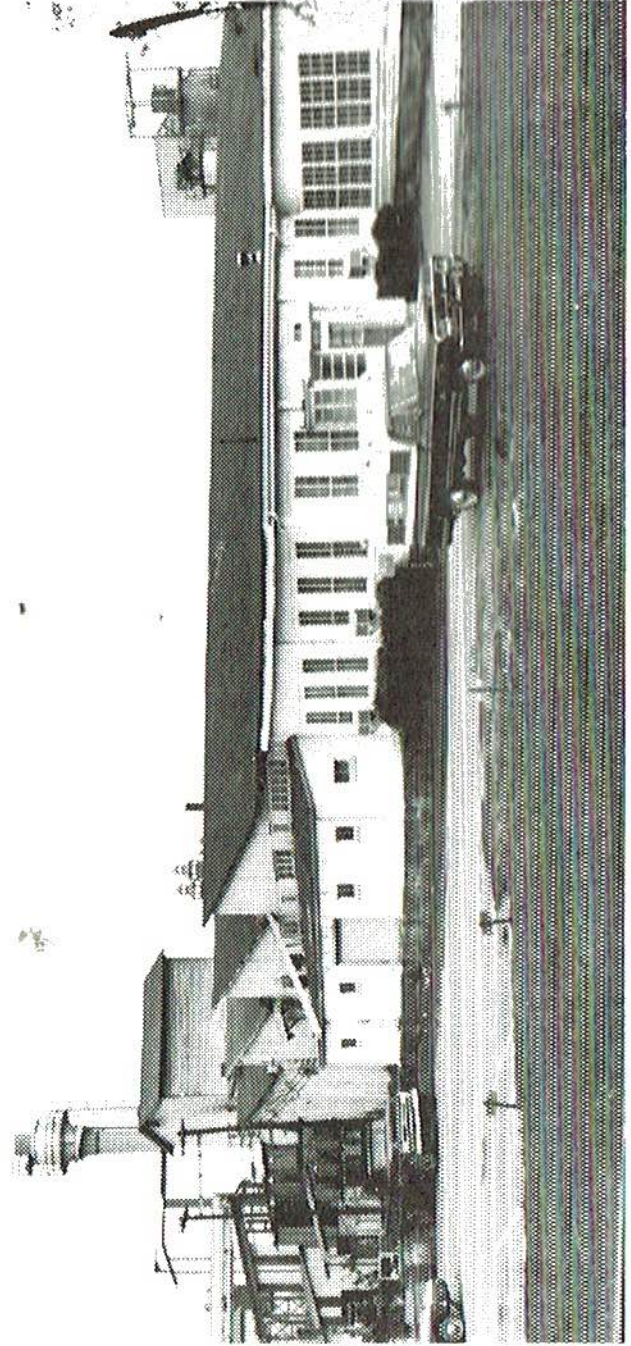
Sequatchie Concrete Company Office Building



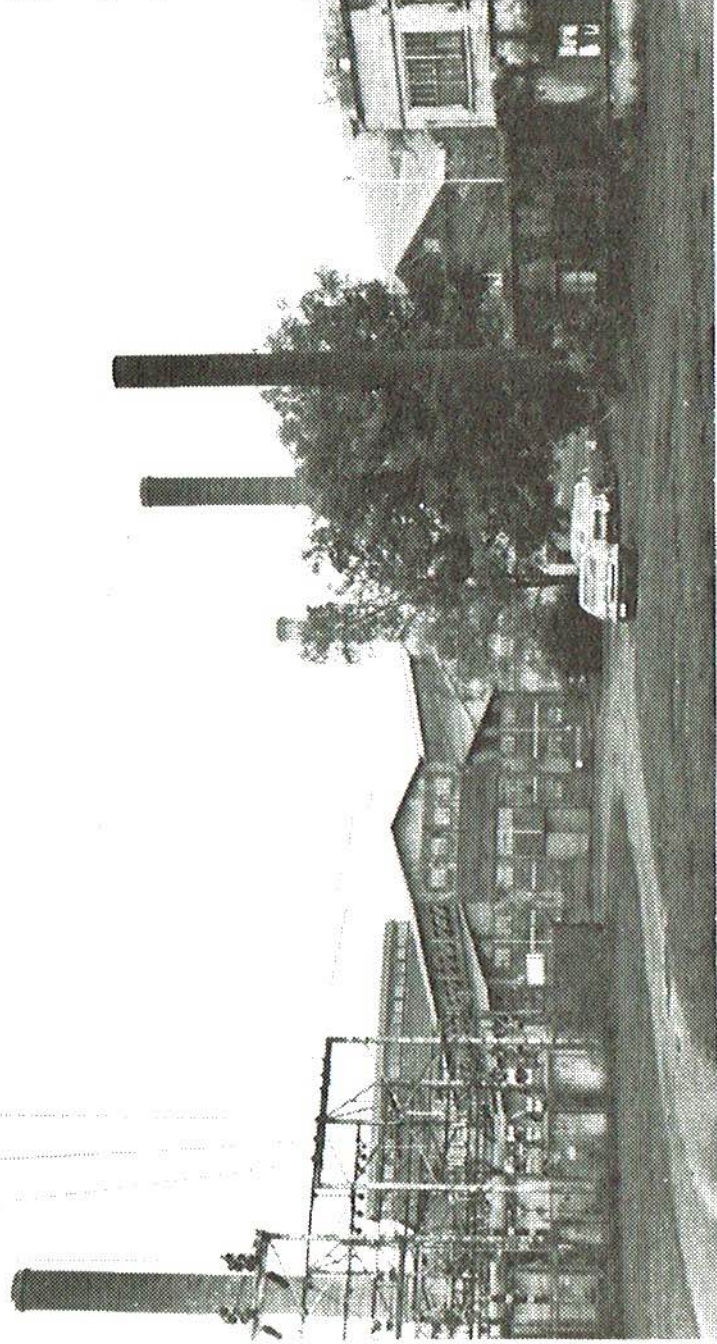
Pittsburg Knitting Mills, Inc.



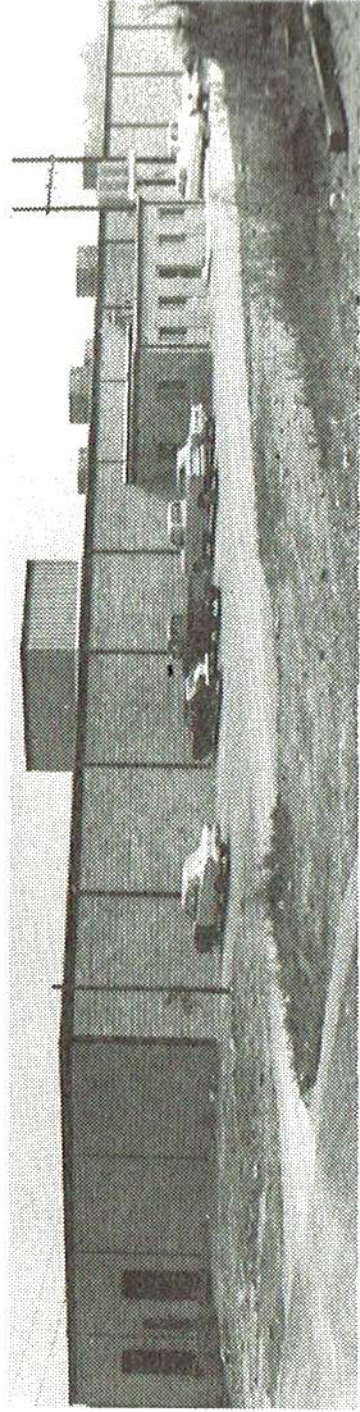
United States Stove Company



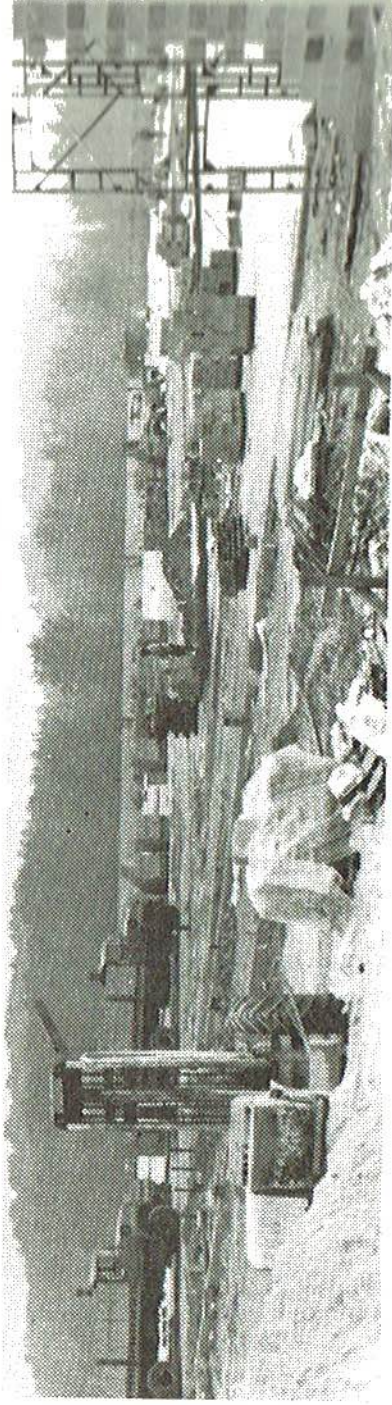
Lodge Manufacturing Company



Penn-Dixie Cement Corporation



Uniset Corporation (under construction)



Salem Carpet Mills, Inc. (under construction)

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