

**19. WILLIAM JENNINGS
BRYAN COLLEGE, 721
BRYAN DRIVE, (M)**

Conceived during the Scopes Trial, William Jennings Bryan Memorial University (now Bryan College) was built in memory of Mr. Bryan, who defended the Bible at the Scopes Trial and died in Dayton five days later. Opened in 1930, the school is an accredited, non-denominational Christian liberal arts college. Plaques at the entrance to Mercer Hall list ten incorporators and founders associated with the Scopes Trial. The Bryan library contains special collections relating to W.J. Bryan, H.L. Mencken, and the Scopes Trial, and exhibits relating to the trial and Mr. Bryan.



**20. SAINT GENEVIEVE'S
ACADEMY, 449
DELAWARE AVENUE**

This Catholic school opened in 1891 with approximately forty students and was built as a boarding and day school primarily for children of workers at the Dayton Coal and Iron Company. The Academy closed in 1896 because the company had difficulties, which forced many workers to move away. In 2004, the building was renovated to become a restaurant.

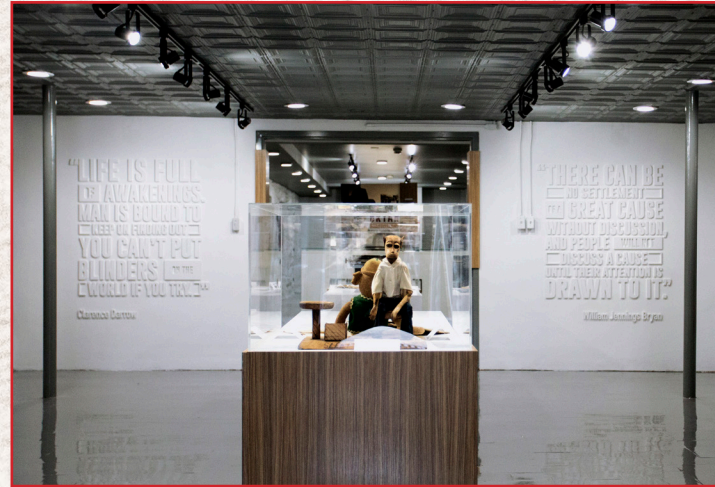


**FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION
ABOUT ALL OF THESE PLACES, PLEASE
SEE THE BOOK, "A FIELD GUIDE TO
THE SCOPES TRIAL" BY RANDY MOORE,
AVAILABLE IN THE SCOPES MUSEUM
OF THE RHEA COUNTY COURTHOUSE
BASEMENT AT A COST OF \$20.00.**



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RHEA HERITAGE & SCOPES TRIAL



HISTORICAL TOUR OF KEY SITES OF SCOPES EVOLUTION TRIAL DAYTON - TENNESSEE

(M) = (METAL HISTORICAL MARKER)



**1. RHEA COUNTY
COURTHOUSE &
MUSEUM, 1475 MARKET
STREET, (M)**

This Romanesque Revival/Italian Villa-Style Courthouse was built in 1891, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972, and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976. Still operated as a courthouse and housing the Rhea Heritage & Scopes Trial Museum, the building is open Monday-Friday, 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m., except holidays. The Scopes Trial courtroom on the second floor contains the original judge's bench, four tables, dais rail, jury chairs, and spectator seats. During the trial's seventh day, the court met on a platform on the north lawn. In 2005 a Cessna Decosimo statue was erected, depicting W.J. Bryan in 1891 (when he began his Congressional career, and when the courthouse was built). Then in 2017, a Zenos Frudakis statue of Clarence Darrow was erected.



**2. F.E. (FRANK EARL)
ROBINSON HOME, 1534
THIRD AVENUE, (M)**

The "Hustling Druggist" who was instrumental in initiating the Scopes Trial lived in this house on the corner of Market and Third Streets. It was built by A.P. Haggard in 1910 and is still owned by Robinson's family.



**3. W.C. BAILEY'S BOARDING
HOUSE, 1598 MARKET
STREET, (M)**

John Scopes lived here on the North East corner of Market and Fourth Streets the year he taught in Dayton. During the trial, residents included Scopes' father, columnist Bugs Baer, and (briefly), Joe Mendi, the chimpanzee. It is now the property of J. Shannon Garrison, Rhea County General Sessions Court Judge.



**4. SITE OF RHEA CENTRAL
HIGH SCHOOL, NEAR 232
FOURTH AVENUE, (M)**

Twenty-five yards behind the buildings on this site was the school where in 1924-25 John T. Scopes coached football, basketball, and baseball and taught mathematics, physics, and Chemistry. The building was used by Bryan University from 1930 to 1935.



5. BALLARD/BAILEY HOUSE, 250 THIRD AVENUE

During the trial, a circus trainer brought a chimpanzee named Joe Mendi to town, and after being excluded from Bailey's Boarding House, they stayed in this house on the North West corner of Church Street and Third Avenue.



**6. SITE OF LUKE MORGAN HOME, 191 SECOND
AVENUE**

The second lot from the South West corner of Walnut Street and Second Avenue is where Clarence Darrow and his wife, Ruby, stayed during the Scopes Trial. Morgan's son, Howard, was the first of John Scopes' students to testify during the trial.

**7. TRINITY UNITED
METHODIST CHURCH, 240
FIRST AVENUE**

The church was organized when the Methodist Church in Rhea County "split" over the slavery issue in 1844. During the Scopes Trial, Reverend Howard G. Byrd was the pastor. Byrd accepted evolution, and urged his church to support "true science." Byrd invited Unitarian preacher, Charles Potter, to speak at his church about evolution, and his congregation threatened to close the church. At that time, Byrd quit and left Dayton.



**8. JOHN MORGAN
FURNITURE STORE, 1402
MARKET STREET, (M)**

John Morgan began this business in 1909, and the business is still owned and operated by the Morgan family. This was the first retail establishment in "North Dayton." The business rented its second-floor rooms to reporters (such as W.O. McGeehan of Harper's Weekly) during the Scopes Trial.



**9. BAILEY HARDWARE, 1356
MARKET STREET, (M)**

This building (built in 1909) has a loft known as "The Press Hall" which was used during the Scopes Trial as a place where many of the reporters worked and had their sleeping quarters.



**10. F.R. ROGERS PHARMACY,
THOMISON HOSPITAL,
WILKEY BARBER SHOP**

Near the northwest corner of the intersection of West Main and Market Streets, Frederick Richard Rogers worked at Robinson's Drug Store during the Scopes Trial, and then opened Rogers Pharmacy, which closed in 2004. Above the pharmacy was Thomison Hospital run by Dr. Walter Agnew Thomison (who first administered penicillin in this part of Tennessee), assisted by his father, Dr. Walter Fairfield Thomison, who was the attending physician for William Jennings Bryan at his death. Wilkey Barber Shop, now a parking lot, and adjoining the pharmacy to the West was where Bryan, Darrow, Scopes, and other trial participants visited during the trial. Also, on May 19, 1925, barbers Thurlow Reed and Virgil Wilkey helped stage a fake protest fight with George Rappleyea to promote the upcoming Scopes Trial. This event was held at the Courthouse and was done at the request of the Dayton Progressive Club president.

