

West Hill Cemetery

Dalton, Georgia

Directions: West Hill Cemetery is located near downtown Dalton between Emery, Cuyler and Ridge Streets

From Hamilton Street or Thornton Avenue in downtown Dalton, go west on Cuyler street. Cuyler Street extends into the cemetery.

From Walnut Avenue, go north on Greenwood Avenue, right on Emery and left on Ridge. The historic cemetery is on the left with the main entrance at Cuyler Street.

Special credit goes to:

Whitfield-Murray Historical Society
715 Chattanooga Avenue, Dalton, GA 30720
706.278.0217

Dalton Historic Preservation Commission,
the City of Dalton, GA

North Georgia Regional Commission
706.272.2300, www.ngarc.org

Whitfield County, GA, Cemeteries, 1998
recorded by students of Whitfield County Schools

Historic Preservation Division
GA Department of Natural Resources, www.gashpo.org

Tourism Division, GA Department of Economic Development
www.georgia.com

For further information about the Dalton area,
contact Dalton Area Convention & Visitors Bureau
P.O. Box 6177, Dalton, GA 30722
800.331.1561, www.VisitDaltonGA.com



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History preserved through knowledge shared.

The Beauty of the Terrain

The most prominent topographical feature of the approximately 38.8 acre National Register-listed portion of the cemetery is a small ridge to the west of Ridge Street. The high ground is the oldest part of the cemetery and defines the rest of the cemetery due to its height and the fact that the original roads encircle the ridge. The heavy tree cover consists of a number of large cedars interspersed with pines and hardwoods. The trees, together with the curvilinear road pattern and informal plantings, suggest New South landscaping.

Architectural Features

(1) At the entrance to the cemetery (corner of Cuyler Street and Ridge Street) the **Georgia Historical Society marker** and reproduction **Civil War cannon**, chosen because it duplicates the Noble Brothers cannons made in Rome, GA commemorate General Joseph E. Johnston's last review of the Confederate troops that took place before the campaign for Atlanta. Three newspapers at the time reported that the route for the review of the thousands of men readying for battle was Ridge Street and Greenwood Drive.

(2) **Gates to the cemetery** replicate the fence around the Confederate Cemetery and were constructed locally by Manly Steel. The Dalton company made the original Confederate cemetery fence, as well as iron fences, railings and burial markers locally and structures all over the eastern seaboard from 1888 to the present.

(3) At the foot of the ridge to the west is the Gothic-inspired **cemetery chapel**, built of stone around 1940. The only Gothic-inspired building to remain standing in Dalton was recently rehabilitated for meetings and weddings. Never used for funerals, it was utilized for city storage for a number of years. Original light fixtures were found and townspeople donated funds to refurbish the structure and its interior in 2003.

Grassed grave plots predominate where the sun penetrates the canopy, but pebbled graves, often seen in the region, are not common here. Some plots are delineated with rusticated granite ashlars, which occasionally rise to retaining wall height on slopes.

The cemetery boasts a notable collection of grave marker types, such as obelisks and pedestals, die, base and cap, bedstead, raised top, and plaque markers; ledgers; and an occasional table tomb and box tomb. Similar examples from 1844 to the present can be found scattered throughout Georgia. While the majority of markers were common styles, present are a number of high style stones, some of monumental scale, including two large obelisks and a sculpted angel on a pedestal. There is variety in mausoleums present: small, single- or double-occupancy vaults and large, family tombs in granite or marble. A notable example is the marble, walk-in, **Hardwick Mausoleum (22)** in the old Hardwick Cemetery.

(4) To the west of the chapel is the **Confederate Cemetery** with 421 graves marked with simple granite headstones, few of which bear a name. The stones were placed here in 1900 by the Bryan M. Thomas Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Near the entrance is a large, granite commemorative wall containing the names of Confederate soldiers buried here and the four Union soldiers whose graves have been updated with new stones. A grassy walkway leads westward from the gate to a statue of the Lone Sentinel, a Confederate soldier, standing guard over the graves. The Lone Sentinel was originally placed in Memorial Park at the intersection of Selvidge Street and Thornton Avenue in

1892 with funds raised by the Ladies Memorial Association and was erected in memory of the Confederate Dead. It was moved to this cemetery in the 1970s when Thornton Avenue was widened to five lanes.

Interesting Inscriptions

Grave marker inscriptions reveal pertinent or interesting information, usually furnishing the deceased's name, birth and death dates. Sometimes the stones say only "wife of..." with no given names. Dates can be in question or non-existent. Other stones yield a wealth of information including a woman's maiden name, birthplaces cited, a person's occupation, church affiliation, military service, membership in organizations, such as the Masons or Daughters of the American Revolution, and a person's political affiliation. Mary T. Hyer McKelvey's epitaph notes that "she and her babe sleep in the same grave." Prior to the middle of the 20th century when there was less advanced medicine, women often died during childbirth.

Inscriptions on tombstones can be categorized: belief in an afterlife "Through a life of affliction, she lived and served her master, and died in the hope of a glorious resurrection," (Bettie J. Walker) and "passed on to the next phase of existence," (Charles Knorr); sorrow "One by one, life robs us of our treasures," (J. S. Wells); personality traits of the deceased "Happy and smiling, always content/Loved and respected wherever he went," (F. L. Williams); & frequently used verses from the Bible & literature.

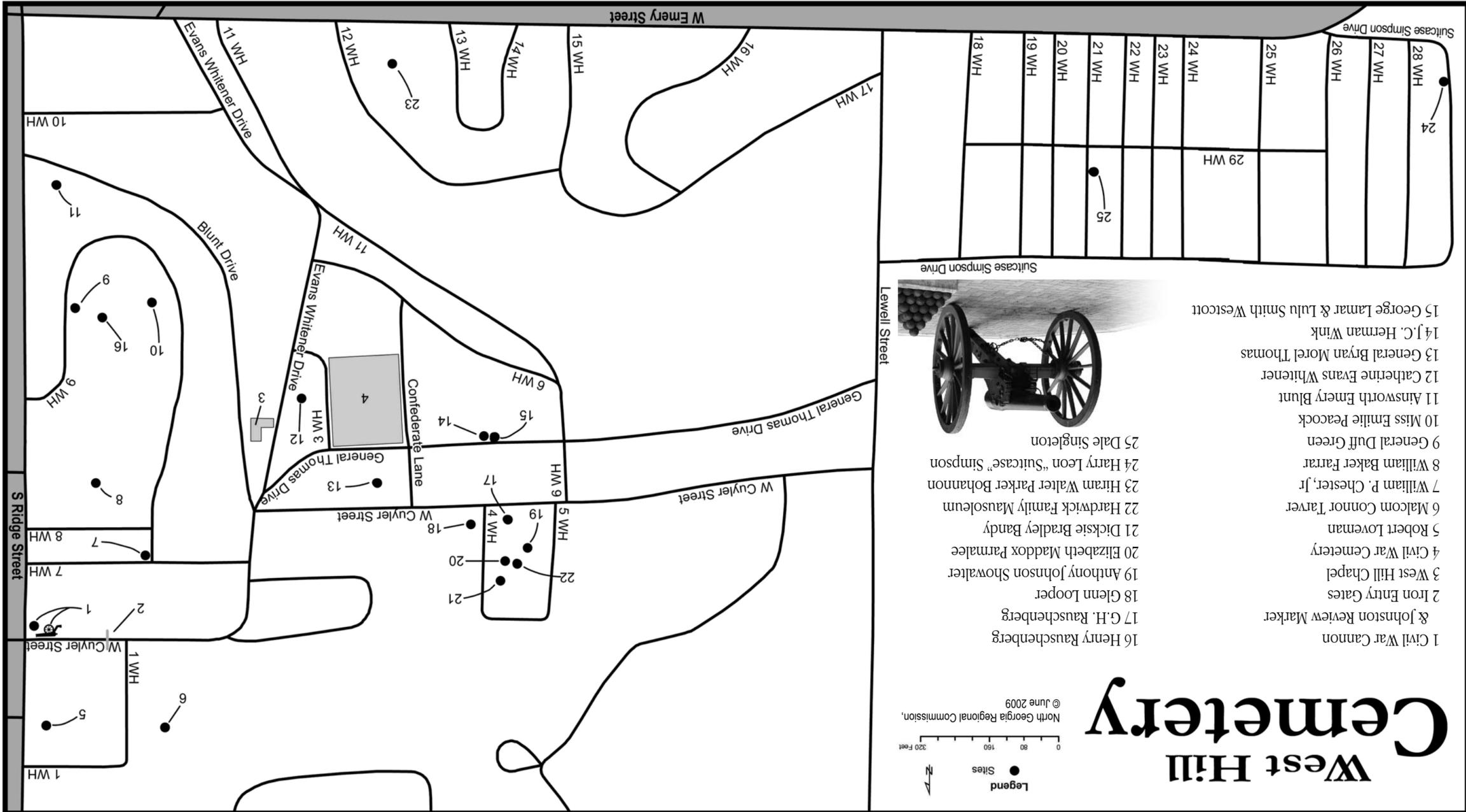
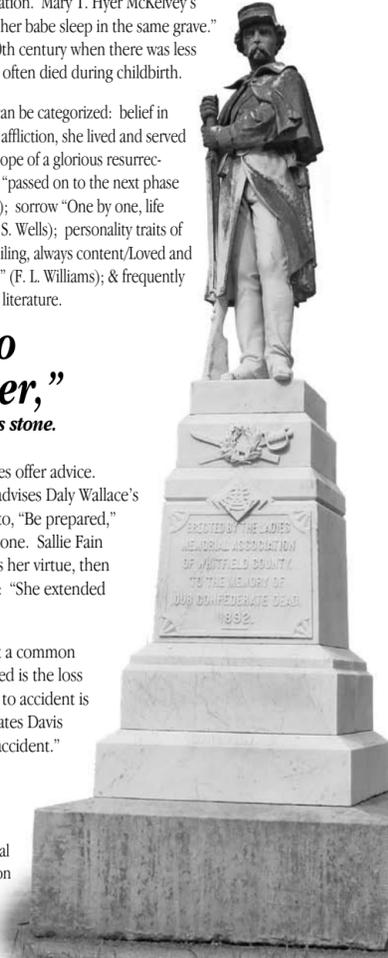
"Be kind to one another,"

advises Daly Wallace's stone.

Occasionally the tombstones offer advice. "Be kind to one another," advises Daly Wallace's stone. The Boy Scout motto, "Be prepared," adorns Alton Dewberry's stone. Sallie Fain Wrinkle's epitaph describes her virtue, then urges the reader to imitate: "She extended charity/Do thou likewise."

The manner of death is not a common topic. Most often mentioned is the loss of life in war. A death due to accident is sometimes told. McAfee Bates Davis "lost his earthly life by car accident."

It is even possible to have a grave marker but no grave. John W. Glaze's stone tells that he was "buried in Chamal Temps, N. Mex." What a boon for genealogists everywhere if all families would share such information!



Notable people who made Historic West Hill their final resting place.



(5) **Robert Loveman, 1864 – 1923**, was an interesting and eccentric poet and was widely known for “The Rain Song.” The last phrase of the poem is the most familiar: “It isn’t raining rain to me, It’s raining violets.” The poem was allegedly plagiarized soon after its publication by Al Jolson and D. J. DeSilva and introduced as “April Showers” in the first talking movie, *The Jazz Singer*. Mr. Loveman’s death occurred before the law suit against Jolson was settled. According to descendants, a small amount was awarded by the courts to his estate. Loveman also authored the first Georgia state song, “Georgia” which was replaced in 1979 by “Georgia On My Mind.”

(6) **Malcolm Connor Tarver, 1885 – 1960**, served as a Georgia State Legislator (1909) and State Court (1917). He was one of only two Daltonians to serve as a U. S. Congressman, 7th district. His tenure from 1927 to 1947 afforded him great influence in Congress.

(7) **William P. Chester, Jr., 1832 – 1896**, and his wife Emma S. Chester, came to Dalton via a nearby community, Spring Place, where they had already established a hotel. In 1851 they built the three story Chester House in Dalton on King Street near the Dalton Depot. Chester was a judge and a trustee of the Dalton Academy. During the Civil War, a Union sutler had his headquarters in the basement of the Chester House

(8) **William Baker Farrar, 1836 – 1894**, founded the Farrar Lumber Company in 1871 and specialized in Georgia products. He built a large plant in Dalton (1881) and another in Bainbridge, Georgia. His wife, Blanche Mae Alley, and their three sons started Farrar Made Houses, the first pre-fabricated home manufacturing company in the U. S. The typical Bluefield model had six rooms, bath, closets, storage, and a porch and sold for \$571. Farrar’s imposing statue was carved in Italy.

(9) **General Duff Green, August 14, 1791 – June 10 1874**, politician and journalist was born in Kentucky and died on his farm near Dalton. He served in the War of 1812 and attained the rank of captain. In Missouri, where he was a surveyor and lawyer, he served as Brigadier General of the First Missouri Brigade in the Indian campaigns and was called “General” thereafter. He moved to Washington, D.C., purchasing the newspaper, the United States Telegraph, and played an important role in the election of President Andrew Jackson in 1828. He was a member of Jackson’s “kitchen cabinet,” a coterie of intimate friends of Jackson who were supposed to have more influence over his actions than his official advisers. After business in gold, coal, ship building and canal construction, he was the agent for the United States in the purchase of Mexico and California. In 1849, he was in the consortium that came to Dalton to take advantage of the building of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad from Knoxville that would connect with the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Tracks were laid in Dalton starting January 1851. Knowing the city would become important, he and his son, Ben, bought up great quantities of land owned by Edward White and started the Dalton City Company, a real estate company. The Greens and Edward White promoted the industrial, social and cultural development of Dalton to benefit their holdings. In laying out the city, they sold lots and donated land for several projects including churches and schools. Green donated land for the first part of West Hill Cemetery.



During the Civil War, the Greens cast their lot with the Confederacy and organized three iron manufacturing plants for the government’s use including Cherokee Iron Works. Their entire output of iron, nails, horseshoes and rails were contracted by the Confederacy. Ben was given the rank of captain, and in 1862, the Greens established the Dalton Arms Company to repair equipment and arms damaged or rendered unserviceable by the ordnance department. In 1859, they built the Dalton Hotel on Hamilton Street that was demolished during the war by Federal troops. The bricks were transported to Chattanooga to build a hospital there. After the war, the Greens were pardoned for their allegiance to the South under Andrew Johnson’s regulation that those Southerners whose estates were valued at more than \$20,000 must appeal individually for a pardon. Green spent his last years writing and publishing no less than ten works on financial and economic subjects.

(10) **Miss Emilie Peacock, 1856 – October 7, 1858**, died at the age of 23 months. This grave within the small iron fence is one of the most noticed in the cemetery. The reason for her death is not known as was too often common of small children in this era. It is simply unusual that her grave was even marked. Her family left Dalton soon after her death and left no one to tend her grave, tugging at the hearts of locals who honor her memory by keeping up the grave and wrought iron fence.



(11) **Ainsworth Emery Blunt, February 22, 1800 – December 21, 1865**, born in New Hampshire. He walked across Georgia from the port at Savannah by way of the Federal Road to become a missionary at the Brainerd Mission in 1822. He moved to Dalton in 1843 to go into business. He was an active businessman, helping to develop the city and county. Blunt later became the first Mayor and first Postmaster. His home on Thornton Avenue was built in 1848 and is the second oldest extant home in Dalton. During the Civil War, the family moved to Illinois to be close to Blunt’s son, John, and the Dalton home was used as a hospital for Union soldiers. He returned to Dalton after the war in 1865 and died soon after. His youngest granddaughter, Mrs. Emery Kirby Baxley, gave the home to the Whitfield-Murray Historical Society.

(12) **Catherine Evans Whitener, August 10, 1880 – June 2, 1964**, was born in Whitfield County one mile west of Reo, GA, and died in Dalton. She was a shy girl, the second of six children in a farming family and attained only a fifth grade education, common in the area at the time. At age 15, she copied a cherished antique candlewick bedspread seen at a cousin’s home. Using this forgotten colonial craft, she later made another as a wedding present. Others saw the spread and requested she make one for them. She sold her first spread in 1900 for \$2.50, \$1.25 for materials and \$1.25 for labor. As the requests increased, she enlisted help from neighbors and friends, teaching anyone who was willing to learn how to “lay off” a pattern, tuft, clip, wash, bleach and fluff the bedspreads. Whitener used old quilt patterns, such as Wedding Ring and Spear and Circle, on unbleached sheeting, inserting the thick, multi-strand cotton yarns using a bodkin (curved) needle. She cut the stitches and boiled the cloth to shrink the cloth to hold the stitches.



As the cottage industry grew, “haulers” carried the fabrics and yarns to families in their homes and returned finished spreads to the distribution points. After 1910, Evans and her friends sought out broader markets and boldly decided to try to sell the spreads to large northern department stores by shipping them and placing a bill in the box. She did so with addresses all over the United States and said that no store ever failed to pay. By 1917, she and her brother formed the Evans Manufacturing Company, an unusual step for a woman in that day. Her brother served as the liaison to suppliers while Whitener actually ran the business. By 1918, volume sales increased amazingly. At one time, as many as 9,000 women, men and children were making spreads in the countryside of North Georgia and other adjacent states to fill the orders.

She married Will L. Whitener on January 22, 1922 and continued her business. Catherine generously helped other families get into the business. Success was based on the entrepreneurial spirit and the trust of friends and neighbors to try new techniques.

By the early thirties, the spread industry developed into the mechanized production of spreads, robes and rugs. As machinery developed to make the rugs wider and of any length, the current multi-billion dollar carpet industry was created. While Whitener never became rich from her business because of her willingness to share, her business skills and ingenuity helped many Georgians become millionaires. Late in her life when speaking of her first spread, she stated “My mother told me that I had started something that I would never finish.” Now we can say that her words were a prophesy of an American industry that is still developing. At her death at age 83, Whitener was said to have contributed more to Georgia’s economic growth than any other woman in history. She was designated as a Georgia Woman of Achievement in 2001.

(13) **General Bryan Morel Thomas, May 8, 1836 – July 16, 1905**, Brigadier General Thomas was born in Milledgeville, GA and attended Oglethorpe University. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in June, 1858, and received a commission as a 2nd Lt. in the Infantry. He resigned his U. S. Commission in March of 1861 and was appointed 1st. Lt. in the Confederate Army as staff officer to Major Gen. Jones M. Withers, who later became his father-in-law. He served in the Battles of Shiloh, and Stones River and the Kentucky Campaign. He was commissioned Brigadier General on Aug 4, 1864, and was put in charge of the defense of Mobile, Ala. He was captured while trying to hold Fort Blakely in April 1865 at the end of the war. He and his wife, Mary Withers, married in 1865 and had three children. He was Superintendent of Dalton Public Schools from 1897 until his death. He was buried with full Masonic honors.



(14) **J. C. Herman Wink, March 1, 1887 – April 28, 1941**, was born to Georgian parents in Cincinnati, Ohio, and moved to Dalton in 1911. He was a co-owner with Mr. Hugh V. Manning of Etowah, TN, in a chain of theatres in GA and TN and was instrumental in Dalton’s theater business. He first built the Shadowland Theater on Crawford Street and the Crescent Theater on Hamilton Street in 1912. The Crescent later became the first air-conditioned building in town. In 1937, he built The Dalton Theater on Cuyler Street and built a tunnel between The Crescent and The Dalton to carry supplies and ice from one ice machine to both theaters. In 1941, he was building a new, larger theater located on the land where the Shadowland had been and its grand opening was in September 1942 after Wink’s death. It was named The Wink in his honor.

(15) **George Lamar Westcott, August 28, 1894 – January 2, 1982, and Lulu Smith Westcott, November 25, 1897 – May 22, 2002**, owned Westcott Hosiery Mills until 1928. Along with his brother, Fred, and Bob McCamy, Lamar began Cabin Crafts. With the development of a needle punch machine to create unique designs, it became a very successful company that transitioned from bed spreads to carpet. Westcott was committed to Dalton and its growth: he was instrumental in helping to develop Hamilton Medical Center (Westcott Center), in helping to fund the building of Emery Street School’s gymnasium, and was instrumental in the formation of Dalton State College (Westcott Administration Building). His wife, Lulu, was named Citizen of the Year in 1945 for her dedication to the development of the library, insulating bookmobile service, library services for African Americans, and raising funds locally. She was also committed to First Presbyterian Church as a teacher and mentor. Unusual for the time, the couple traveled the world to exotic places, fly-fishing wherever possible.

(16) **Gerhardt Henry Rauschenberg, Sr., 1855 – 1916**, was a son of one of the first German settlers in Whitfield County in 1844. This German colony of neighbors and friends were part of the “Great German Immigration” and came under the leadership and sponsorship of Count Frederick Charles to escape religious persecution and to seek a new land of religious freedom. Many of this group lived in the area now known as Crown Mill Village, and then known as Germantown. Several Rauschenbergs served their new country with distinction during the Civil War, e.g., Dr. Christian and Dr. Frederick served as surgeons in the C.S.A

(17) **G. H. Rauschenberg, August 13, 1890 – February 14, 1957**, was one of the early entrepreneurs in the bedspread industry. As a railroad employee, he watched the box loads of spreads being shipped north. After their wives had been in the hand tufting business, Rauschenberg and brother-in-law, W. T. Kenner, leased a machine from Glenn Looper and formed Ken-Rau (Kenner-Rauschenberg) to machine-tuft spreads. At its peak, this company had 5,000 workers. In the mid-1930s, Rauschenberg, along with B.J. Bandy, Sam Huowitz, Fred Westcott and Pete Lumpkin worked with their congressman, Judge Tarver, on the new minimum wage law that drove workers into factories and eventually helped the new industry to become more mechanized and more efficient. Machine tufting rather than handwork helped the industry survive. In 1940 Rauschenberg sold his interest in Ken-Rau and formed the G. H. Rauschenberg Company.

(18) **Glenn Looper, January 25, 1899 – August 30, 1970**, a 1922 honor graduate of Georgia Tech, was an inventor who had a meeting and conversation with Thomas Edison when he was employed at the Edison New Jersey Laboratories. He married Frances Kenner, daughter of co-owner of Kenner-Rauschenberg Bedspread Company. Looper returned to Dalton to utilize his talents. Realizing that speed in tufting would be important, Looper is said to have gone back to Georgia Tech and paid the \$35 entrance fee in order to have access to precision equipment for his work and experiment to build his tufting machine. Although it is very hard to pinpoint who is actually “first,” Looper is credited with adapting the first single-needle sewing machine to make chenille. Later he created other chenille and carpet-related tools, as well as a suspension for a car, a new thermostat for the radiator cap of a Model A Ford, and many diverse inventions in his company, Looper Foundries.



(19) **Anthony Johnson Showalter, 1858 – 1924**, was a music teacher, author and composer of hundreds of songs and hymns, including one of the most popular gospel songs of the 20th century, “Leaning on the Everlasting Arms” which was first sung at First Presbyterian Church, Dalton. He is considered one of the true pioneers of Southern Gospel music. He trained at the Ruebush-Kieffer School of Music in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and became a singing school teacher by the age of 14 and began publishing songbooks and music theory literature in his early 20s. After moving to Dalton in 1884, he founded the Showalter Music Company which became

the largest shape-note music publishing house south of Cincinnati, Ohio. He built a shape-note music empire during the late 19th century and through his Southern Normal Musical Institute and a monthly journal entitled *The Music Teacher*, he became a primary influence on the first generation of southern Gospel singers, songwriters and publishers. His composing and publishing became intertwined as he often composed his new works on a piano in his printing plant on Hamilton Street.

He enjoyed civic duties as first president of the YMCA in Dalton, a member of the Masonic Lodge and the first Presbyterian ruling elder to be moderator of the Cherokee Presbytery. He and his first wife, Callie Walsler, who is buried on the south side of the lot, divorced. He then married Eleanor Dorsey who is probably buried in the unmarked grave beside him because they had no children to furnish a stone.

(20) **Elizabeth Maddox Parmalee, 1884-1969**, wife of Fred J. Parmalee, was an early pioneer in the bedspread industry who approached Catherine Evans Whitener in 1918 about helping her to sell her bedspreads. Mrs. Parmalee was on the next train for Atlanta to Rich’s Department Store and came away with an order for 24 spreads, the impetus for marketing the hand-tufted bedspreads and the first real growth of the industry. She was the daughter of Samuel P. Maddox who was a well-known local attorney and judge who served several state offices. He is also buried in West Hill.



(21) **Dicksie Bradley Bandy, 1890 – 1971**, was born in Bartow County, GA, the daughter of a country doctor. She attended Reinhart Normal College and graduated from Georgia State College for Women. She taught school until 1915 when she married Burl J. Bandy a young telegraph operator for the Southern Railroad. During World War I she, too, served as a telegrapher while the men were away. After the war, she and her husband started two stores and struggled financially. Wanting to build a new business about 1920, they visited with Catherine Evans who made tufted bedspreads. Catherine encouraged them to

start a business and shared her patterns for the spreads. They hired some workers and made spreads. In order to sell the spreads, Dicksie boarded a train for Washington, DC with a free railroad pass and walked with her suitcases to the first department store, Woodward & Lothrop and asked to see the buyer. There she obtained an order for 400 spreads at \$4 per spread, doubling her money. In Baltimore at Hotchschild and Kohns she sold 200 more. Rather than continuing to New York, she returned to Dalton to hire more workers to tuft the 600 bedspreads. Her next trip was to New York’s Macy’s where she got an order for 1,000 spreads at \$2 each. The hand tufting business, B.J. Bandy Company (1920-1933), became more and more successful. She discontinued the selling when her third child, Jack, was born, but she stayed active until hand-tufted spreads were discontinued in 1932-33. The Bandy’s developed other businesses in 1935 to 1936: J & C Bedspread Company in Dalton, and Southern Craft Company. B. J. Bandy remained a leader by investing in new machine-tufting technology and purchased the Boycell Manufacturing Company of Gastonia, N. C. that had patented innovative machines. The family began Bartow Textiles in 1940.

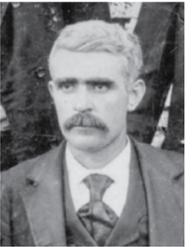
As a widow in 1953, Dicksie rented a room in her home to Bud Sereteen who befriended her son, Jack who lived nearby. She encouraged Bud and Jack to start their own company and they spent hours planning the dream company. Along with Guy Henley, Bud and Jack started Coronet Carpet. Their first office was Mrs. Bandy’s small home office.

After she became a successful businesswoman, her philanthropy helped to build an intensive care unit at Hamilton Medical Center; assisted with major fundraising for the Salvation Army where she received the William Booth Award, and helped develop the Dalton Regional Library System. She was particularly interested in the atrocities to the Cherokee Indians in the region and once said, “That act (of forcing the Cherokees to go west) can never be forgotten. More than 4,000 Cherokees died on that Trail of Tears to the West. I apologize to you, the Cherokee Nation, for what our gold-hungry, land-famished ancestors did.” Bandy initiated and was almost totally responsible for the restoration of the Chief Joseph Vann home near Dalton. She was later named official Ambassador to the Cherokee Nation. At its completion in 1958, the finished Vann home was dedicated and presented to the State of Georgia for a state historic site and as a monument to Cherokee culture in Georgia. She revitalized the Whitfield Historical Society by adding Murray County and served on bank boards, all while overseeing a large cattle operation on her farm. She died in 1971 in Dalton. Bandy was designated a Georgia Woman of Achievement in 1993.

(22) **Frank Tucker Hardwick Family Mausoleum, March 22, 1852 – October 4, 1921**. Hardwick family members buried here are descended from Frank Tucker Hardwick from Bradley County, Tennessee, who had numerous business interests, including the Hardwick Stove Company. Frank T. Hardwick was a manager of the Dalton Amateurs theater group, an owner and operator of Dalton’s Opera House in 1887, and an investor in the original Crown Cotton Mill on land owned by John Hamilton in 1885. Frank and brother, John, (neither buried here) founded the C. L. Hardwick and Company Bank in Dalton, now BB & T Bank.

Other notables in the “new” part of the cemetery:

(23) **Hiram Walter “Walt” Parker Bohannon, February 19, 1865 – May 7, 1959**, was the son of a railroad man and the leader of the “Bohannon Gang” that looted freight trains as they came through Dalton during the 1890s. They broke into rail cars as the train stopped at the coal chute at Varnell while the crew was distracted. They targeted the early Monday morning number 52 and searched for easily sold goods by “smelling out” leather shoes, coffee or dry goods packed in pine boxes. Members of the gang were at designated sites on the tracks and merchandise would be thrown from the train as it neared Dalton. The loot was hauled away to barns in waiting wagons. The goods were sold in Dalton and larger cities from New York to Arkansas, and reaped between \$50,000 and \$100,000 in the dollar value of the day. Though he had little formal education, Bohannon was an intelligent social charmer and was accepted in the best business circles in Dalton and Atlanta. He had a good commercial reputation as a stock and commodities speculator. The gang’s arrests and the trial in 1897 were sensational, but their implications of at least 90 of Dalton’s leading merchants and wealthiest and most prominent businessmen for receiving stolen goods were extensively covered in newspapers. The list included two City Council members, the W & A freight depot agent, and the future Whitfield County Sheriff. So great was the publicity that one newspaper in Georgia suggested that the Federal Prison be relocated to Dalton “to save transportation.”



(24) **Harry Leon “Suitcase” Simpson, December 2, 1925 – April 3, 1979**, born in Atlanta, was one of the earliest African American players in the American League, playing first for the Cleveland Indians in 1951. After serving in the U. S. Army during World War II, he joined the Negro League Philadelphia Stars in 1946 and played 3 years. He played well in the minor leagues leading his league in RBIs and home runs. He emerged with the Cleveland Indians and became a regular for two years. From 1951 to 1959 he played with the Cleveland Indians, Kansas City Athletics, Chicago White Sox, Pittsburg Pirates and New York Yankees (World Series in 1957). His best offensive year was with the Athletics in 1955: batted .301, had 21 home runs and drove in 105 RBIs.

The nickname “Suitcase” is commonly thought to be because he traveled with a total of 17 different Negro, minor and major league teams during his professional career and always kept his suitcase packed. Actually, years before his many trades, in the 1951 Cleveland Indians Sketch Book he was called “Suitcase” by sportswriters after the Toonerville Trolley character, Suitcase Simpson. His real nickname was “Goody” coming from his willingness to run errands and help neighbors in his hometown, Dalton, GA. Casey Stengel once called him the best defensive right fielder in the league. Career statistics: Batting average: .266; Hits” 752, RBI: 381, All Star in 1956 and led the American League in triples in 1956 with 11 and 1957 with 9. He died in Akron, Ohio.

(25) **Dale Singleton, 1955 – 1985**, was a colorful and endearing Hall of Fame road race champion motorcyclist (inducted in 2002, posthumously) who referred to himself as a pig farmer, a phrase that stuck as “The Flying Pig Farmer.” This was a nickname he disliked but it gained him more notoriety when he raced in Europe. His father helped to turn what Dale thought was a liability into a publicity magnet. In 1979 Dale took Elmer the pig with him to Daytona where he won the race. From then on, all wanted to see the pig and in Europe it often gained him \$1,000 start money if the pig was present. He was a two-time winner of the Daytona 200 – 1979 and 1981 – and won the 1981 American Motorcycle Association road race championship. According to friends, he would have won another Daytona race except that he ran out of gas on the last lap. During his final motorcycle racing year he pursued auto racing in the Daytona 200, crossing the finish line fifth. He died very prematurely in a private plane crash at age 30.

