

WELCOME

TO 2026'S SCOPES TRIAL PLAY



WELCOME TO DAYTON!

One hundred years ago, Dayton and Rhea County had mostly returned to normal following the excitement of the Scopes Trial. John Scopes had gone to graduate school, Clarence Darrow had returned to Chicago, William Jennings Bryan had been laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery, and the idea for founding a college to honor The Great Commoner was gaining attention – and support – across the nation.

Local residents of 1926 would hardly recognize their town today: a prosperous county seat with growing opportunities for jobs, recreation, and education. They would recognize the Courthouse, many of the buildings on Market Street, and certainly the friendly people who live here. We have no doubt members of the Progressive Club would be thrilled to see how their efforts have paid off.

Thank you for being a part of this 37th annual Scopes Trial Play & Festivities. We encourage you to explore our community, check out other places of interest nearby, and maybe even become inspired to help your hometown do something memorable.

Sincerely,
The Scopes Trial Players
Rhea Heritage Preservation Foundation

ULTIMATELY EDUCATION WAS THE QUESTION

Creation and evolution, parents' rights, minority/majority rights – these were issues debated during the Scopes Trial in 1925. But at its core, the trial was about education.

What should or should not be taught in public schools? What freedoms do teachers have to set the day-to-day lessons in their classrooms? What role does the government have in setting the curriculum? What voice do parents have when controversial issues are discussed?

Today Americans don't debate creation and evolution as much as we question who gets to make decisions about our schools. Contentious school board meetings, legislative debates, court cases have shared the headlines, all part of the scene.

Some have wondered how and why Rhea County – a small rural community in 1925 – managed to grab the spotlight as it did.

Maybe part of the answer has to do with the county's longstanding commitment to education. From its earliest days, schools were an important part of community life. In 1809, about a year after the county was organized, the Tennessee legislature appointed trustees for Tennessee Academy, the first of 23 schools called "Academy," "Institute," or "College," in the county. These primarily offered what would today be considered "elementary" training.

About 100 grammar and high schools, mainly supported by public funds, are noted in Churches and Schools of Rhea County, including a number of "Colored Schools."

Rhea County (later Rhea Central) High School in Dayton, where John Scopes taught and coached, opened in 1906, and its legacy continues today at the "new" Rhea County High School in Evensville.

Two institutions deserve special mention: Southern Adventist University (SAU) and Bryan College. SAU traces its roots to Graysville Academy, opened in 1892. Following a fire in 1916, it moved to its present location in Collegedale, TN.

Bryan College opened in 1930 with a convocation in the Rhea County Courthouse courtroom where the Scopes Trial was held. A number of Trial participants are among its founders and early trustees. Today, the college, located about a mile from the courthouse, offers Associate through Doctoral degrees.

Rick Dye, president of Rhea Heritage Preservation Foundation, is fond of pointing out, "It is possible for a student to go from kindergarten through a Ph. D. degree without ever leaving schools in Rhea County."

All this to say, Rhea County has been a leader from earliest times in promoting education. Local planning for the Scopes Trial was carried out by lawyers, educators, a pharmacist, and at least one engineer. Certainly, they were community boosters who were looking to promote their home town, but they also cherished education and had a sincere desire to determine the validity of a new state law dealing with public schools.

Hollywood may differ, but this is our story, and we're sticking to it!

THE FIGHT GOES ON

In recent years, particularly in the political arena, candidates for public office in the United States have voiced variations on the theme “I’ll fight for your....”

“Fight” long has been a metaphor for strength, commitment, and diligent efforts to support one’s stand on an issue, and that’s not a bad thing. It was part of the rhetoric of the Scopes Trial in 1925, as Mr. Bryan’s quotation demonstrates. Lawyers argued for their positions. Tempers flared, insults were hurled, and the judge reined proceedings back into order. At one point, prosecuting attorney Ben McKenzie referred to defense attorney Clarence Darrow as “profusely ugly.”

But that afternoon, as the court session ended, McKenzie and Darrow left the building, walked across Second Avenue to McKenzie’s office and shared some specially imported liquid refreshment.

In 1925, instead of taking the argument “into the courtyard” and settling matters physically, opponents made their cases and let the jury decide the matter. Using all the legal maneuvers at their disposal, both sides worked to gain an advantage and a favorable decision. But the “fight” remained verbal, not physical.

Today we too often see the “fight” turn physical – graffiti on houses of worship, firebombs, even murder. And what is the

result? Tempers inflamed, more threats, more violence, and fewer beneficial conclusions.

In his final statement to the court, William Jennings Bryan offered his thoughts on resolving serious arguments like the issues raised in the Scopes Trial:

“Mr. Hays says that before he got here he read that I said this was to be a duel to the death, between science—was it? and revealed religion.

William Jennings Bryan, on the fifth day of the trial.

“There can be no settlement of a great cause without discussion, and people will not discuss a cause until their attention is drawn to it.... The people will determine this is an

issue. They will take sides upon this issue, they will state the question involved in this issue, they will examine the information... and the facts will be known, and upon the facts, as ascertained, the decision will be rendered. [I]f we are actuated by the spirit that should actuate every one of us, no matter what our views may be, we ought not only desire, but pray, that that which is right will prevail, whether it be our way or somebody else’s.”

It is our hope that somehow through understanding the “fight” that was the Scopes Trial – and the way the antagonists handled their differences – we all might find a path to the close of the “court day” that lets us walk from the courtroom to a friendly space as did McKenzie and Darrow.

Prosecuting attorney Ben McKenzie, center left, and defense attorney Clarence Darrow, center right, share a comment in the crowded courtroom.



SCENES FROM SCOPES TRIAL



Bryan leaning over table, and Darrow, seated right center, confer.

Jury members are seated on courthouse steps with Sheriff Bluch Harris, standing left, and Judge John T. Raulston, standing right.



Four-year-old Tommy Brewer drew the names for the jury from a hat.

John Scopes is arraigned as the trial begins.



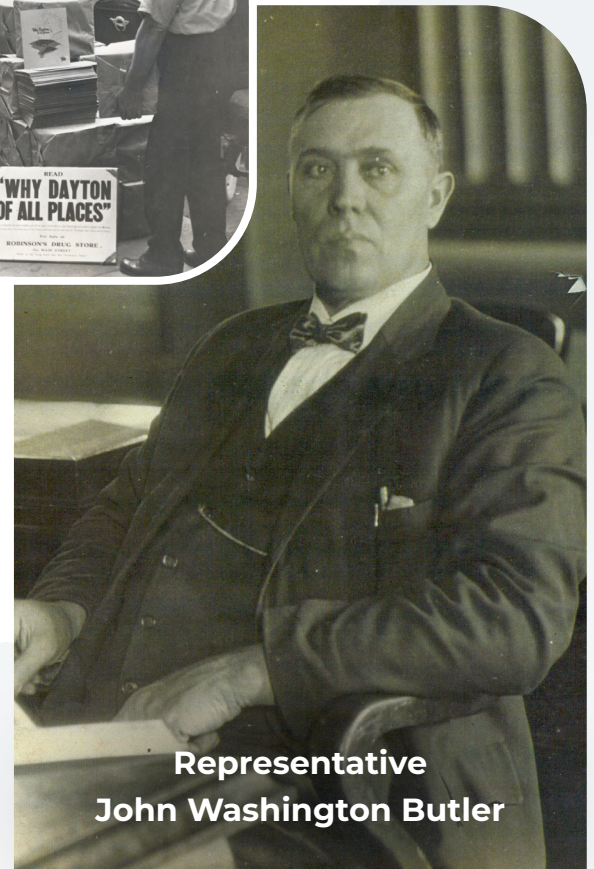
BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SCOPES TRIAL

A decades-long controversy over “fundamentalist” and “modernist” interpretations of the Bible came to a head in the Rhea County Courthouse in July 1925. From today’s perspective, this religious debate seems limited in scope, but in the 1920s, the argument spilled over to touch virtually all areas of public life.

In January 1925, Representative John Washington Butler introduced a bill in the state House of Representatives to prohibit teaching, in any public school, any theory of human origin that contradicted the account of creation as recorded in the Bible. Despite some misgivings, Governor Austin Peay signed the bill into law on March 21 with a comment to the effect of “The legislature has had its say; we’ll never hear of this again.”

But when the American Civil Liberties Union in New York learned of the law, they decided to challenge its constitutionality. They advertised for a Tennessee teacher to support the challenge, and on May 4, after the school year had ended, civic leaders in Dayton learned of the request. They recruited first-year teacher John Scopes to be the defendant, even though he said he did not remember teaching the Darwinian theory.

William Jennings Bryan, one of the most prominent figures in America at the time, and unquestionably the country’s foremost orator and one of the leading spokesmen for “fundamentalist” Christianity, was speaking in Memphis, Tenn., about this time. He was asked by a reporter if he would be willing to prosecute the case. He responded that he would, if invited. He also was invited by the World’s Christian Fundamentals Association to represent their interests in the case.



**Representative
John Washington Butler**

BRIEF HISTORY

OF THE SCOPES TRIAL CONTINUED

Attorney Sue K. Hicks in Dayton issued a formal invitation to Mr. Bryan, and he accepted. With Bryan's entry into the case, Clarence Darrow, America's premier defense attorney and a noted agnostic, volunteered to defend Scopes. Mr. Darrow, who campaigned for Bryan during his first presidential campaign, offered his services to the defense without charge, viewing the case as an opportunity to challenge Bryan's religious beliefs.

On July 10, Judge John Raulston called court into session in a packed courtroom. More than 100 reporters covered the trial, the first American trial broadcast live over a national radio network.

The state maintained that the only issue at bar was whether Scopes broke the law, but the defense argued the law was unconstitutional. After several days of argument over the law and whether experts could testify, the judge ruled in favor of the state. He said appellate courts would be a more appropriate venue to determine the law's constitutionality.

Blocked from offering expert testimony on science and religion, the defense called Bryan to testify as an expert on the Bible. On the next-to-last day of the trial, Darrow realized his opportunity to challenge Bryan's religious and scientific views. For about two hours, Darrow offered what has been described as "the village sceptic's" questions: Where did Cain get his wife? How many people were on earth 3,000 years ago? How many languages are there?"

As tempers flared, Judge Raulston cut short the examination and adjourned court until the next day.

On July 21, the defense asked that Scopes be found guilty, to allow an appeal of the case.

Scopes was convicted, but the Tennessee Supreme Court in January 1927 overturned the conviction because the judge – rather than the jury – had set the fine. The court also upheld the law's constitutionality.

The law remained on the books until 1967 when it was repealed, although no prosecution was attempted after 1925.



MEET THE CAST BEHIND THE **CHARACTERS**



Paige Hawkins,
Director, *Destiny in Dayton*

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN



He was the 65-year-old guest attorney assisting the prosecution. He was a three-time candidate for President, former member of Congress, former Secretary of State, and one of the best-known orators of his day. The noted Christian championed a traditional understanding of the Bible, and

was examined for his beliefs on the next-to-last day of the Trial. He died five days after the Trial ended.



Larry Jones

CLARENCE DARROW



He was a 68-year-old attorney, arguably America's most prominent defense lawyer, who had made his name as a champion of the underdog. The noted agnostic volunteered to defend John Scopes, with the intention to "focus the attention of the country on [Bryan]

and the other fundamentalists." He participated in only a few more trials before his death in 1938.



Rick Dye

SHERIFF ROBERT "BLUCH" HARRIS



He was the 49-year-old Rhea County sheriff, the office which he held from 1922 to 1928. He had been a machinist at Dayton Coal and Iron Company until it closed, then became a deputy sheriff in 1912.



Keith Alderson

ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS



He was a 44-year-old attorney whose career to this point involved international and corporate law. He was the chief counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union at the Trial, and architect of the defense's legal strategy. After

the Trial he continued his legal support for society's underdogs.



James
Williams

SUE K. HICKS



He was a 30-year-old attorney, practicing law with his older brother, Herbert, in Dayton at the time of the Scopes Trial. On behalf of Trial organizers, he invited William Jennings Bryan to assist the prosecution. After the Trial, he practiced

law in Florida for four years before returning to Tennessee. He was elected to the state House of Representatives in 1936, and later served as a circuit court judge.



Anthony Smith

NELLIE KENYON



She was a 26-year-old reporter for the *Chattanooga News* who received "Press Pass No. 1" to cover the Scopes Trial. She interviewed most of the principals of the case, including John Scopes, Clarence Darrow, and William Jennings Bryan. She eventually moved to Nashville, where

she became one of the most respected reporters of her day.



Holly Shimmel

MEET THE CAST BEHIND THE **CHARACTERS**



Maddie Johnson,
Stage Manager

DUDLEY FIELD MALONE



He was a 43-year-old divorce lawyer, who represented the American Civil Liberties Union during the Trial. He had served as William Jennings Bryan's undersecretary of state during the Wilson administration.

After retiring from his legal practice in 1932, he became an actor.



Jacob Smith

MAYNARD M. METCALF



Age 57, he was a zoologist from Johns Hopkins University and the only expert witness allowed to testify for the defense. His testimony emphasized the compatibility of evolution with Christianity. Following the Trial, he chaired a group of

scientists that raised money to help John Scopes attend graduate school.



Samuel Lloyd

BEN MCKENZIE



He was the 59-year-old former district attorney general who assisted the prosecution. Known for his wit and folksy humor, he and Clarence Darrow struck up a friendship that lasted until Darrow's death in 1938, three

months before his own passing.

His son, Gordon, also assisted the prosecution.



Dwight Henry



JOHN R. NEAL

He was the 49-year-old lead defense attorney who, by some accounts, appointed himself to defend John Scopes. He was a former state representative and law professor at the University of Tennessee, and operated his own law school for more than 20 years. He was a

perennial candidate for governor and the United State Senate, but never again won election.

GEORGE RAPPLEYEA



He was the 31-year-old manager of the failing Cumberland Coal & Iron Co., who saw the announcement of the ACLU's interest in challenging the anti-evolution statute. His efforts laid the groundwork in Dayton for the Scopes Trial. He went on to become involved in the construction

and boating industries, including working for Higgins Boat Co., which built landing craft used by U.S. forces in World War II.



Guy McBride

GORDON MCKENZIE



He was a 32-year-old attorney and county judge (today's title would be county executive) who assisted with the prosecution. He was responsible for securing funds to "spruce up" the

courtroom before the Trial, and issued press passes to reporters covering the event.

HOWARD MORGAN

Age 14 and son of banker Luke Morgan, he was one of two students who testified that John Scopes had taught evolution. Clarence Darrow stayed at the Morgan home near the courthouse.



Anthony Noga

MEET THE CAST BEHIND THE **CHARACTERS**



Macy Tomasello,
Costumer



Cooper Haws,
Clerk

JOHN TATE RAULSTON



1926 and was defeated.

He was the 57-year-old judge for the Trial. He was roundly criticized for his conduct of the case, but in later years John Scopes acknowledged that Raulston “was trying to do what he believed was right.” He ran for re-election in



Tony McCuiston

JOHN THOMAS SCOPES



the Trial, he left teaching and eventually made his career working in the petroleum industry.

Age 24, he was the defendant in the Trial, although his only statement on the record was his declaration at the end that he believed the anti-evolution statute was unjust and he would continue to oppose it.

Following



Braden Hawkins



of \$1,000 per day to make possible this first live broadcast of an American court trial. Ryan went on to a distinguished career as a news and sports broadcaster in Chicago.

QUIN RYAN

He was a 27-year-old news and sports reporter for Chicago’s WGN Radio, which had gone on the air in 1921. The station sent Ryan to broadcast from Dayton, and leased phone lines at a reported cost



Samuel Lloyd



assisted with the prosecution. In 1942, General Stewart was elected to the U.S. Senate.

TOM STEWART

He was the 33-year-old district attorney general during the Trial, and earned the respect of the opposing defense lawyers for his legal skills. His predecessor as district attorney, Ben McKenzie,



Phil Elkins



FRANK EARLE (F.E.) ROBINSON

He was the 44-year-old “Hustling Druggist” owner of Robinson’s Drug Store, where the local plans for the Trial were developed. He was chairman of the Rhea County school

board, a correspondent for several Tennessee newspapers, and a great promoter of the community. Following the Trial, he led efforts to establish Bryan College and served many years as chairman of the college board of trustees.



Guy McBride



cards proclaimed him “Prosecutor of John T. Scopes.”

WALTER WHITE

He was the 45-year-old superintendent of schools and the first witness to testify in the Trial. In the 1930s and early 1940s he served as a state representative and later began practicing law. His business



Anthony Smith

WHY REMEMBER A MISDEMEANOR?

Almost from the beginning, Dayton's place in history has been misunderstood or misconstrued. Were its critics right, or did they miss something?

Journalist H.L. Mencken of the Baltimore Sun said in a column published the day before the Scopes Trial began, "Two months ago the town was obscure and happy. Today it is a universal joke." On the second day of the trial, defense attorney Clarence Darrow added, "Here, we find today as brazen and as bold an attempt to destroy learning as was ever made in the Middle Ages...."

Why the animosity? Perhaps it had something to do with the still-healing North-South divide from the Civil War. Perhaps it had something to do with the more religious inclinations of the rural South compared with the more urbanized North. Maybe it reflected a growing reverence for "experts" who should know what's best.

Perhaps it was something as simple as conflating the law with the community.

Whether the Butler Act was a good idea is a question that can be debated. Is it a good idea for parents to try to protect their children from what they believe are bad influences? Is it a good idea to limit what teachers can teach? At the simplest level, those are the questions that frame a debate over the Butler Act.

But Dayton wasn't responsible for passing the law; the Tennessee General Assembly did that.

It's basic civics: The legislature enacts laws; the judiciary interprets those laws. Until a law has been adjudicated otherwise, it is presumed valid.

In 1925, the legislature passed the Butler Act. Governor Austin Peay signed the bill on March 21, and it became law. On May 4, the *Chattanooga Daily Times* and other Tennessee newspapers carried an announcement from the American Civil Liberties Union seeking a teacher to volunteer to allow the ACLU to challenge the validity of the law. That's when Dayton became involved.

Even at that point, there was a difference of opinion in Dayton about the law. But both sides agreed that, if the law were tested here, the town might get some publicity that might draw some business and investment to help it out of its economic doldrums.

At the same time, we must remember that other towns, most notably Chattanooga, took steps to have the trial moved to their venues. Someone outside of Dayton also recognized the opportunity to boost their community. A stunt or two in Dayton, a fading enthusiasm elsewhere, and the trial stayed where it started.

Was that a good or bad thing for Dayton? Because of the Trial, we have been home to Bryan College for the past 96 years, and that certainly has been a plus.

At some level, everybody knows about Dayton – or thinks they do. The town hoped people reading about the Trial would see the advantages Rhea County has to offer, and the community would benefit. But, years later, Whitney Morgan, a businessman in town, confessed, "It wasn't ninety days until we realized that it was the worst publicity we could get."

In recent years, the misconceptions began to be addressed. Whatever the reason, Rhea countians have learned that no one can tell our story better than we can. And it seems no one can retell the story of the Scopes Trial better than those who live where it happened.

The truth of the Scopes Trial and the truth about Dayton and Rhea County may differ from the fiction that film and much of literature have offered in the past century. But while that difference may seem "strange," it only goes to show that the best stories are told by those who know them best, and who will fight to be heard above the noise outside the courthouse.

AROUND TOWN

COMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER 19, 2026

Return to Rhea County for this Main Street Dayton **Farm-to-Table** event at the courthouse. It's a taste treat featuring locally sourced dishes you won't want to miss!
www.downtown.mainstreetdayton.org

OCTOBER 30-31, 2026

Enjoy the spooky holiday festivities – and maybe a sugar high – at Main Street Dayton's annual PumpkinFest at the courthouse. Plan to attend the radio theatre production of H.G. Wells' "Time Machine," presented by Rhea Heritage Preservation Foundation and Tennessee Valley Theatre on Saturday.

www.downtown.mainstreetdayton.org

DECEMBER 5, 2026

Kick off the Christmas season with holiday fun at the Rhea County Courthouse, and see a radio theatre production of "It's A Wonderful Life" in the Scopes Trial Courtroom.

www.downtown.mainstreetdayton.org

MARCH 2027

Rhea Heritage Preservation Foundation will present a free program for public, private, and homeschool students about the Scopes Trial. "*How It Started*," an hour-long play opens the program, followed by a discussion about the trial, and a tour of the Rhea Heritage & Scopes Trial Museum, all at the Rhea County Courthouse. (Admission is free, but registration is required)

JUNE 2027

Every Friday night, Rhea Heritage Preservation Foundation presents Nokian Tyres Summer Nights Concerts on the courthouse lawn. (Free)

For information about these events, visit **www.rheaheritage.com** or Facebook pages Nokian Tyres Summer Nights and Rhea Heritage Preservation Foundation.

AROUND TOWN

WHERE TO STAY | HOTELS/MOTELS

America's Best Value Inn

7875 Rhea County Hwy
Dayton, TN
Phone (423) 775-9190

Best Western

7835 Rhea County Hwy
Dayton, TN
Phone (423) 775-6560,
toll free (800) 437-9604,
or (423) 775-3244

Blue Water RV Resort & Marina

220 Bluewater Campground Rd
Dayton, TN
Phone (423) 775-3265

Econo Lodge

8763 Rhea County Hwy
Dayton, TN
Phone (423) 664-0667

Grand Hotel

22500 Rhea County Hwy
Spring City, TN
Phone (423) 365-9191
or (423) 365-9195

Comfort Inn

2650 Rhea County Hwy
Dayton, TN
Phone (423) 570-0080
or (423) 570-0801

Kelly Motel

4187 Rhea County Hwy,
Dayton, TN 37321
Phone (423) 775-1181

Scottish Inns & Suites

3914 Rhea County Hwy
Dayton, TN
Phone (423) 775-9718
or (423) 775-5734

Sleep Inn and Suites

4450 Rhea County Hwy
Dayton, TN
Phone (423) 693-0963
or (423) 693-0964

Trinity Cottage

1st Avenue
Dayton, TN
Phone (423) 428-9696
or (423) 618-8441

AROUND TOWN

WHAT TO DO

Visit the Rhea Heritage & Scopes Trial Museum for walking/driving tour maps of Scopes Trial-related sites in and near Dayton.

WATTS BAR LAKE & DAM

One of Tennessee's premier fishing and water sport destinations, TVA's Watts Bar Lake reservation offers rustic camping, picnic facilities and hiking trails. Call (423) 285-4542 or (888) 238-3262 PIN 1318.

LAUREL SNOW STATE NATURAL AREA

Laurel Snow (Pocket Wilderness to Rhea countians) offers easy hiking through the remains of Dayton Coal & Iron Company's mine, a wide variety of plants and animals, and a small stand of virgin timber.

FOSSIL TOUR

An easy one-mile hike will introduce you to fossils, coal mines, and the beginning of the Scopes Trial story. Call (423) 428-7811.

TENNESSEE VALLEY THEATRE

After you've seen *Destiny in Dayton*, check out Tennessee Valley Theatre for great community theatre and special event programming throughout the year in Spring City, TN.
Tennesseevalleytheatre.com or (423) 677-3645

CHATTANOOGA

Chattanooga offers museums, Civil War sites, shopping and dining options.

RHEA HERITAGE & SCOPES TRIAL MUSEUM

Located in the Rhea County Courthouse. The museum includes photographs and artifacts from the Trial, as well as walking/driving tour maps of Scopes Trial-related sites in and near Dayton. A link on the map connects with an audio narration for Scopes Trial sites near the courthouse.

CHEROKEE TRAIL OF TEARS STATE PARK

Located 11 miles east of Dayton on State Route 60 is Tennessee's newest state park, formerly known as the Cherokee Removal Park. This was one of the main staging areas for the Trail of Tears. The park includes wildlife viewing areas, a Visitor's Center and the Cherokee Genealogical Library. Call (931) 421-3614.

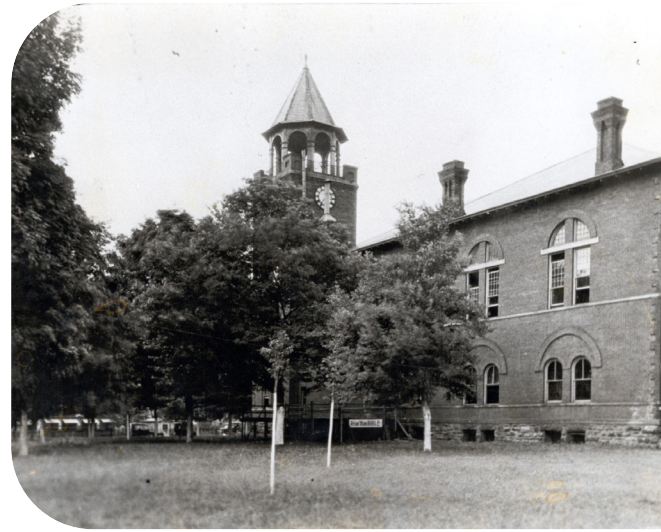
RAFTING ON THE HIWASSEE RIVER

The Hiwassee River, stretching from Appalachia Dam near the border of North Carolina to the Tennessee River, offers tubing, kayaking, rafting, fishing, and more. Backyardknoxville.com/rafting-hiwassee-river-tennessee

RHEA COUNTY FAIR - AUGUST 15, 2026

Plan to visit Rhea County's award-winning fair at the Rhea County Fairgrounds. Enjoy the sights, sounds, and fun of a salute to the agricultural heritage of our community. 334 Eagle Lane, Evensville, TN 37332
Rheacountyfair.org

HISTORY OF THE RHEA COUNTY COURTHOUSE



The Rhea County Courthouse has been a focal point of civic life since it was built in 1891. First occupied in 1892, it remained the seat of county government, and particularly its judicial functions, until March, 2021, when courts were moved to the county's new Justice Center.

Rhea County was created in 1807, and its first governmental meeting place was the home of William Henry, about three miles north of this courthouse. By 1812, the county seat was moved to the Washington community, about six miles east of Dayton on the Tennessee River.

With the coming of the railroad in the 1870s, commerce moved from the river to rail, and by 1889, county fathers decided to move the county seat to the then-unincorporated town of Dayton. Later that year, the county court approved building this building at a cost of \$35,000.

The courthouse was designed by Knoxville architect Walter Chamberlin. Chamberlin's firm designed more than 35 courthouses throughout the South, including nine in Tennessee. Rhea County's was one of the earliest, and was used as a show-piece for the company. Its Romanesque-revival, Italian-villa style is characteristic of a number of Chamberlin's projects.

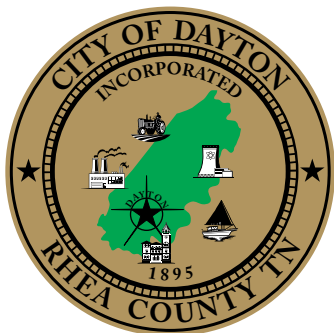
Notable events in this building include:

- The 1912 state convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Ben G. McKenzie, who 13 years later helped prosecute John Scopes, offered the welcoming address to the group.
- The 1930 opening convocation for William Jennings Bryan University (now Bryan College). The university's classes met in the former Rhea County High School building where John Scopes had taught in the 1924-25 academic year.
- A 1974 convention of Third District Democrats named Marilyn Lloyd of Chattanooga to run for the U.S. House of Representatives in place of her husband who had died in a plane crash shortly after the primary election. Mrs. Lloyd served for 20 years as a member of Congress.

In 1972, the courthouse was added to the National Register of Historic Places, and in 1976 was designated a National Historic Landmark.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THANK YOU TO OUR
GENEROUS SPONSORS



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9 TO 5 BARBER SHOP • THE GATHERING PLACE

HARMONY HOUSE



RHEA HERITAGE
PRESERVATION FOUNDATION

Photos courtesy of Bryan College Archives & Rhea County Historical Society