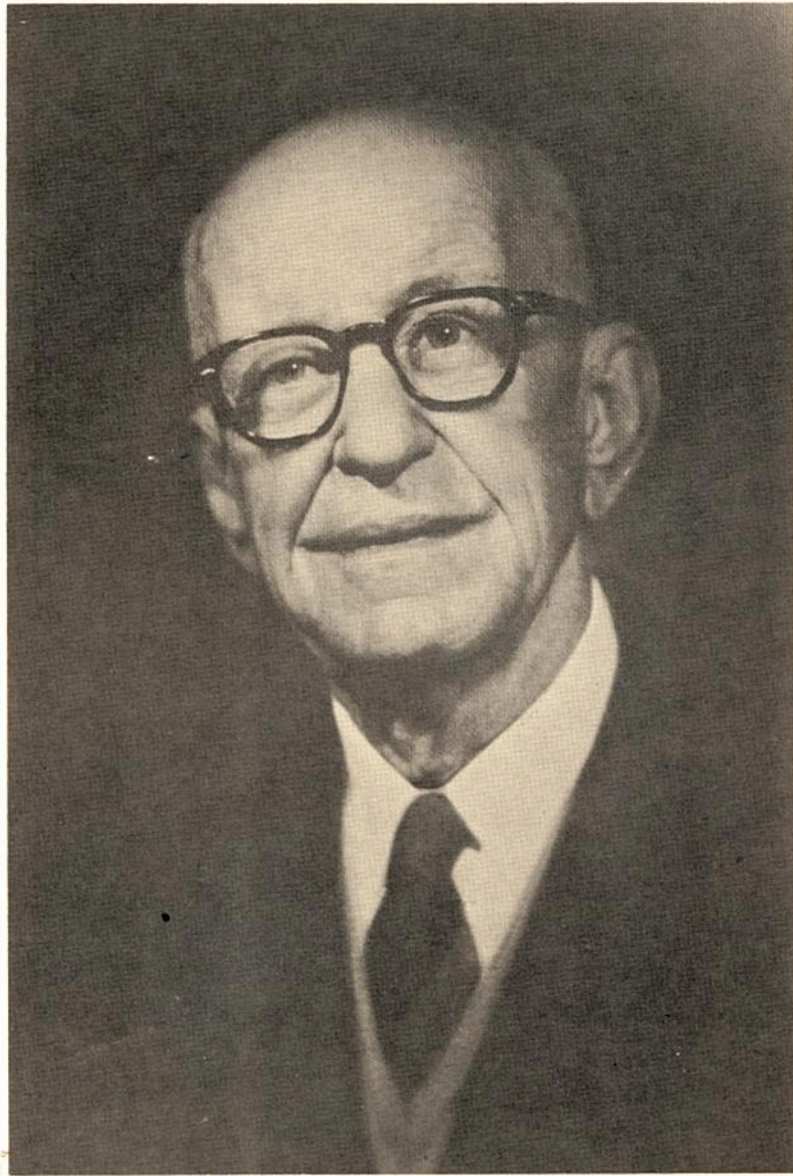


# C. L. HARDWICK

## A Biographical Sketch

By James F. Corn





**C. L. HARDWICK**

## **A Short Biography of C. L. Hardwick**

In 1821, some 15 years before Bradley County was carved out of lands acquired from the Cherokee Indians in what was known as the Hiwassee Purchase, the Indian Agency was moved from down river by the United States government to the south bank of the Hiwassee at the present site of Charleston. The first agent assigned to the newly established post was the famous R. J. Meigs, a frontiersman and Revolutionary War hero, who served until his death. According to the Bicentennial History of Bradley County, one cold night in 1823, when Meigs was then eighty-two years old, he let an old Cherokee Indian Chief sleep in Meigs's comfortable bedroom while Meigs slept outside in a tent, the exposure resulting in pneumonia and death for the old agent.

Joseph McMinn, a former governor of Tennessee in charge of directing Cherokee removal under the provisions of the Jackson and McMinn Treaty of 1817, succeeded Meigs in 1823. He also died in office in November 1824.

Hugh Montgomery was appointed agent to succeed McMinn. A famous Georgian at the time, he had been born in South Carolina, January 8, 1767, a son of James Montgomery, later to become a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Elizabeth McConnell Montgomery. He married Margaret Barday in November, 1788. His name first appears in Georgia records in 1786, when he was appointed to survey the line between Franklin County, Georgia, and lands belonging to the Indians. He represented Jackson County in the lower house of the Georgia legislature in 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, and 1811; and in the Senate from 1812 to 1825. He was a staunch Presbyterian. Montgomery had a family of eleven children. One daughter, Elizabeth, in 1820 married David Knox, the father of James Montgomery Knox and Thomas Jefferson Knox, who both located and died in Cleveland. Another daughter, Mary, married Samuel Knox, David's uncle. The foregoing biography of Hugh Montgomery is taken from a Family Record of John W.

Hardwick by Anna Belle Hardwick (1898) as updated in 1981 by Cicero McCutchen Hardwick, Jr.

John W. Hardwick, progenitor of the Hardwick families of Cleveland and Bradley County, was of Scotch-Irish descent. He came to Georgia from England a few years before the Revolution. John married Jane Montgomery, another of Hugh's daughters, September 22, 1818. After his marriage he moved with his wife to the Agency and assisted his father-in-law, Hugh Montgomery, in agency management.

C. L. (Christopher Lafayette) Hardwick, hereinafter referred to as "Old C.L." or "Fate", a son of John W. and Jane, was born at the agency February 14, 1827. He married Isabelle M. Tucker, April 3, 1851. Their son, Joseph H. Hardwick, was born February 23, 1854, married Cooksey Adella Harris, a member of the distinguished Harris family of Georgia of which the famous author, Joel Chandler Harris was also a member, November 16, 1875, and died June 18, 1926. Joe and Cooksey had two children; a daughter, Harris Belle Hardwick, born October 19, 1876, married Oscar A. Knox, January 9, 1894, died October 13, 1956, and C. L. Hardwick, the subject of this essay, born September 14, 1879, died December 23, 1961. George Hardwick, another of Old C. L.'s sons, became successor to his father in the ownership of the infant industry begun in 1880 and known as Cleveland Woolen Mills that has contributed so greatly to the development of Cleveland and its industry. Now known as Hardwick Clothes it is one of the leading clothing manufacturers of the nation. D. S. Stuart, a grandson of George Hardwick, is president of the company.

### **YOUTH**

Little of C. L. Hardwick's boyhood and early youth has been recorded. Three months after his birth in September, 1879, the United States was entering a period known as the "Elegant Eighties". The first telephone and the first electric light had come into being. Great fortunes had been made in the west, and the Vanderbilts, the Astors, Andrew Carnegie, and Jay Gould were among the many acquiring and spending great wealth. In early 1882, Phineas T. Barnum brought the famous elephant, Jumbo, from England to the Barnum and Bailey Circus to be

viewed by an estimated more than 20 million Americans before the huge animal's untimely death some three years later resulting from a collision with a freight train. C. L.'s early education was in the public schools of Cleveland, Webb School at Bellbuckle, Tennessee, and Bingham School at Asheville, North Carolina. An interesting letter to the young student is recorded in an old family scrapbook. "Uncle Thompson", pictured in the Bicentennial History of Bradley County at page 64, was a former slave belonging to C. L. Hardwick's great-grandfather Cooksey. After the slaves were freed he stayed with his "whitefolks" and served as Mrs. Cooksey's and later Cooksey Harris Hardwick's carriage driver and C. L.'s faithful nurse. In 1894, when C. L. was fifteen years old and away at school, Uncle Thompson dictated the following letter to C. L.'s mother, who recorded it, she writes in the scrapbook, word for word exactly as dictated:

*Dear C. L.:*

*You must recollect me and I do the same by you. You must recollect the things I have been telling you about, not to let people convey your mind and attention to run about.*

*Recollect, I have tended you many nights in my arms twix mid-night and day, while your Mama and Daddy was off frolicking. I held you in my arms the same as if you was my own.*

*You must not think I am going to throw you away, cause I done raised you and loves you as much as I ever did. Your Mama use to say: "Here Thompson, I aint going to have him, and I say I'll have him," and I did take as good care of you as they did.*

*When anyone wants you to do anything you don't know about, stop, look twice and speak once, and don't do anything that is not right. Speak no and don't go over no.*

*Remember me, and bear in mind a friend indeed is hard to find, and when you find one old and true, never dash away the old for the new.*

*Life is short and I don't know whether I shall ever see you again. Behave yourself the best you can. I should hate mighty bad for your daddy to have to go over there to get you out of trouble, and dis is why I write to get you to keep out of trouble; for folks will try to persuade you into it, but don't let them.*

*Dar is your picture hanging on the wall, and I love to look upon it.*

*Well, I'll write you again sometime along in your  
Mama's letter.*

*Thompson*

Young Hardwick grew up in a home comfortable by the measures of the time. Central heating had not been developed, and each room had a stove or an open fireplace for burning wood or coal. Air-conditioning was achieved in summer by opening doors and windows and using hand-operated fans of various kinds, including the popular and widely used cardboard advertising fans distributed free by most of the undertakers. Inside plumbing had not come into common use, and most residences had outside privies, euphemistically called out-houses, usually two-holers, occasionally having the added convenience of a children's hole. It being in the horse and buggy days, most homes had a small stable to house horses and frequently one or more cows. Flies grew and prospered in the stables and were so numerous everywhere that it was impossible to screen them out effectively. There was the oft repeated story of the grandpa who always visited the privy at mealtime when the flies were in the kitchen and dining room. Roads were narrow, dusty when dry, and muddy when wet. But food was plentiful and good. The curing of country hams had not become a lost art and "hams with white specks" hung in most smokehouses. Somehow folks managed to live happily without movies and without the raucous disturbers of the peace known to moderns as T.V.

Most of the boys enjoyed reading paperback "nickel and dime" novels, usually forbidden by parents and school teachers but great adventure reading and clean as freshly laundered linen compared with the trash and filth now too often wallowed in by young readers.

Most of the boys also had regular household chores, such as carrying in coal and removing ashes, and sometimes milking cows and grooming horses, but there was plenty of time for baseball, football, and other games, marbles, top-spinning, hunting, fishing and gathering walnuts and hickory nuts in season. And in the summer there were visits to swimming holes

in Candy's Creek where going in "nekked" was the custom. Kids of C. L.'s day ordinarily did not have swim suits. Life in all was usually very good indeed. Popular "good" books included Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, Treasure Island, Robinson Crusoe, Gulliver's Travels, Grimm's Fairy Tales, and Hans Christian Anderson's Fairy Tales.

#### **Hardwick Stove Company**

An event occurred in Cleveland in the year 1879 that would contribute greatly to the growth of the largely agricultural county seat town of 2,000 inhabitants into a major industrial city of Tennessee. The incident was the installation of a "foundry" for making cast iron stoves in the back yard of the Hardwick residence, then located within what is now the Hardwick Stove Company complex. Old C. L., recovered from devastating losses caused by the Civil War, assisted two of his sons, Joseph H. Hardwick and John M. Hardwick, in starting the factory, with an initial force of six moulders and the two Hardwick brothers. Joseph H. became president of the little foundry in 1879. John M. was killed in a railroad wreck in Virginia on July 2, 1889, as appears from the inscription on a monument that stands at the intersection of Ocoee and 8th Street N.E. in Cleveland just a few feet across Ocoee from the former residence of Joseph H. Hardwick now owned by Adella Knox Jarnagin, C. L. Hardwick's niece. John M. was never active in the business. Joseph H. continued as president of the rapidly developing manufacturing enterprise from its beginning in 1879 until his retirement in 1926. His son, C. L. Hardwick, went to work for the company in 1898, at the age of 19. He married Clyde Johnston, a daughter of John Tucker Johnston, and wife, Mary Tipton Johnston, in 1903, thereby uniting two of Cleveland's pioneer families. Clyde was a graduate of Centenary Female College. The young couple built a home at Wildwood Lake, where they lived until they moved to their new home at Hardwick Farms. They had no children. C. L. was elected president of the company upon his father's retirement and served until his death in December 1961, for a total of sixty-three years. Historian Roy Lillard in his manuscript history of Hardwick Stove Company published in the Progress Edition of the *Cleveland Daily Banner*, issue of February 27,

1979, the 100th year of Hardwick Stove Company's existence, says that the company, "one of America's largest (gas and electric) range manufacturers", then employed more than 1,000 persons, made more than 250,000 stoves annually, and had about three quarters of a million square feet or over 15 acres of manufacturing area. "The history of Hardwick" wrote Lillard, "is closely tied to the history of Cleveland and Bradley County." In 1981, all assets of the Company were transferred to the Maytag Company, of Newton, Iowa, by the stockholders in exchange for shares of Maytag stock.

The Hardwick Stove Company was never a run of the mill operation under the management of either Joseph H. Hardwick, familiarly known as Colonel Joe, or his son, C. L., both of whom were highly individualistic in their ideas of how a factory should be operated. Both, for instance, were strongly opposed to labor unions. The Colonel would say: "I treat my people well and pay 'em well; and I don't want some so-and-so from Chicago or Pittsburg coming down here and telling me how to run my business." An incident is related in *Blue Grass and Tennessee Valley*, Second Edition, 1981, wherein C. L. was resisting a unionization campaign while Colonel Joe was vacationing in Florida. Becoming uneasy C. L. wired his father: "If union is successful what shall I do?" Back came the reply: "Burn it down and sow it in turnips."

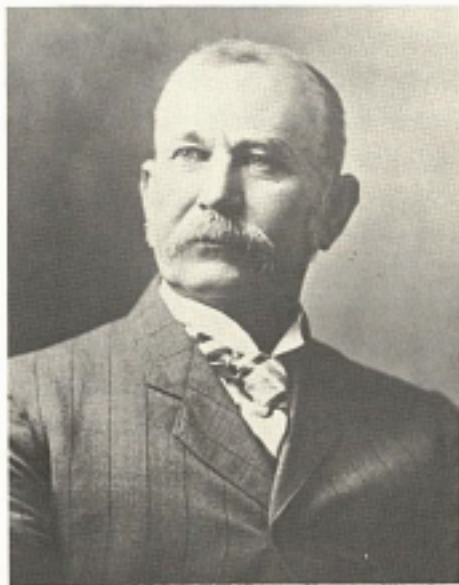
Roy Lillard, writing of close employee relationships at Hardwick Stove Company, tells of a black employee, Buster Whaley, widely known in the community as a Hardwick worker, building a small home with labor and materials obtained by Whaley on representations that Hardwick Stove Company was backing him. When the creditors complained to the company, Mr. C. L. Hardwick directed that their bills be paid by the company and Buster be allowed to repay his indebtedness by weekly "take-outs" from his pay. When, after several years of weekly deductions the debt was fully paid, the company did not inform Buster, but continued to deduct and credit Buster's account, so that when Buster died the company was able to transfer Buster's savings of several thousand dollars to his widow. Examples could be multiplied.



### **The Cherokee Hotel**

Cleveland did not have and sorely needed a first class hotel in 1927, but prospects of getting one were dim indeed. Then T. L. Rogers, a real estate dealer with little capital but great vision, had a dream. He would build a new and modern hotel for Cleveland. Rogers soon discovered that almost everybody realized Cleveland's need of a modern hotel but that almost everybody also thought the idea was impossible of achievement. Upon being approached by Rogers, most community leaders were looking the other way. Some of the responses were: Charles S. Mayfield, a leading attorney, "You can't do it;" Joe Johnston, President of Cleveland Bank & Trust Company, "We cannot do it;" Frank J. Harle, cashier, Cleveland National Bank, "I am not interested"; Charlie Harle, President, Merchants Bank, "Not interested"; Manager of Chamber of Commerce, "We cannot afford to build a hotel, the directors were cold on it." Rogers said: "Regardless of what all of you say, I WILL BUILD THE HOTEL." In his history of the building of the Cherokee Hotel recorded in Miscellaneous Book 17, pages 1-6, in the office of the Register of Bradley County, Rogers tells of his efforts to arouse the interest of C. L. Hardwick in the hotel venture, culminating with a telephone conversation with Mr. Hardwick's mother-in-law, Mrs. John Johnston: "I kept calling his wife and in calling her about the third day her mother answered the telephone and knew my voice and Mrs. Johnston said 'Mr. Rogers, I know what you want, I heard Clyde (C. L.'s wife) tell him that she wanted him to build that hotel if it burst him,' and I just hung the telephone up without any further comment and said out loud to myself, 'THANK GOD THAT'S OVER.'" And so it was. The Cherokee was built as a community project under the leadership of C. L. Hardwick, who was first president of the Cherokee Hotel and served in that capacity until his resignation in 1944.

Once the elegant Cherokee was completed, it seemed that everybody in Cleveland had been for it from the beginning. More than 325 reservations were made in advance for the dinner and dance featuring the grand opening, which was attended by many notables including guest speakers Henry, H. Horton, Governor of Tennessee; John Lovell, Manager of the Hotel



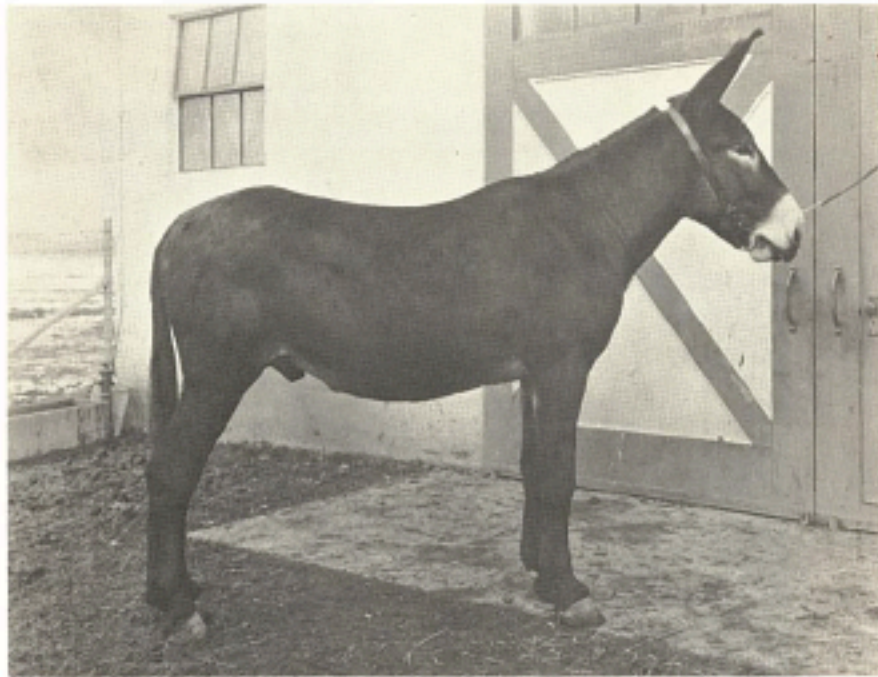
Joseph H. Hardwick



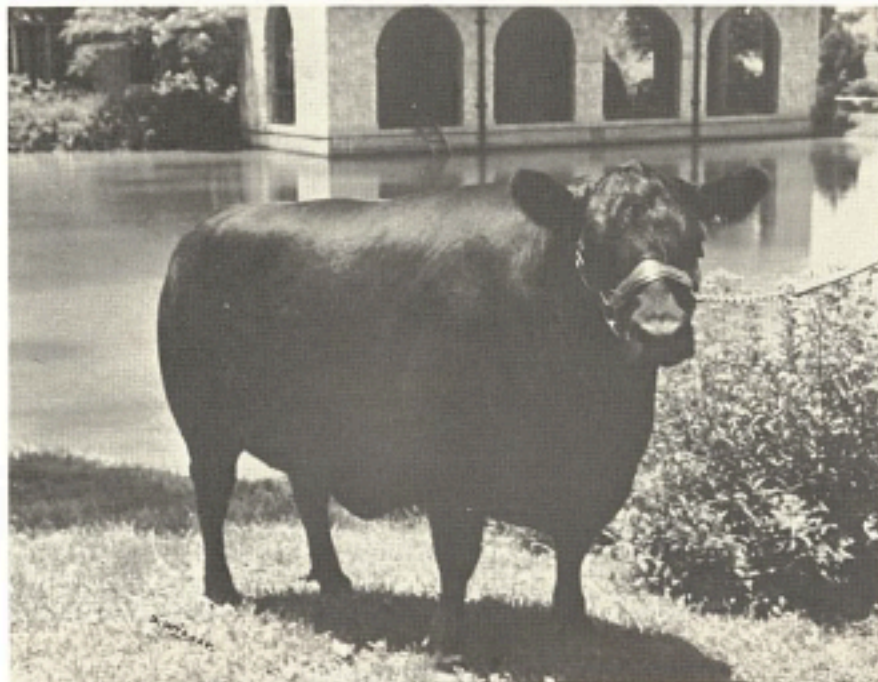
Entire Work Force  
Hardwick Foundry, 1898  
Joseph H. and C. L. Hardwick in doorway.



Clyde J. Hardwick



Hardwick's "Caruso"



ERIANNA  
International Grand Champion

Patten and President of Tennessee Hotel Men's Association; Paul J. Kreusi, Chattanooga Capitalist and Manufacturer; Frank Gregson, District Manager of the United Hotels Corporation and Manager of the Read House, George Helms, well known Knoxville booster and merchant; and Mercer Reynolds, Chattanooga manufacturer and former president of the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce.

The stockholders presented the hotel president, C. L. Hardwick, with a loving cup bearing the inscription: "*Presented by his grateful fellow stockholders to C. L. Hardwick for his leadership which made possible the Cherokee Hotel, Cleveland, Tennessee 1928.*"

#### **The Farm**

When on September 27, 1932, C. L. Hardwick purchased the 370 acre farm on the east side of North Lee Highway then known as Silver Lake Dairy Farm from New York Life Insurance Company for a cash consideration of \$12,000, he remarked, "I bought the Silver Lake spring for \$12,000 and they threw in the farm." He built a handsome Spanish-Colonial home for Clyde and himself on a lake created by damming the Savannah branch just below the spring and set in to buy all the land that joined him. Soon he had a spread of some 1,400 acres to be known as Hardwick Farms, now owned and operated by his great-niece, Mrs. D. S. (Joe C.) Stuart. Other owners from whom purchases were made included Mayfield and Johnston, J. R. Stone, H. R. Anstis, Judge Young Copeland, Johnston and Byrd, T. L. Rogers, James F. Corn, Trustee (S. N. Varnell land), Sally Cagle Dixon, and the Swartz and Varnell peach orchard.

The new owner enthusiastically pursued his avocation and by 1941 had developed one of the finest Aberdeen Angus herds in the United States. Among his Aberdeen prize winners were Hardwickmere E-2d, Hardwickmere 6th, Hardwickmere 9th, Barbara 34th of Greenview, Erianna B-6th, Blackcap Tolan 60th Blackcap Tolan 61st, Estamere, Eponians Estamere and

Prizemere 364. Estamere was international grand champion in 1938 and grand champion at state shows in Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Virginia. Blacktop Tolan 61st was 1937 international junior champion. Erianna was sold for \$25,000. Tolan's prize bull, Eileenmere 500, "First in the country", sold for \$60,000. He also had a herd of purebred Holstein nurse cows, a flock of purebred sheep headed by rams Topper 114, and Keystone Royal, purebred Duroc hogs and last but not least—a bugle-voiced purebred Jack named Hardwick's Caruso.

While Hardwick was considering a name for the newly purchased animal, the beast let out a bray that could be heard for miles. A kinsman remarked, "Mr. Hardwick, that jackass sings like Caruso." "You've named him," said Hardwick. Prior to his death in 1961, Mr. Hardwick had phased out his farming and stock raising activities. As he explained it, the farm operation had become so demanding of his time and efforts that he had to give up either the farming or the Hardwick Stove Company; and he elected to stay with the Company.

#### **Commissioner Hardwick**

The City of Cleveland took a long step forward in 1931 when it moved from an archaic government by a mayor and aldermen to a mayor and commissioners system. Under the provisions of an entirely new legislative charter (Chapter 236, Private Acts of 1931) Willard Parks was named first mayor and C. L. Hardwick, P. B. Mayfield and Frank J. Harle were named as first commissioners.

To Mr. Hardwick were assigned the departments of streets, lights, and police. He served with distinction as Commissioner for seventeen years, bringing the Cleveland Police force to a state of efficiency and fine appearance under the leadership of his selected chief, Arthur M. Trotter, an officer of great ability and integrity. Although a far cry from Cleveland's excellent

modern and professionally trained force of today, Commissioner Hardwick's police department proved sufficient for Cleveland's needs at the time and served the public well.



Rows 1 and 2 (left to right): Sim Davis, Odell Howard, Chief Arthur M. Trotter, Ed Hitt, City Judge James F. Corn, HC "Cap" Giles, Roe Crye. Back row (left to right): Clarence Cawood, Sim Goodwin, W. R. "Bill" Arthur, Charlie Green.

### **Business Activities**

C. L. Hardwick's business and civic participation in the development of Cleveland and East Tennessee was extensive. His activities included: President of Cleveland National Bank, now First American Bank; Vice president and director of Merchants Bank; Vice president and director of American National Bank and Trust Company, Chattanooga; Director of Signal Mountain Portland Cement, now General Portland Cement; President of Cleveland Tennessee Enamel Company; Charter member Cleveland Kiwanis Club; one of the organizers and two times president of the original Cleveland Golf and Country Club.

Mr. Hardwick was one of the organizers of Cleveland's Elks Club, elected a member of the Elks Old Timers' Club 1980; one of the organizers and a director of the Wildwood Company; and a member of Junior Achievement's Business Men's Hall of Fame

for Bradley and McMinn counties. He was a life-long member of Broad Street United Methodist Church.

He was a man of great moderation in living, but a leader in every personal activity he engaged in, including tennis, golf, fishing for both fresh water and deep sea species, wing shooting and skeet. As a member of the Cleveland Gun Club, his records include high scores of 134 hits out of 150 shots, 166 of 200, and a straight run of 115.

### **C. L. and Clyde**

How often on the world's stage has a man stood in the spotlight of public adulation while the woman who inspired his greatness stood quietly in the wings, unknown and unnoticed by the multitude. C. L. Hardwick's wife, Clyde Johnston Hardwick, one of Cleveland's great and good women, was a *sine qua non* of her man's great philanthropy; and the chronicler to be fair must needs treat them as a team.

Moreover, Clyde was a benefactor in her own right, which one may observe by visiting the Clyde Hardwick wing of the Cleveland Public Library, by walking through the beautiful Johnston Memorial Park in so called downtown Cleveland, or by sitting among the trees of the 400 acre tract given by her to Broad Street United Methodist Church and musing on the wonders of nature and the manifold glories of God.

This generous couple made so many gifts secretly that a full list is impossible, but the following are noteworthy in addition to the three mentioned above: Outright gifts were Mosby Park, Hardwick Field, 4½ acres for Bradley County North Lee Highway School, organ to Calhoun Methodist Church, and an addition to South Cleveland United Methodist Church.

They also gave to Hiwassee College at Madisonville the Hardwick-Johnston Library, college farm, boys' dormitory, agricultural building, Lundy Science Hall, and scholarships, for all of which Mr. Hardwick was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters (with check enclosed?) in 1960; to Tennessee Wesleyan College, Hardwick-Johnston Memorial Library and \$7,000 cash. And to Holston Methodist Home at Greenville, cottages on campus, material and often



indispensable cash gifts to the Cleveland Y.M.C.A., Boys Club of Cleveland, first American Legion Home, Fulbright Park, Red Cross, and countless others of which C. L. and Clyde made no record and which were not announced publicly by the donees.

**Forgotten Road.** On July 18, 1960, the Quarterly County Court of Bradley County, the Honorable County Judge, H. M. Fulbright presiding, adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED that whereas C. L. Hardwick for more than half a century has generously contributed of his time and means to the progress and development of Bradley County and its institutions and has maintained and developed a stove industry and farm that have furnished jobs and support for thousands of people of the County, and

WHEREAS he has given constant and generous financial support to the churches, schools, highways, veterans' associations and organizations, community fund drives, farm organizations, and other welfare groups and associations of the County, and

WHEREAS the Quarterly County Court of Bradley County desires publicly to recognize C. L. Hardwick's many years of community service and seeks to perpetuate his name as a permanent memorial to a distinguished citizen of our County, now, therefore, be it further

RESOLVED by the Quarterly County Court of Bradley County in regular session assembled that the section of public highway now under construction and extending South from its junction with the Lee Highway at the C. L. Hardwick farm to the limits of the City of Cleveland be now and henceforth named and designated "HARDWICK DRIVE" in honor of C. L. Hardwick, manufacturer, farmer, and distinguished citizen of Bradley County.

The section of highway referred to appears to be the north end of Keith Street. It was never marked or identified.

Johnston Park and Mosby Park deserve special mention.

#### **Johnston Park**

Between the intersections of Inman Street with Ocoee and Broad Streets and just across South Ocoee from the Cherokee

Hotel lies beautiful Johnston Park. A metal marker is inscribed as follows:

*"Johnston Memorial Park named for John T. and Mary L. Tipton Johnston and dedicated to their memory. This to honor them and preserve the homesite which was theirs for 55 years."*

Before the square was dedicated as a park, the home stood on the north end of the block. The John C. Moore home and the First M. E. church parsonage occupied the middle and south parts of the square. Mrs. Hardwick bought the Moore and parsonage properties and added them to her gift of the Johnston home place to the City of Cleveland in May 1937.

The first record of the property is found in deed book "A" page 436, dated October 1, 1867, at the County Court House. This is a deed from Euclid Waterhouse of N.Y. to Thomas P. McMillen. It conveys the whole block (1 acre) known as lot 50 of the original plan of the town of Cleveland with boundaries, north by Inman Street, east by Ocoee Street, south by Callaway Street (now 1st Street South) and west by Lea Street (now Broad).

The deed recites that this property was formerly known as the Luke Lea property on which stood the first large frame residence built in Cleveland.

D. C. McMillen conveyed it back to Euclid Waterhouse, June 9, 1879. Waterhouse then deeded it to John H. Craigmiles, June 10, 1879. A month later Craigmiles conveyed it to Mary E. Tucker (Mrs. John Tucker). Mrs. Tucker then gave the north half acre to her grandson John Tucker Johnston by deed in 1884 and the south half acre to her granddaughter Esther May Bible.

After living many years in the old Luke Lea house which stood at the southeast corner of Inman and Lea (now Broad) streets, Mr. Johnston built his home at the southwest corner of Inman and Ocoee.

The City of Cleveland has added extensive improvements to the park since it was donated by Mrs. Hardwick, some, incidentally, in apparent violation of restrictions set out in Mrs. Hardwick's deed of the property.

#### **Mosby Park**

The land included in Cleveland's Mosby Park was

purchased by Clyde Johnston Hardwick and presented to the City of Cleveland as a memorial to Shepherd Mosby (1889-1963), a black man who worked for Clyde and C. L. a total of 52 years. Mosby was a veteran of the First World War. The inscription on a bronze and stone marker erected at the park follows: *MOSBY PARK, A Memorial to SHEPHERD MOSBY, A veteran of World War I, Born 1889, Died 1963.*

## **THE WILL! THE TESTAMENT! —Julius Caesar, Act III, Sc. II**

### **The Will**

After first providing for his widow and a few trusted employees, C. L. Hardwick left all the remainder of his considerable estate in tax-free bequests to public organizations, as appears from his will recorded in the office of the County Court Clerk of Bradley County. He was often heard to complain of what he considered a socialistic and confiscatory system of taxation; and in dying he realized an ambition he could never attain in life, namely, kicking the I.R.S. in the behind. At the same time, he helped a lot of his favorite charities.

To his secretary, Maude Corvin, he left \$25,000.00. To his farm superintendent, T. J. Cawood, a farm and residence fronting Lee Highway, another tract of land and \$10,000.00; to farm employees Harve Martin, a house and lot on Lee Highway and \$10,000.00; Roy Garner, a house and lot, Roy Garner, Jr. a house and lot, Loyal Clark a house and lot, Roy Cawood \$10,000.00, Roy Davis \$500.00, and Neely Nichols \$500.00. To his black household employee, Shepherd Mosby, later to be honored by a gift of Mosby Park by Mrs. Hardwick to the City of Cleveland, he left \$10,000.00.

All the rest or residue of his estate after payment of the expense of probate he left in percentages as follows: Holston Methodist Home 35%, Hiwassee College 35%, Y.M.C.A. (white) 4%, Y.M.C.A. (colored) 2%, Y.W.C.A. (white) 4%, Bradley County Memorial Hospital 10%, South Cleveland Methodist Church 2%, Unity Methodist Church 2%, Broad Street United Methodist Church 2%, and Bachman Memorial Home 4%.

Truly an unusual and remarkable last will and testament!

Historian Roy Lillard, writing in the *Cleveland Daily Banner* of February 27, 1979, says of C. L. Hardwick:

*"He died at Cleveland on December 23, 1961. The Chattanooga News Free Press said: 'His great and effective interest in Cleveland will long be remembered not only in that progressive city but miles beyond its borders.' The Cleveland Banner called his life an inspiration and added: 'In his lifetime he stood as a symbol for good in so many ways it would be impossible to enumerate them. He avoided publicity as much as possible, giving and helping only through his love for people and their Christian ideals. C. L. Hardwick is mourned; but his spirit will live on and on.' "*

A fitting epitaph!

THE END

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