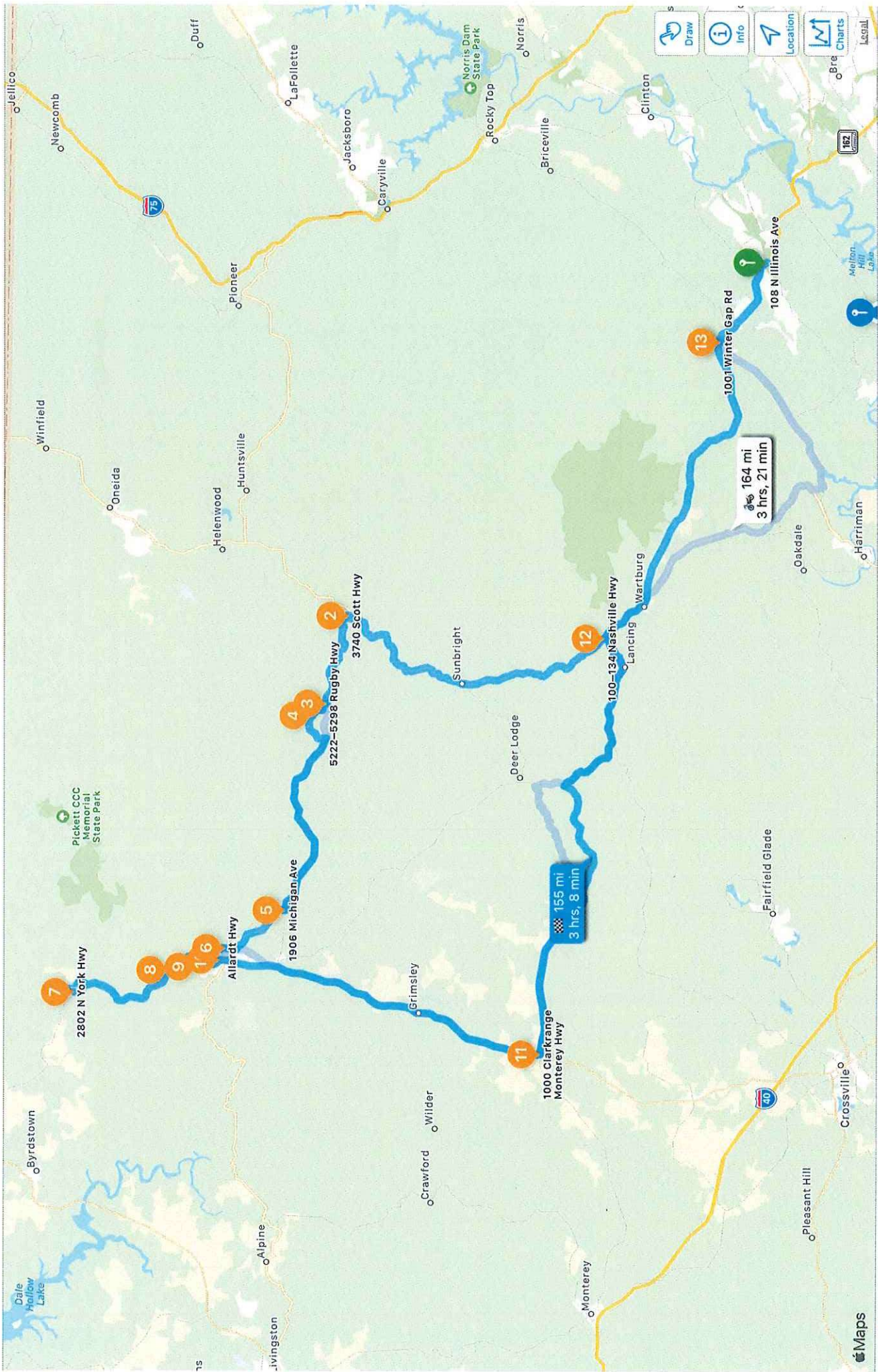




# York Day Tour



## Sgt. Alvin C. York State Historic Park

### Zero odometer upon leaving Harpers

Step	Directions	Mileage
0	Depart Oak Ridge Kroger Marketplace by turning right onto N Illinois Ave (Hwy 62) and proceed toward Oliver Springs. Note the name of this road will change to E Tri County Blvd as you approach Oliver Springs.	0
1	At traffic light in Oliver Springs, turn right onto Knoxville Hwy (Hwy 62W)	5.3
1A	Proceed on Knoxville Hwy (Hwy 62) to traffic light in Wartburg. Proceed through the traffic light. Note that at this point, Hwy 62 becomes Morgan County Hwy and also is designated as Hwy 27.	21
2	Proceed on Morgan County Hwy (Hwy 27N) through Sunbright and the communities of Glenmary and Eglin. Prepare for a left turn in Eglin.	41.7
2A	In Eglin, turn left onto Rugby Hwy (Hwy 52W).	41.7
3	Proceed approximately 5.5 miles along Rugby Hwy to right onto Rugby Parkway. Note sign at intersection for Historic Rugby.	47.4
3A	Turn right onto Rugby Parkway	47.4
4	Proceed along Rugby Parkway to Rugby Visitor Center for rest stop. See notes about Rugby history.	48.6
4A	Upon leaving Visitor Center, turn left and proceed along Rugby Parkway to intersection with Rugby Hwy (Hwy 52).	48.6
5	Turn right onto Rugby Hwy (Hwy 52W).	50.8
6	Proceed along Rugby Hwy to the 4-way stop in the community of Allardt.	61.4

6A	At 4-way stop, turn right onto Allardt Hwy (Hwy 52W).	61.4
7	Proceed along Allardt Hwy to intersection with Hwy 127. Prepare for right turn immediately after the overpass.	65.6
7A	Turn right on exit ramp toward Hwy 127N	65.6
8	Proceed down exit ramp and prepare for left onto Hwy 127N.	65.8
8A	Turn left onto Hwy 127N	65.8
9	Proceed along Hwy 127N to Pall Mall, TN and Sgt. Alvin C. York State Historic Park. See notes about Sgt. Alvin C. York.	75.7
9A	In Pall Mall, just beyond green bridge on Hwy 127, turn left into Sgt. Alvin C. York State Historic Park. Park car and proceed to our reserved Picnic Shelter for lunch.	75.7
10	Departing park by turning right onto Hwy 127S.	75.8
11	Proceed along Hwy 127 approximately 6.5 miles and prepare for right turn on N York Hwy (Hwy 127).	82.5
11A	Turn right onto N York Hwy (Hwy 127)	82.5
12	Proceed approximately 2 miles and observe the York Institute on the right. See notes about the York Institute.	84.4
13	Continue along Hwy 127 through Jamestown to intersection with the Hwy 127 Bypass.	88
13A	Turn right onto Hwy 127S	88
14	Proceed along Hwy 127S to Clarkrange.	103.6
14A	At traffic light, turn left onto Deer Lodge Hwy (Hwy 62E).	103.6
15	Proceed along Hwy 62E to Stop sign at intersection with Hwy 27.	130.7
15A	Turn right on to Hwy 27S/Hwy 62E	130.7



## Rugby

Rugby was established in 1880 by famed British author and social reformer Thomas Hughes, who envisioned a utopia for England's "second sons," young men who grew up in wealthy families but inherited nothing due to their birth order. His idea for a new civilization quickly caught on, and by 1884, 400 colonists had come to Rugby to live out Hughes' dream. For a little while, the colony flourished — there were tennis and croquet courts, a lovely Gothic church, public library and schoolhouse, literary and dramatic societies, a weekly newspaper, a number of specialty stores and boarding houses, and a large hotel that drew visitors from across the country.

The world watched this social experiment with great interest — Rugby was covered in the *New York Times* and *Harper's Weekly*, as well as London's newspapers. Take a look at pictures from Rugby's heyday and it's easy to imagine the town's appeal as a sort of Victorian-era reality show. In stark contrast to their impoverished Appalachian neighbors, Rugby residents were bright-eyed and fashionably dressed, merrily posing for the camera as they prepared for a tennis match or enjoyed an elaborate picnic by the river.

Unfortunately, the good times didn't last. Too many of Rugby's highbrow residents preferred frivolity to farming and, thanks to a drought and the poor quality of the mountain soil, most of the crops they managed to plant failed. Within just a few years' time, the hotel burned to the ground, an outbreak of typhoid fever left seven colonists dead, and Rugbeians endured one of the coldest winters on record. By 1887, most of the original settlers had either died or moved away.

Today, an abbreviated version of Rugby still stands, a dollhouse village of Victorian structures forgotten by time and miles away from any interstate. Historic preservationists have saved what they could — the church, library and schoolhouse still stand, along with several original houses. Meanwhile, Rugby's commissary, the Alexander-Perrigo Boarding House and several private homes have been painstakingly reconstructed from original plans. *Taken from Styleblueprint.com*

## Sgt. Alvin C. York

Alvin C. York was an American war hero during World War I. His story was told in the film 'Sergeant York' (1941).

Born on December 13, 1887, in Pall Mall, Tennessee, Alvin C. York was a blacksmith who was drafted into the army during WWI. While serving in the 82nd Infantry Division, he took command and captured a total of 132 German soldiers. York was promoted to the rank of sergeant and received the Congressional Medal of Honor and similar honors from France. After the war he returned to Tennessee, where he lived on a farm given



him by that state and helped establish an industrial institute and a Bible school for the education of rural youth. He died in 1964.

## **York Institute**

Alvin C. York Institute, also known as Alvin C. York Agricultural Institute or York Institute, is a public high school in Jamestown, Tennessee, founded as a private agricultural school in 1926 by World War I hero Alvin York and later transferred to the state of Tennessee in 1937, which continues to operate it as a public high school. It is the only comprehensive secondary school in the United States that is financed and operated by a state government.

When Sergeant Alvin C. York returned to the United States in 1919 as the best-known hero of the World War, he devoted his attention to improving education in rural Tennessee. York's tenure in the military and service overseas made him painfully aware of his own educational shortcomings and convinced him that an adequate education was the key to advancement. The initial name for the school, the York Industrial Institute (later changed to the York Agricultural and Industrial Institute), reflected York's belief that the future lay in industry. Ironically, York's Jamestown school would train students for a technological future and ensure that many children would leave the region for larger urban areas.

In 1925 the Tennessee General Assembly appropriated fifty thousand dollars toward the school's construction. York, a Democrat, battled the local Republican county executives over the school's location. In 1927 local officials threatened eviction from the site, and York appealed directly to the state legislature and national media for support. As a result, the 1925 legislation was amended to give the state Department of Education oversight of York Institute.

The school opened in 1929, but even with state backing York's problems continued. Fentress County officials refused to support the school. In order to pay teachers' salaries, York twice mortgaged his home and paid the teachers directly from his own pocket. He also bought school buses with his own money because the county refused to provide them.

The Department of Education decided that for the survival of the institution, the state would administer the school's operation. York was named president emeritus and presided over ceremonial functions. The department demanded that the school principal have a bachelor's degree, and established criteria for the selection of teachers. This action secured the future of York Institute. Today, as the only state-owned and -operated high school in Tennessee, it maintains an excellent academic and athletic record and has one of the largest high school campuses in the world, comprising over fourteen thousand acres. The original Institute building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.