

CHAPTER 6 WE HAVE YOU SURROUNDED

New Forest Hill Cemetery, exactly a mile north of the Brookhart home--more or less, contains some 20 marked graves and a few graves marked only with field stones. This plot can be reached by traveling north on Stonehenge Drive and taking a left fork somewhat beyond the modular home area and into what will become the new golf facility. The oldest marker, an Abbygill Brown, indicates use as early as 1859. The names, Howard, Patton, Barnett, Swicegood, Nealon, Stephens, and others indicate that this spot became a resting place for citizens of a rather large area including a good portion of what is now Catoosa Wildlife Management Area. A one-room school for grades one through eight, stood some 150 yards west of the cemetery. Only a clearing marks this location. As was the usual custom, this building doubled as a school during the week and a place of worship on Sunday. Since Noah Barnett, who resided west of Peavine, was buried at New Forest Hill in 1974, fairly recent history is involved in this northwest corner of the Glade.

Since we have arrived at the north Glade boundary by now, our hopefully patient journey continues eastward across what is now Catoosa, a refuge not only for game but for those nature boys and girls concerned about the "blacktop invasion." This area contains the natural beauties of Daddy's Creek rolling down a series of gorges and rapids and pools, past the Devil's Breakfast Table, and into the twisting Obed River, along which you can find at Potter's Ford, an uninviting Oasis for thirsty travelers; an artesian well emitting a mixture of water and oil. This area is open to hunters, by lot, at various times during the season as evidenced by the abundance of litter to be found around its camp sites. This 86,000 acre refuge, opened in 1953, was obtained in a large part from individual estates plus payment of delinquent taxes on larger tracts of land. It is closed during the winter months; but during non-hunting periods, it offers natural beauty at its finest.

In a previous chapter, the subject of railroads through or into the refuge was mentioned. In addition to the rumored routes mentioned in Chapter Four, the "First Hundred Years" book mentions a line called the "Morgan and Fentress," which carried lumber to a then thriving town of Catoosa, now in the northeast corner of the reserve and then connected to the Southern Railroad at Nemo. This railway, partially washed away by floods in 1929--a bad year all around, it appears--did come close to Fairfield as it crossed Daddy's Creek on "Half Moon Trestle." Although few mine symbols appear on Geological Survey Maps, coal was certainly another cargo hauled through that area. Traces of this mystery line remain along Island and Turkey Creeks and possibly along the road through Buck Switch near Hebbertsburg.

It is with some relief that we can now leave the game reserve and the Catoosa Spur, partly because of the confusion surrounding its course, but primarily because we can now look forward to getting better acquainted with more local and current perspectives; namely, Fairfield Glade. Before crossing this boundary, a look at official Fairfield Communities, Inc. history would seem appropriate.

FAIRFIELD COMMUNITIES, INC.
COMPANY HISTORY
1966 - 1985

In the early 1960's, a small real estate development company was formed by three Arkansas businessmen, Randy Warner, Neil Simonson and Jake Jacobus. In 1965, they applied for and received a \$25,000 loan from the Small Business Administration for the purposes of building a boat dock on Greers Ferry Lake in North Central Arkansas. The name of this company was the Fairfield Bay Corporation, and the name of the development was Fairfield Bay.

Today, that boat dock is a 180 ship marina and Fairfield Bay is a 14,000 acre master planned resort community providing championship golf, tennis, swimming, horseback riding and more for its nearly 16,000 property owners and residents. And the company once called Fairfield Bay Corporation is now Fairfield Communities, Inc., the nation's leading developer of master-planned, retirement, recreational and primary home communities.

The initial success of Fairfield Bay was largely the result of an innovative marketing strategy which called for lot sales, on an installment plan and without prebuilt amenities, to purchasers generated by direct mail from states as far away as Michigan. This approach proved very successful due to the fact that large, initial capital outlays were not required for improvements; and prospects could be generated from markets hundreds of miles away from the actual site.

The following is a brief, chronological examination of how and why this fledgling development enterprise has grown to the position and stature that it enjoys today.

1970--Fairfield adds a second development, Fairfield Glade, located on the Cumberland Plateau between Nashville and Knoxville, Tennessee. The "Glade" is comprised of approximately 12,000 acres, developed and marketed in a manner similar to the "Bay."

1971--Fairfield negotiates stock trade and merges with Oceans General Corporation providing company with \$600,000 in cash and enabling Fairfield Communities, now public company, to be traded over the counter. Credit line with First National Bank of Boston reaches \$10,000,000.

Fairfield merges with Computer Property Corporation, a company involved in computer leasing. This move proves to be most significant due to the introduction of Computer Property Corporation's senior management members; George Donovan, Bob Callende, Bill Rust and Clay Gring. Within two years these men would become the primary management team of Fairfield Communities, Inc.

1972--Fairfield Communities, Inc. adds third development, Fairfield Green Valley, 5,000 acre retirement community located 20 miles south of Tucson, Arizona.

1973--Trying times for many American businesses due to the effects of the Arab oil embargo, and Fairfield Communities, Inc. is no exception. In an effort to streamline company and keep it solvent in a changing market place, several subsidiary operations are closed or sold. Most significantly, the company is decentralized, placing decision-making at site level. Other changes include: greater emphasis placed

on resort

As a result of the combined influences of an improved economic climate, increased profitability at the sites due to interval sales, and an aggressive but stable upper level management, the company broke through the \$100 million barrier for the first time with revenues of \$115 million.

Other significant events of 1982 included:

1. An increase in the company credit line from \$33 to \$70 million.
2. The company stock was traded on the American Stock Exchange.
3. A \$20 million, fifteen year subordinated debenture was sold.

This was also a year in which the company would enter other new fields. In November Fairfield purchased the largest ski facility in Arizona, the Arizona Snow Bowl. Early in 1983 Fairfield Communities made its largest acquisition to date, Eaton International, a major influence in the Arizona commercial and industrial park market. This acquisition also brought to Fairfield 18,000 acres of beautiful resort property in southwestern Colorado near the town of Pagosa Springs.

Another attractive resort location was added that year when Fairfield acquired its first coastal property, the 400 acre Oristo resort on South Carolina's Edisto Island, now called Fairfield Ocean Ridge.

By this time there were nine operational resort sites in the company with two more under development. In addition Fairfield had acquired extensive commercial real estate holdings in Arkansas, Colorado and Arizona. By mid-1983 the financial condition of the company had never been better with revenues of over \$132 million. The company credit line had been extended to \$170 million, and it had approximately \$150 million in its accounts receivable portfolio of which 9 percent was current. To better service this portfolio, the company formed a wholly owned subsidiary, Fairfield Acceptance Corporation.

Due to the company's established financial strength and growth patterns in 1983, the company stock became listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

As 1983 drew to a close, the company completed a merger with the Florida Companies, a publicly held company listed on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. With this acquisition, Fairfield Communities' combined holdings in Florida totaled more than 4,000 acres of prime residential real estate at 14 different sites.

Considering its merger beginnings as a boat dock in North Central Arkansas less than two decades ago, the story of Fairfield's growth is a remarkable one replete with trials and tribulations, innovative ideas, and bold acceptance of unique challenges.

By the end of 1985 such additional facilities as Fairfield Williamsburg, Fairfield Atlantic Beach, Fairfield Harbourtown in California, and Fairfield Myrtle Beach were offering time share units. Fairfield facilities at Coronado Ridge, Arizona, Fairfield in the Foothills, Arizona LaCholla, Arizona, Players Place Florida, River Isles Florida, and Chattahoochee Georgia were also in operation. As of August, 1986,

the company net worth is "worth" \$120 million.

The 29 projects are spread coast to coast, and 100,000 property owners and 4,000 employees are on the "rolls."

CHAPTER 7 STATE OF THE UNION 1969-70

Fairfield Bay East was the name first chosen for the first offspring from a successful retirement resort in central Arkansas. Soon afterward, this Cumberland Plateau step-child became known as Fairfield Glade if you had not already guessed. Before getting involved with names and places, it might be interesting to look back at the turbulent world of the United States in the late sixties. Some of these events might well have influenced the founding and growth of our community in some way.

The Chicago convention of 1968, and later the Kent State Disaster in Ohio, represented the peaks of anti-war sentiment during the Vietnam conflict; and families and communities were split in much the same way as Tennessee area families and settlements were divided during the Civil War. This situation along with such things as energy expense and potential scarcity, increases in those seeking early retirement, larger numbers of aged due to longevity changes, shorter work weeks and the resulting leisure time, and northerners seeking relief from urban problems, all may have contributed to the growing retirement and recreation business.

Of course, the overcrowding of Florida must have been a factor as Tennessee ceased to be a place travelers rushed through in search of Florida climes. Land was plentiful, beautiful, and inexpensive; and the climate suitable for year-round living. To the surprise of TV watchers, the woods were not full of stills, "rednecks," and "deliverence" types. In fact the people were friendly, though perhaps a little suspicious; and the economy of the plateau was changing to include small industries as northern plants looked for new and less expensive work forces. Interstate 40 was soon to be completed, and the area had indeed "opened up."

Speaking of the economy, in 1969 most of the 42 percent tillable land in Cumberland County was in use. Abundant grazing land, such as that seen along Peavine Road and along the old road to Dorton, supported much livestock. Franklin Limestone and other quarries produced Crab Orchard stone for the nation; and Crossville did likewise with axe handles made of finest hickory. Other small industries, such as Crossville Rubber and Carter, Inc., thrived; and anyone visiting Crossville on weekends could attest to its activity as a shopping center. Those interested in such unusual items as used shoes could find a wide selection there.

The local citizens of that time, although there may have been individual resistance to invaders who threatened to interfere with their casual existence, did not make any organized protest. Those who hunted turkey, boar, deer, and other game on the property must have been disappointed. Also, such things as minority influx, interference in local politics and customs, and the altering of natural beauties certainly concerned some. Of course the deep, strip mine-like cuts made by the new interstate may have resigned local people to the price of progress. This artery provided assurance that the plateau could never be the same. In spite of these concerns, Fairfield seems to have been accepted with a minimum of rumble; hopefully due not only to the economic boost it provided, but also to what we all know to be a generally wholesome attitude of the typical glade resident.

CHAPTER 8 SHORT, BUT EVENTFUL

In terms of historical perspective, the span of 1969 to 1986 seems a slim slice of time; but from the purchase of the original 8,300 acres of plateau land from Crosby Harrison and Raymond Ryan, the activity taking place on this property has accelerated dramatically. Before we begin a review of these events, we should take another look at what was here before the coming of Fairfield. The accompanying map can help locate these landmarks.

The course of the often mentioned railroad spur from Dorton can be roughly traced to an old sawmill site. Parts of this right of way can be followed where construction has not interfered. Crossing the remains of the fieldstone-supported trestle near Stonehenge Drive across from Oak Knoll, the line proceeded northward to the mobile home area, where railroad spikes have been found in abundance. Nothing remains of the sawmill, commissary, or lodge. The water hole to the east near Stonehenge Drive—joggers beware—and the deserted coal mine about a mile east, west of Rotherham Drive, do remain as landmarks. The mineshaft is apparently closed; but the area around it has been "stripped," and lumps of coal can be found scattered on the ground. A few railroad ties have been located there, but tracing this sub-spur is difficult due to the fact that it crosses the golf course. (A few golf balls were found in an attempt to find traces of the railroad, so the trip was not wasted!) By parking on the steep curve on Rotherham in North Hampton north of Number 5 green, one can have a look at this mine but be sure to set the emergency brake. Traces of the railroad right-of-way can be seen just inside the Ridgewood area to the right of Trentwood Drive.

The Brookhart and New Forest Hill areas were covered in other chapters. The land to the east of New Forest Hill was part of a private hunting and fishing area of 50 acres. It was named Stew-Bar, the name derived from owners Stewart and Dunbar.

Fairly well centered in the northeast quadrant of Glade property stands Peavine Mountain, elevation 2,117 feet. Although this is the high spot on the property, the view is somewhat limited by dense vegetation. A deserted oil casing is said to exist there according to the original surveyor, but locating it will have to become a future project. The long ridge forming the "peak" makes exploration a sizeable undertaking. Surveying bench marks, stating elevations at various spots, can be found here and there.



Figure 8-1 Old MineShaft Near Rotherham Drive



Figure 8-2 Another View of Mine Area

Drew Howard lived at the lower east end of what is now Lake Dartmoor. His house stood along Lick Creek and was reached via a short bridge. It is reported that he lived there some 60 years and did not leave until the early 70¹'s. He has been described as a "little bitty guy" who worked for the lumber company. An unmarried daughter lived with him, and the two have been described as resembling characters from "The Beverly Hillbillies." Since this description came from a native, it can hopefully be used without fear of reprisal. Whether this information about our mutual "ancestor" is accurate or not, it could represent the transition from

mountaineer country to retirement refuge. Hopefully, more can be learned of the Howards in the future.

The Recreation Department conducts hikes to the Peavine Mountain area. This route, worked and laid out by Ron Turner, gives the visitor a sample of the beauty of rock terrain and vegetation typical of the area. The Peavine Mountain portion of this trail commences near the entrance to North Hampton.

Randall Cottrell, who quarries stone on his property and sells his products from his front yard along Peavine as "Sandy Flats Quarries," tells of Drew Howard's method of selling some of his homemade spirits to knowing customers, the bottle concealed at the bottom of egg baskets. This way, his entrepreneurship could be exercised in towns in the area. Drew also sold herbs and raised semi-wild hogs, who reportedly would answer only to his calls. Attempts to mine zinc on portions of Peavine Mountain near Drew's home were reported in addition to the previously mentioned attempt to obtain oil. While mentioning Mr. Cottrell, it is interesting to examine his supply of various cuts of multicolored sandstone with names like "River Slick," thick and thin "Blues," "Creek Stone," "Ruble Veneer," "Flagstone" and the common "Fieldstone," the latter very popular with "Yankees" and often moss covered. He and Mrs. Cottrell raised 11 children in their 47 years on the property, which was only the third house along "Peavine." They would often obtain groceries by asking the horse and cart escorted mailman to pick up a few things for them on his rounds or from the Peavine Post Office, which carried a few staple items. He recollects "O and D" being the first market along Peavine, soon to be followed by many more; most of them opened by "Red," later to be sold to other owners. The Cottrells raised large numbers of hogs and cattle before the abolishment of open grazing in 1948. The quarry helped fill the economic gap after the change in livestock regulation. "National Geographic's" May, 1986, issue contains an article on Tennessee which opens and closes with quotes from our neighbor, Mr. Cottrell.



Figure 8-3 Dartmoor, Down the Hill from the Mine – Probable site of Drew Howard Cabin

Dropping down past the coal mine to the Peavine Road area, the old Antioch Road entered the property from the east and followed the general course of Peavine being joined from the south by a stage road near the old engineering complex but south of the present Peavine. Antioch Road has been described as passing in front of the sales office where the old miniature golf course and teen center were located, and then forking both northward toward Kentucky past the Peavine Post Office and also continuing toward Crossville, joining the Burke Road into Crossville on what is now First Street, or Old Rockwood Road. The Antioch Road was in use during the Civil War according to existing sources.



Figure 8-4 Peavine Mountain from Rotherham Drive

Also joining the Antioch Road from the south, another trail originates at Kemmer's Stand across the interstate from the rest area near Daddy's Creek, winding through Chestnut Hill and crossing the tip of what is now Lake St. George at a small 4 foot waterfall located near Kingsdown between Meadowview and London Court, and then probably following near Snead Drive to junction with



Figure 8-5 Logging Operation Device in Center. Spikes found near Coal Mine Spur Also Pictured.

Antioch near Dartmoor Drive. Of interest to Lake St. George residents on that "neck" of the former Brown's Creek Lake is the fact that this portion of the Lake was called "pole bridge" because the creek bottoms were crossed on a bridge made of long poles bound together. The other branch of St. George was called "Bagwell" after an early resident. It should be noted here that both Lake Catherine and Lake St. George were part of the Harrison-Ryan development which existed prior to Fairfield's purchase. Lake Catherine was then Lake Ryan.

East of St. George, Chestnut Oak Ridge runs up and over the clubhouse and water tank area peaking at the cablevision area or Turkey Knob. This spot is listed at 2,100 feet and was the highest point on the Glade until slightly outdone by Peavine Mountain.

As for other early residents, the Center family has been discussed; and their family residence, hopefully being maintained, is the only homestead remaining. This ample property extended northward to what is now Lake Glastowbury and contains the family cemetery, last used in 1977 as a burial ground for Bessie Center, daughter-in-law of the original settler, Tom. Some of the property north of the home was deeded the family from a Mr. Barnes. This 800 acres originally cost \$200 and included the overlook area. Much of the land surrounding the front nine holes at Dorchester had been burned off for use as farm or grazing land, accounting for the small trees along Westchester Drive. According to Jane Center Capps, a large pine tree near the overlook served as a picnic area until it also burned. This landmark was near the log home now occupies by Betty Bryan. A quarter mile or so north of the overlook is a possibly fabled location of a mini gold rush, where many folks from miles around came to dig for little but rock and more rocks. Frank Center's home, south of the overlook, was located in Chapter 3. Other landmarks, including an oil well casing and spring called rattlesnake, said to be near the entrance to the warehouse area, can hopefully be located and documented in future years. Those interested can usually identify old wagon trails by noting that they are usually at least a couple of feet below adjoining surfaces and wide enough to accommodate a stage coach. A good example of an old horse and stage road can be observed some 75 feet south of Peavine as it crossed Snead Drive south of the old engineering complex. Portions of old roads have large trees growing in the right of way indicating use many years ago. An example of this is seen to the right of Dorchester *5 Green.



Figure 8-6 Collapsed Pipe Tower at Peavine Mountain

Beauty spots are fortunately too numerous to mention. One that is not conspicuous from any road or golf course is the view of water cascading down into the gorge as it leaves Lake Glastowbury and rolls toward Daddy's Creek.

A few additional landmarks and artifacts were located atop Peavine Mountain in late 1986. A tower approximately 40 feet in height formed by sections of one-inch pipe had been erected at some time in the past and "supported" by a metal fence post and guy wires. It has long since collapsed and

lies near the ground in an inverted "U" shape. Near the tower is an area where a brick structure apparently stood, formed from yellow bricks labeled "Steel King." On the ground in the same area one can find heavy wrought iron pieces and heavy cables. Troughs large enough for dragging large trees criss-cross the area. These are obviously what remains after logging operations ceased in 1920 or so.

Those interested in visiting the Glade "peak" can obtain a "little John" trail map from the Civic Center and proceed up to where the sign says "view" near trail mark "C." Leave the trail there and continue on the roadway; turn left on an obscure logging trail and follow it across a creek called "Lick" and proceed on a gradual climb northward to the top. This old road is quite obscure during the months of heavy vegetation. If bearings are not lost, the trip can be made in less than two hours.



Figure 8-7 Portion of the Antioch Trail Near Snead and Peavine



Figure 8-8 Modern Cartpath up the Hill and Under the Rock at Stonehenge



Figure 8-9 a Portion of the Spur Right of Way near Stonehenge Drive

CHAPTER 9 THE FAIRFIELD ERA

In the beginning, 1969 for us, Fairfield created a sales center, The Bull and Bear Restaurant (now the Greenhouse), and a modular home center all completed in 1970. The modular homes were owned mainly by out of state owners who leased them to the Glade as visitor units. A VIP house was erected by the first manager, Neil Simonson, on Lake St. George at the end of Meadowlark Circle. This home, completed in 1971, is distinguished by its large fieldstone wall in the rear and wide expanse of window on the lake side.

We might best review the early days of the settlement through the eyes of Virginia Gilbert, the first permanent resident. A school teacher from Indiana, Virginia wandered into the Glade on the way to some place else like most of us. She stayed for a couple of days in the modular home area; and on being shown a lot on Lakeview Lane, she looked over the landscape and said to herself, This i it." And so it has been to this day. That was in 1970.

The entrance to the property was by way of the central glade and down Lakeview Drive to Lakeview Lane. Lake Canterbury was still a gleam in Fairfield's eye at that time and no dam provided access to Peavine. The lane was a dusty extension off Lakeview and went no further than her property.

Retiring from her teaching position in Newcastle in June, 1971, she was ready to move into her newly constructed home. A well and septic tank had been provided, later to be replaced by community facilities. "Fairfield has been fair was her comment, and nothing has happened in these 15 years to dampen her attitude.

Nineteen seventy-one also saw the construction of homes for Fred and Mary Tornatta at 915 Meadowview. Spec homes on Jasper, Druid Circle, Eagle Court, and Fairhaven were soon to be followed by the completion of a private home on Snead for Fred and Margaret Ogilvie in February, 1972. May of 1972 saw the first home on Jasper, atop "mud hill," occupied by Bernie and Kay Jordan. The Jordans report that they collected water in tubs due to the fact that the water system, at that time, was subject to unannounced interruptions in service. All four of the earliest private homes are still occupied by the original owners.

It might be best at this point to list events and improvements in chronological order. These dates have been verified through written records where available.

1969

Initial property purchase finalized.

1970

Information building constructed; 98 mobile homes were installed; restaurant built.

1971

The first nine holes of Druid Hills was opened. The course was designed by Leon Howard, and the first pro was Bob Simpson. The first St. George Marina was built, and 133 additional mobile homes were added to the Wilshire Hills area.

1972

The second nine holes of Druid were completed. Druid Hills Country Club, swimming pool and tennis courts were added. One hundred fourteen Wilshire Condos, 135 more modular homes, and an engineering and construction headquarters were completed. Earth was being moved to form the dam at Lake Canterbury. The first sewer treatment plant was in operation, and city water was extended replacing the wells. The Fairfield Glade Baptist Church became the first "resident" church building with Fred Ogilvie as pastor.

Eighteen hundred acres were purchased in the Dorchester area from Paul and Jane Center Capps. A grocery, operated by Jack McAmis, and the Glade branch of the Crossville Post Office were opened on the south side of the new Towne Centre.

1973

LST Condos, 142 of them, were erected between Peavine Road and Lake Catherine. The Civic Center was opened. A Resident Homeowners Association was formed in hopes of improving communication between the developer and the residents. Resident members met regularly to receive reports from their representatives on the Community Club Board of Directors and Fairfield Glade management.

Bob Kellett was the first president (another source identifies a Mr. Draper as the first elected president), and meetings were held variously in private homes, at 106 Eagle Lane, the Security Building, Civic Center, Greenhouse Restaurant, and Conference Center. Membership was listed as 84 in 1977. The rolls have ballooned to nearly 600 members in 1985. Presidents serving since Kellett include such familiar names as Northrup, Thompson, Boric, Hanning, Crosthwaite, Chapman, Moss, O' Conner, York, Ward, Goebel, Seaborg, Jackson, and Brice.

This organization has also served as an opportunity for "old" residents to meet new ones, and its programs and activities have been both varied and valuable. By the way, an interesting idea noted in the minutes of a meeting in 1979 involved painting tree trunks along- the fairway different colors so that balls entering the woods could be located more easily. This colorful suggestion may have failed for lack of a second.

Jimmy Hall was recreation director. Others who have served in this position include the names of Carlen, Irwin, Bland, Barber, Lownes, Settle, Athens, and Richards.

1974

Among the events of 1974 were the completion of Pomeroy dam, the horse corral in the Berkshire Forest area, and building a service station on Peavine later to be transferred to private ownership. The newspaper being distributed to local residents was being printed at Fairfield Bay.

A couple of serious fires within the development stirred interest in the formation of a volunteer fire department. This became a reality; and under the leadership of the first chief, Flo Heiman, 16 men were recruited and soon a 500-gallon pumper truck was in operation. Under Heiman and subsequent chiefs Polk, Craig, Hockert, Ellenberg, Frederick, and Snyder, the ranks have swelled to some 75 members. Three trucks are now available for use. Joe and Teen Puryear were operating the Towne Centre Market.

1975

The Fire and Security building was finished, and Lake Forest Townhomes were partially completed in 1975. That appeared to be 'a very good year" for the residents and guests as an Arts and Crafts building became available, a gift shop opened in the Bull and Bear Restaurant building as did a beauty shop upstairs, and Charles "Buster" Evans was hired as entertainment director for the Country Club.

Three families per month were moving to the Glade. A Ladies Club was organized with Nicki Doyle as its first president. Others serving as president were Sharon DeVos, Catherine Greene, Virginia Gilbert, Alice Kight, Lois Scott, Mary Edwards, Bertha Fisher, and Betty Mader, current president. Among the activities of this club have included many fund raising projects; part of the proceeds have gone into a scholarship fund. A cookbook has been published by the club. The club now numbers over 400 ladies.

A library was in operation at the Civic Center three days per week. It subsequently moved to the north side of the Towne Centre and later to its present location on the north side of the same complex. Florence Hockert was a prime mover in the library project. Past and present ladies who have served voluntarily in the library include Virginia Werner, Sue Clark, Florence Powell, Lou Whitaker, Elinor Holmes, Neil Sims, Peg Harding, Ellen Beekman, Helen Laurin, Lou Hawser, Janet Frederick, Thelma Bowers, Ann Prickett, Norma West, and Mary Jane Weston.

A Teen Center, consisting of various games of skill such as miniature golf, was available in 1975 at a location on the "campus" in front of the Sales Center and Greenhouse. This structure hosted many outdoor country, blue grass, and clogging concerts during warm weather. The structure was removed in 1985.

1976

Sherwood Dam, more Lake Forest Townhomes, and a new tennis center, then called Cumberland Tennis Center and featuring indoor and outdoor courts, were some construction highlights of 1976. The center was later called the John Newcomb Tennis Center, then simply the Racquet Club; and pros including Larry Foster, Jim Gregor, Barney Barber, Ron Darling, and Cliff Beiser among others, have been associated with this operation.

The year marked the chartering of a Lions Club with Roy Park as the first president. Roland Baker, Randall Leyshon, Ed Ellenberg, Roy Haisley, Lew Simpson, Walter Moss, Lester Hess, Ed Dissinger, Lou Lanternier, and Lou Mathis followed Roy Park as presiding officers. Club activities have included auctions, golf tournaments, a circus, travelogues, etc., the bulk of the proceeds going toward meeting the visual needs of Cumberland County school children. Visual screening exams are provided by trained volunteers of the Club. The Lions celebrated their Tenth Anniversary in March of 1986.

The Towne Center was expanded at that time to include additional space and occupation by the First National Bank, post office, Moonlighters Gift Shop, and Glade Realty. The Fairfield Glade News, later renamed the Glade Bulletin in 1979, was now printed locally. A few of its editors have included such names as Ashworth, Fuller, Compton, Welch, Douglas, Lockwood, McGregor, McCoy, Dybzinski, Isom and Young. The "Bulletin" has increased in size and advertising content until it contains approximately 24 to 28 pages. It recently began to include a "letters to the editor" section, which allows sometime controversial topics to be aired. Previously, it may have appeared to some that the paper had been only a "good news" publication.

1977

The construction of a 100-room lodge provided visitors to Fairfield Glade more luxurious accommodations than those previously available in the modular home area. The lodge also opened up the possibility of convention facilities being feasible, so the developer began work on a convention center. The success of the LST condominiums brought about the erecting of the first seven Woodland

Townhomes.

In the south, Lake Malvern dam was completed. The Catholic Church was conducting masses at the Glade. The Bull and Bear became the "Greenhouse." Glade population was approaching 900.

1978

Activity in the Dorchester area included the completion of Oxford Lake Dam and construction of Glastowbury Dam. The first nine holes of Dorchester Golf Course, or the south course, were well underway. Bobby Greenwood of Cook6ville was the architect. The Druid Hills area was not standing dormant as Country Club Villas were under construction and play on the course was increasing at an almost unmanageable pace.

Champion Fiddler Frazier Moss was holding forth at the amusement center, the Tommy Dorsey Band under Director Buddy Morrow, visited the Glade; and the house band, Fun Machine, was in residence for the summer. Buster Evans continued to present plays and musicals at the country club. The addition of "enclosed" rest rooms at Druid Hills Golf Course was a "relief" to many golfers. The Fairfield Glade Fisherman's Club came into being during an organizational meeting in August of 1978. This club, devoted to aiding the Lakes Committee in controlling and improving fishing in our lakes, has outgrown its original security and Marina meeting places and now has nearly 200 members. Ken Stevens, Bob Wilson, Jerry Becker, Bill Pawlak, Lou Mathis, Walter Moss, Jack Mathews, and Dan Matthews have presided over this lively group. Rumor has it that some members have even been seen fishing on occasion. Fishing derbies for the underprivileged and public fish fries are among the activities of the club.

1979

The new St. George Marina and development of the second nine holes at Dorchester were well under way in 1979.

A 60 x 90 foot tent was erected, and plays were presented to the accompaniment of 23 straight days of rain. The square dance club, The Glade Gliders, 44 strong, were meeting each Wednesday night for instruction and fun plus a little exercise. Ground breaking for the St. Francis of Assisi Catholic Church took place. Father Paul Koehler became Parish Priest upon completion of the building in 1980.

Rural mail delivery became a reality.

1980

The Village Green Shopping Mall, 20,000 square feet of covered shopping area, was under construction as was the Dorchester Pro Shop and food service. Sterling Forest, the first in a series of time-share areas, was finished; and the sale of weeks was brisk. In Dorchester the stable was finished and in operation, resulting in greatly increased usage and trail options. A sewage treatment plant expansion provided twice the capacity of the former operation.

A newly formed hiking club, under the guidance of Dr. Bob Akin, began to take advantage of the abundant Tennessee trails. Ian Hannington now heads this group.

1981

With the success of Sterling Forest came the ground breaking for a larger time-share development across the road. This complex was named Kensington Woods. Thirty additional villas were added near the country club; and in the south, Kirkstone Dam was constructed.

John Evans was managing the country club; and while on the subject of club managers, the list of managers both prior and after 1981 includes such names as Pelzman, "Lazle," Backman, Stewart, Dorius, Thomas, Bombard, C. C.," and Kennedy plus a few others no doubt. The changes have been frequent.

1982

For the third consecutive year, a new Fair-share development was initiated as Oak Knoll marked the opening of the north properties. The Lake Dartmoor Dam project and the beginnings of Stonehenge Golf Course, then called Trent, assured that this area was "for real." Not to be completely outdone, the expanded Druid Hills facilities were opened; and a new pro shop and dining facilities became available. Facilities for dinner theatre and entertainment were now first rate. Fifty additional acres were purchased adjoining Catoosa Wildlife Refuge. This was formerly a private hunting and fishing reserve owned by two mean, Stewart and Dunbar and called Stew-Bar.

1983

Work on the development of the properties north of the central Glade continued, and new roads provided access to many new building lots. Rotary International was chartered during the year, and Tom Swaford became the first president to be followed in office by Frank Bohannon and Bob Rowland. The 30 plus members share interest in youth exchange programs and local charities. The fund raising activities include the "battle of the sexes" annual basketball game and catering the 4th of July picnic in Robin Hood Park.

1984

June, 1984, marked the beginning of play on Stonehenge, destined to become Golf Digest's "outstanding new resort golf facility of 1985" and the site of the Tennessee Open for the next several years. Both Druid Landing and Lake Catherine Townhomes were started, and new engineering and construction offices were completed on East Peavine. Upon completion of the Dorchester swimming pool and tennis courts, the Community Club proceeded with plans to purchase the golf and recreation facilities from the developer. Two additional dance clubs, "Big Band Dance Club" and "Top of the Mountain," were meeting regularly. A model home center was opened to the public. A Plateau Writer's Club was formed with Marge Schwager as prime mover.

1985

The Community Club finalized the purchase of Dorchester, and it came under the management of this body. The completion of the Stonehenge Club House and Restaurant and possibly "the world's largest practice green" made Fairfield's showplace a reality. Volunteer Electric completed the Glade's sub-station on Peavine. Hickory Cove became the most recent development project, and Lake Pomeroy was "opened up" with new utility lines and increased home building activity. Homes were being built near the Stonehenge Golf Course; and by the next year, the back nine was to become home to two additional Fair-Share areas, Stone Castle and Wellington Place. Condominiums were being designed to be constructed along the ninth fairway at Dorchester. By the end of 1985 statistics revealed that Fairfield Glade contained 165 miles of roads, 45 miles paved, 55 miles of water mains, and 26 miles of sewer mains. Six thousand eight hundred three were available to water mains; 2,487 lots available to sewer lines. Fifteen thousand plus lots have been plotted, and property owners number almost 19,000 including Time-shares. Permanent population was approaching the 3,000 mark. Private homes, as of March 1986, number 777 (43 under construction), There are 256 condos, 99 townhomes, and some 201 time-shares on the 12,371 acres of the property. One hundred sixty-two modular homes are in the Wilshire Hills area. Peak season employees numbered over 550, and the county could thank Fairfield Glade for approximately one-fourth of its tax revenue.

1986

Shaftsbury course in northwest area is well under way as are the Dorchester townhomes, Stone Castle, and Wellington Place. Nineteen eighty-six saw the first "home grown" dinner theatre entitled

"Monumental Move," written by Peg McLennan and sponsored by the Fairfield Glade Ladies Club. Also, a chapter of the Sweet Adelines ladies chorus was formed under the direction of Ray Rooi. Other 1986 events included the completion of Lake Canterbury spillway bridge, Druid Hills putting greens, improved parking facilities and cart storage, and the Company purchase of an additional 180 acres west of the abandoned Peavine Post Office. Access roads to the generally eastern shore of Lake Dartmoor were graveled and provided entrance via the North Hampton-Rotherham Drive route. Chances for a "warmer than usual" winter were probably enhanced by the addition of a skating pond near the Marina. The first unit of a multi-purpose building was soon to be constructed near the Druid Hills Swimming Pool along Lakeview Drive. John Barnacz became the new Druid Hills Country Club Manager. Transplanted South Carolinian, Russ Campbell, continued to serve as a popular General Manager.

CHAPTER 10 THE CHURCH AND THE GLADE

Twenty-five Baptists gathered in the Fairfield Sales Office in October of 1971 to attend a worship service conducted by Reverend Fred Ogilvie, who was in the early stages of retirement from his position as a Colonel and Chaplain in military service. Easter Sunday, 1972, saw the first regular worship service in the Recreation Center in front of the Information (Sales) Office. By July, 1973, the congregation had increased to the point that John Mark and Sue Perdue, missionaries, assisted by Frances Gwin, organized and taught three Sunday School classes. Nineteen seventy-three saw the church meeting at the Civic Center; 1975 attendance averaged over 50. Building of a permanent church facility began in 1976 with Paul Johnson as architect. Rev. Ogilvie, who had served without compensation prior to that time, was called as "official" pastor of the Fairfield Glade Baptist Mission. He remained as pastor until his "real" retirement in 1984 when Howard Huling was called as pastor. Church membership is about 175 with average attendance about 150.

Reverend James Davis spoke to some 30 members of a variety of denominations at the Security Building. The year was 1975, and this meeting marked the origins of the interdenominational Community Church. By 1977 Dr. Marion Mansell was conducting services in the Fireside Room at Druid Hills Country Club for some 75 members. Nineteen eighty marked the granting of property by Fairfield Glade for construction of a much needed worship facility, and Easter of 1981 saw the opening of Fairfield Glade Community Church.

Helen and Ken Snyder donated a church bell transported from McGuffey, Ohio. This 80 year old bell had been used in a church building which had housed both Presbyterian and Methodist denominations--so the ecumenical spirit a fitting part of its background. The Snyders hauled the bell to the present location where it was later housed in a bell tower.

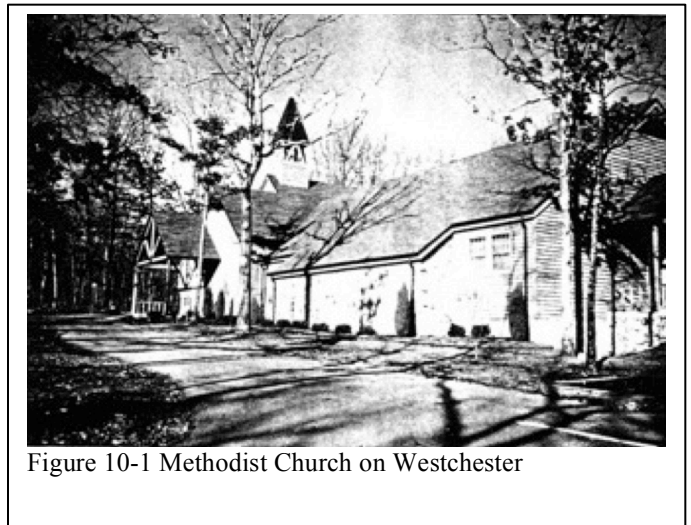


Figure 10-1 Methodist Church on Westchester



Figure 10-2 Community Church on Snead Drive

Reverend Wolfgang Koehler became pastor in 1982, and by 1984 the church was home to some 266 members. This congregation, originally supported by Presbyterian, Methodist, and United Church of Christ bodies, has continued to grow in both numbers and denominational representation until an addition to the building has become necessary and is planned for 1987.

The first Catholic mass was celebrated at the Glade by Father Charles Reiner on November 23, 1975, in the Security Building.

In August of 1976, Helen Schlechty circulated a petition, signed by 60 persons, requesting that mass be celebrated at the Glade each week. Beginning in

November of that same year, Father Gabriel Germann officiated in the Security Building until the crowd of worshipers outgrew the facility; and the Glade Baptist Church became the site of services on Saturday

evenings. These weekly masses continued from 1977 until they were moved to the newly finished St. Francis of Assisi Church in August of 1980. Father Paul Koehler of St. Alphonsus in Crossville continued to serve the congregation until the arrival of Father George Sheehan on September 1, 1983, who still serves the Catholic Community. The Parish now is home to some 120 families. Following the burning of the mortgage in January of 1985, plans for a Rectory nearby were completed; and the new building was occupied by Father Sheehan in early 1986.

In June of 1960, the Tennessee Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church assigned Ron Pulley to organize a new church in Fairfield Glade. The first service was conducted at the Security Building on August 17 of that year. By September, 37 members had united with the church.

On Easter Sunday of 1981, the growing congregation began worshipping in the Civic Center; and in the spring of 1983, Fairfield Glade donated land on Westchester Drive for a church building. Christmas Eve of 1983 saw the first service conducted in the new United Methodist Church building. Reverend Pulley still serves the congregation of some 180 members.

The Glade's newest church, The Evangelical Free Church under Pastor Vernon Martin, was meeting in the Security Building in 1985. The congregation is small but growing, and land has been purchased on Peavine Road for future permanent facilities.



Figure 10-3 Catholic church on Peavine Road