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Morgan County Today

Psalm 100:3

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WEEKLY WEATHER



Tue 04	66°/45°	
Wed 05	70°/43°	
Thu 06	68°/48°	
Fri 07	67°/48°	
Sat 08	65°/48°	
Sun 09	58°/35°	
Mon 10	47°/32°	



COMMUNITY CALENDAR

The Deer Lodge Abner Ross Center meet on the third Monday of the month at 6:00 PM.

Coalfield Genealogical and Historical Society meets the second Tuesday of every month at the Senior Citizens Building at 6:00 PM.

Morgan County Republican Party meets the last Thursday of every month at 7:00 PM at the American Legion in Wartburg.



— In Loving Memory —

Barbara Ellen (Johnson) Brown, 81



Barbara Ellen (Johnson) Brown of Oakdale went home to her Heavenly Home on October 29, 2025.

Barbara was born on March 28, 1944, to Fred and Velma (Duncan) Johnson in Oakdale, TN.

She then married her devoted soulmate, Lonnie Brown of the Deer Lodge Community on December 23, 1967. Together they were always acknowledged by one name Lonnie &

Barbara and made their home in Oakdale.

Lonnie & Barbara had one son, Ricky Brown. Rick was their pride and joy. Ricky married Jae (Hammonds) Brown, and they gave them three wonderful grandchildren, Erin Parks, Cade (Lexi) Brown and Banner Brown. These precious gifts of God added even more blessings with 5 great grandchildren. Carter and Lincoln Jerrell, Berklee, Millie and Elliott Cade Brown.

Barbara accepted the Lord in her heart at a young age and was a lifelong member of Boswell Chapel Baptist Church in Oakdale. Because of this choice she is now in the presence of our Lord and Savior. Barbara always enjoyed singing in the church choir and loved bluegrass music. She loved her family fiercely and always en-

joyed her family time. She loved her fur baby, Boaz who always brought her so many smiles.

She is preceded in death by: Parents: Fred and Velma (Duncan) Johnson Brothers and Sister-in-law: Lowell Dean Johnson, Morris and Jean (Brown) Johnson, Bill Collier Father and Mother-in-law: Wilburn and Elsie (Spurling) Brown Brother and Sister-in-law: Lawrence and Mary Brown Willis Wormsley Leon Brown.

She is survived by her brother, Edward (Edna) Johnson of Oakdale, Sisters: Marie Collier, Linda Johnson and sister-in-law: Frances Johnson all of Oakdale., Janet Wormsley of Deer Lodge Community, James Brown of Deer Lodge and many nephews and nieces who adored her.

Special thanks to Dr. Robert Wilson of Roane County Family Practice for the many years of care you gave Barbara.

The family will receive friends Saturday November 1, 2025 from 12:00 - 1:00 p.m. with the funeral to follow at 1:00, Bro. Rick Brown officiating. Interment will immediately follow at Piney Baptist Church Cemetery in Oakdale, TN.

The family wishes to thank each and everyone for every call, flowers and kind words.

Pallbearers are: Cade Brown, Noah Gouge, Tim, (Poke) Johnson, Taylor Smith, Edward Johnson Jr., and Jason Johnson.

Schubert Funeral Home is honored to serve the family of Barbara Brown.

Psalm 86:4-5

4 Rejoice the soul of thy servant: for unto thee, O Lord, do I lift up my soul.

5 For thou, Lord, art good, and ready to forgive; and plenteous in mercy unto all them that call upon thee.



Historically Speaking

Meet Kenneth D. Nichols, the Father of Oak Ridge, Job Well Done, Part 3

By Ray Smith - Oak Ridge City Historian

Barbara Scollin, grandniece of Major General Kenneth D. Nichols, continues her series on his life.

Ample reasons, most notably leadership skills, personality traits and qualifications, led to choosing General (then Colonel) Kenneth D. Nichols as Deputy District Engineer and subsequently as District Engineer of the Manhattan Engineer District (MED). In this capacity he had supervision of the research and development connected with, and the design, construction and operation of all plants required to produce plutonium and uranium-235, including the construction of the towns of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and Richland, Washington.

The responsibility of his position was massive as he oversaw a workforce of both military and civilian personnel of approximately 125,000; his Oak Ridge office became the center of the wartime atomic energy's activities. He also was responsible for internal security operations in the production facilities that helped keep the development of the atomic bomb secret.

In this twenty-third installment of several articles covering the life and accomplishments of Kenneth D. Nichols, we learn of the greatest supporters of the Manhattan Project and Nichols' reflections on their work.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson decided to visit the Clinton Engineer Works (CEW) arriving April 11, 1945. After lunching at the Guest House in Oak Ridge, Colonel Kenneth D. Nichols was charged with giving him a complete tour of CEW with Maj General Groves and Colonel William H. Kyle, Stimson's military aide, also present. Nichols recalls, "Considering Stimson's advanced age and failing strength, we made every effort to eliminate the need for him to walk or stand. We built ramps for cars into the gaseous diffusion plant. This led to the rumor that Franklin D. Roosevelt himself was coming for an inspection."

After the inspection while Stimson was resting, Nichols and Kyle discussed how key Oak Ridge people would meet Stimson that evening at the Nichols' home. There were 20-25 people from Tennessee Eastman, Carbide & Carbon and scientists in attendance. The Secretary enjoyed Nichols' "hard-to-get" whiskey (Anderson County TN was a "dry" county) and liked an Old Fashioned.

Stimson's visit was a success! Nichols remembered, "Kyle insisted on relocating the living room sofa to facilitate [Stimson] in the limited space of our small quarters. ... I found it amusing that Stimson had other ideas. When he arrived and after I had introduced him to my wife, I led him to the sofa. However, he refused to sit down, telling me, 'I want to meet everyone present. Introduce each individual, give me time to converse with each one, and only after I have met everyone shall I sit down.' He seemed to be exhilarated by the opportunity to meet the individuals responsible for building and operating the plants. Kyle tried to intervene, but Stimson waved him away.

"Everyone was impressed with the interest the secretary showed about each part of the project. Finally, I said, 'Mr. Secretary, I believe you've met them all.' Only then did he agree to sit down, in the rocking chair on the porch, and he continued to talk with those who were around him. Overall, this visit by the Secretary of War proved a pleasant, informal, and for Jackie and me, a memorable occasion. Despite Stimson's advanced age, he was alert, cheerful, and friendly. He was keenly interested in our project and stressed the importance of our work to the war effort. Consequently, to me, this proved to be the happiest 'working' day I spent at Oak Ridge."

American and British leadership like that of Secretary Stimson's at this time was critical for the overall success of the Manhattan Project. Nichols identified and described other key leaders supporting the program:

American and British leadership:

"From the very beginning of the atomic bomb development, the president of the United States made or approved all major policy decisions. President Roosevelt as well as Churchill, throughout the project, showed unusual personal interest in the secrecy, the urgency, and the priority that the atomic bomb project should have. Without this personal interest and the backing for top priority, the military never would have given the project the priority necessary to achieve success in time to help end the war."

"I have always felt that the biggest thing we got from England was not the scientists, but the support of Churchill, Lord Cherwell and Sir James Chadwick. ... They constantly kept Churchill telling FDR, 'We must keep this top priority.' You have to hand it to Churchill, to FDR, and in particular, to Mr. Stimson that they kept their faith in a few individuals that this could be done."

"I believe that Stimson realized that after the death of President Roosevelt, greater responsibility for making the recommendations or decisions concerning the use of the weapon as well as the postwar policy for domestic and international control of atomic energy fell on him. In my opinion, Stimson was the best-qualified individual in the United States to undertake this responsibility. He had the experience of having been Secretary of State as well as the wartime experience of being Secretary of War. He held the respect of the nation. Perhaps most important, he had direct knowledge of the atomic bomb project from the very beginning and so was completely familiar with the unique aspects of atomic weapons. He believed their use should require a presidential decision."

Vannevar Bush:

"Bush had the nerve to make [very good decisions]. ... He was sitting -- of course, Groves would never admit this -- above Groves on the [Military] Policy Committee and could have vetoed any move Groves wanted to make on a technical line. ... He had the ear of the President. So, if Bush at any time had lost his nerve, that would have ended the project. If Bush at any time had said, like on the gaseous diffusion plant [K-25], 'Well, Urey's right ---' Groves would probably have been overruled. ... Bush still retained his contact, to have the overall say as far as reaching the President was concerned, tying in with Britain and that kind of thing."

Nichols' role in the production process and the bomb development could have ended in failure. But Nichols remained positive, saying, "I always had the gut feeling that we would succeed. If I had not, I would have found ways to be transferred overseas." Thanks to great leadership at the highest levels of our government, Nichols and the host of others working on the project did succeed.

Nichols also credited the success of the project with those he worked with day-to-day. No person was more invaluable to Colonel Kenneth D. Nichols' successful leadership and administration than his secretary at Oak Ridge, Virginia Olsson. Beginning in 1942, they formed a close, lifelong working relationship and friendship.

Ms. Olsson worked as a secretary with Colonel J.C. Marshall then Colonel Leslie Groves then Nichols during World War II. Marshall being the first, she was the second person tapped to serve in what would be known as the Manhattan Project. Apparently, she never underwent a security clearance procedure because she was completely trusted.

Marshall recalled, "As soon as I got back from [meeting with General Styer and being appointed District Engineer of the Manhattan Engineer District], I asked first Virginia Olsson, my secretary, whom I knew I could trust, then Nichols to be my deputy. ... [they] were willing to

come with me ... sight unseen. They didn't know where they were going or what they were up to.

"She sat in the same office I did [at CEW]. ...

"I started keeping a secret journal, of which there was one copy made. Blair was to keep one, Nichols was to keep one, all using Ms. Olsson as the secretary ...

"I felt [Ms. Olsson was completely reliable], although we had no clearance in those days as we had later on. I would dictate my notes for the journal and certain letters, and whenever it came to mentioning atomic fission or ... uranium or U-235 or 20,000 tons of TNT, I would dictate a blank and later fill it in with pen and ink until I was reasonably sure that she wouldn't be frightened of the thing, or she wouldn't think that I had completely gone crazy. It didn't take many days until I realized that she knew the score, that she could be trusted."

Born and raised in Calais ME, Virginia was an orphan by age 14. Family and friends apparently helped raise her and her brother. After graduation from the Calais Academy and Beal College in Bangor ME, Virginia taught commercial studies (shorthand, typing, commercial arithmetic and English) at the Calais Academy. Evidently, she met Colonel Marshall when she moved to New York City and worked in the Civil Service in 1936.

Posters, With Stimson Message, To Be Displayed Throughout Area

"Project of Vital Importance To War Efforts Against Japan," Secretary of War States

Posters will be displayed throughout the area next week carrying a special message to the people of Clinton Engineer Works from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, according to an announcement by the Public Relations Office.

Hailing the project as being of "great magnitude and of vital importance to our war efforts against Japan," Secretary Stimson's letter also contains high praise for the work that has been done so far, it was said.

Secretary Stimson's message was sent to the heads of the operating companies on the project with a covering letter from Colonel K. D. Nichols, District Engineer, which said in part:

"I know you will want to take the proper action to transmit to your employees Secretary Stimson's favorable reaction, and that they in turn will want to discuss it with their families and co-workers here.

"It is especially gratifying to convey that Secretary Stimson is not only well pleased with our performance record, but that he also has such high regard for the importance of our work in the war against Japan. To your company and your employees belongs a major share of the credit for his expression of 'outstanding performance,' and I want to take this opportunity to thank you all for your individual efforts, which collectively have brought forth such high praise."

The poster will also carry a special message from the Security Office asking that Secretary Stimson's letter not be reproduced, written about or published, the announcement said.

Readers of the Oak Ridge Journal are also reminded that security of the project should be considered in discussing the Secretary of War's recognition of the project's importance to the country's war effort. Speculation and unauthorized discussion which disseminates bits of project information should continue to be avoided at all times.



Henry L. Stimson

Legion To Handle Cancer Fund Drive

Oak Ridge residents will have an opportunity to help provide funds for the Prevention and Treatment of Cancer, it was announced this week by the American Legion, which will handle a campaign here.

Sixteen counties in the second Congressional district of Tennessee have already begun their campaigns. Legion officials said that donations to the fund here will be solicited by the Army, and that service in the campaign will be donated in its entirety.

Fifty per cent of funds collected will be retained by local Cancer agencies to aid in treatment of the disease, and the

Colonel K. D. Nichols shares Secretary Stimson's words of encouragement and regard for the work done at CEW. The Oak Ridge Journal, May 3, 1945. (Courtesy of the Oak Ridge Public Library)

Historically Speaking

Meet Kenneth D. Nichols, the Father of Oak Ridge, Job Well Done, Part 3

By Ray Smith - Oak Ridge City Historian

Ms. Olsson worked in the Oak Ridge office (“The Castle”) while Nichols’ other secretary, Anne Phillips, worked in his New York City office. (Today they would be designated Administrative Assistants.) She lived at Apartment A2 above Jackson Square in Oak Ridge, just a short walk from her office in “The Castle on the Hill.”

Nichols recalled, “When Marshall left, he said he had only one request to make. Would I transfer Virginia Olsson to Tennessee when we moved the district office there and make her my secretary and keep Anne Phillips as my secretary in the New York office? This concern for personnel was typical of Marshall. Complying with this request proved to be far more rewarding than I anticipated. The two young ladies cooperated extremely well. They maintained close communication and anticipated many problems. They made all arrangements for my appointments, travel, and hotels as well as accounting for the classified documents needed on trips. Most important, they provided superior secretarial and office management service at the two offices. All through the war, they devoted long hours to the task with never a complaint.”

Virginia did not marry and had no children. After the war, she continued work with Nichols at the Atomic Energy Commission and privately in his consulting practice until her retirement. All her life was devoted to service to her country and the people she worked for. She is an unsung hero of World War II.

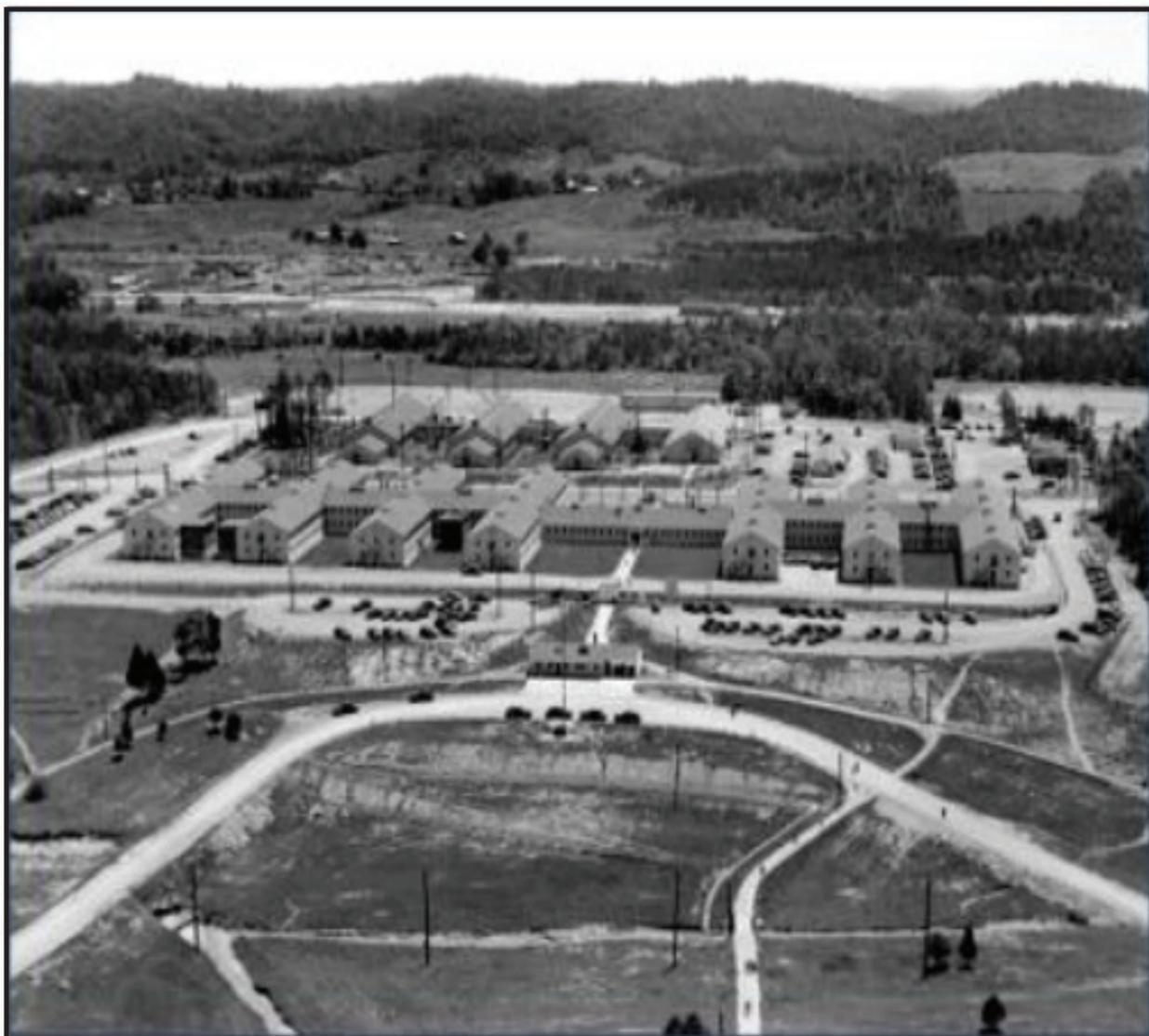
K. David Nichols, Jr. (General Nichols’ son) recalls Ms. Olsson as not just a trusted and loyal worker, but also like a loving big sister to him as well as his sister Jan. She would always be at family events, birthdays, holidays, and weddings with a loving smile and a willingness to please. There were many tears in the family when she passed in 1999.

Well known or known only to a few, all deserve our recognition and gratitude for their war-time service in the Manhattan Project.

Next up: Oak Ridge’s Transition to Peace, Part 1

Grateful acknowledgements to K. David Nichols, Jr.; Ray Smith; Sandy Fye; Dr. Bianka J. Adams, Alisa Whitley, Douglas J. Wilson and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Office of History; Michael Stallo and the staff at the Oak Ridge Public Library; The St. Croix Historical Society; Diane Gulley; Gerald A. Potts; and Bruce W. Scollin for their assistance with this article.

Thanks for this Historically Speaking column and series goes to Barbara Rogers Scollin, grandniece of Major General Kenneth D. Nichols.



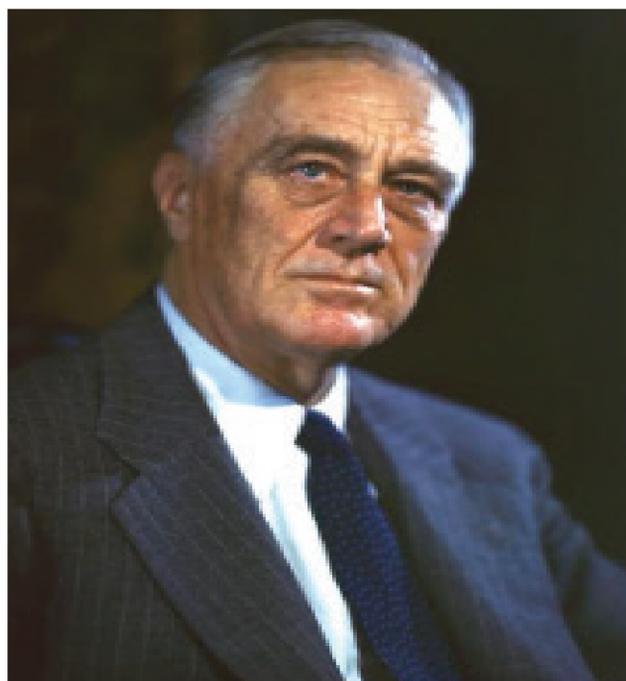
The Castle on the Hill, the Administration Building, Oak Ridge, TN, 1947. Photo by Ed Westcott. (Courtesy of the Department of Energy)



General Kenneth D. Nichols and Virginia Olsson Thanksgiving, 1994, Colonial Williamsburg. (Courtesy of Barbara Scollin)



President Harry S. Truman (Courtesy of Harry S. Truman Presidential Library)



LEFT
President Franklin D. Roosevelt Photo by Leon Perskie (Courtesy of Wikipedia)



RIGHT
Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill Photo by Yousuf Karsh (Courtesy of Wikipedia)

Acts 18



Melvin Howard

(Acts 18:1-4) Paul at Corinth: Paul departed from Athens and traveled some fifty miles to the southwest, arriving in the city of Corinth. Corinth was situated on an isthmus (a narrow strip of land joining two larger bodies) between the Adriatic Sea on the west and Aegean Sea on the east. It was, therefore, an important commercial center. It is estimated that its population in New Testament times consisted of some three hundred thousand citizens, together with another four hundred sixty thousand slaves. The city, the capital of the province of Achaia, was renowned for its wickedness. The expression, “to corinthianize,” was equivalent to being immoral.

Paul’s first order of business upon entering the city probably was to establish a source of income with which to sustain himself. The apostle was a tentmaker by trade (v. 3), having been taught that skill as a youth. In that pursuit he likely encountered Aquila, a native of Pontus, and Priscilla, his wife, who were of the same occupation. This Christian couple recently had arrived in Corinth from Rome, having left the imperial city under the edict of Claudius Caesar (AD 41-54), who had “commanded all the Jews to depart from Rome” (some twenty thousand of them). He likely confused Judaism with Christianity. Every Sabbath, Paul visited the synagogue, reasoning with the Jews and Greek “God-fearers,” persuading them to Christianity.

(Acts 18:5-11) opposition and success: at some point, Silas and Timothy arrived from Macedonia. This is the final mention of Silas in the book of Acts. Paul was “constrained” by the word. The verb rendered “constrained” is a Greek form which suggests he “held himself to the word.” This indicates he restricted himself to preaching (as opposed to engaging in the tent-making business). He threw himself into the task of teaching the Jews about Jesus being the Messiah.

The Jews set themselves in opposition to Paul; moreover, they started blaspheming (an unending stream) the truth. To blaspheme is to speak contemptuously of sacred things. The apostle symbolically shook out his garment and told them they must assume responsibility for their own rebellion. He would henceforth focus his attention upon the Gentiles. Paul went to the house of Titus Justus, one who worshipped God and who lived next door to the synagogue. Incredible, Crispus, the ruler of the synagogue, was converted along with his household. Moreover, many of the Corinthians were attentive, believed, and were immersed into Christ (v.8).

This starting growth seems to have troubled Paul a bit; he may have suspected that this would bring down the wrath of the Jews on these tender babes in Christ. In a vision by night, the Lord said to his apostles, “Stop being afraid” (the force of the original language). “Speak; don’t hold your peace. I am with you, and no man will harm you.” There is no evidence that any harm came to Paul in Corinth! The Lord said, “I have much (potential) people in this city” (v. 9-10). Paul remained there for a year and a half, teaching the word of God.

(Acts 18:12-17) the wrath of the Jews: the administration of Gallio in the early 50s A.D. provides a fairly accurate date for Paul’s arrival in Corinth (AD 50). He was a proconsul of Achaia, the southern region of Greece. With frenzied hatred, the Jews rose up against Paul and brought him before Gallio’s “judgment seat” (v. 12). Their charge was a religious one; Paul was persuading people to worship God contrary to the law---probably Roman law. Since Jewish law would have no meaning to a Roman official.

Paul was about to speak in response to this charge. Before he had that opportunity, however, Gallio himself spoke. He argued that if the apostle had been guilty of some crime against the state, reason would dictate that he give the Jew’s request some consideration. But hair-splitting questions regarding words or names (was Jesus to be identified as Messiah?) and matters of Hebrew law were not his concern. He stated he had no interest in such issues. He threw them out of court! (v. 14-16). An angry mob (likely Jews, though some say Gentiles) was frustrated and took their wrath out on Sosthenes, the ruler of the synagogue (apparently the successor to Crispus), perhaps holding him responsible for letting Paul get by with his teaching. But Gallio was unconcerned about the matter. Sosthenes may have become a Christian (1 Cor. 1:1).

(Acts 18:18-21) Departure for Syria: Paul stayed in Corinth for a while, but eventually sailed for Syria, along with Aquila and Priscilla. They stopped briefly in Cenchreae, where Paul terminated some kind of vow, the nature of which is not specified. Sailing some two hundred fifty miles due east across the Aegean Sea, they came to Ephesus, the capital city of provincial Asia with its population of two hundred thousand. Paul went to the synagogue and reasoned with the Jews. They wanted him to stay longer, but he felt he had to leave---though promising to return, God willing. The apostle set sail for Palestine, a distance of five hundred miles.

(Acts 18:22-23) Jerusalem visit; start of the third journey: the apostle landed at Caesarea and then “went up” and saluted the church in Jerusalem. Note the “up” and “down” references indicating Jerusalem. After a brief visit with the Christians there, he returned to Antioch.

(Acts 18:24-28) Apollos: Luke now turns his attention back to Ephesus, where Aquila and Priscilla had remained. A certain Jew by the name of Apollos arrived in Ephesus. Luke gives us an array of interesting details concerning this gentleman. He was from Alexandria on the northern coast of Egypt. Apollos is described as an “eloquent” man. The term can denote one “skilled in speech” or one who is “educated.” It is likely that both ideas applied to the brilliant Apollos. Too, he was “mighty in the scriptures,” the Old Testament writings. He both knew the text and how to effectively employ it in argument. Apollos had been “instructed” in “the way of the Lord.” Note the definite article, “the way”. There is only one. Following Christ is not a multiple-choice proposition. In addition to his knowledge, Apollos also had zeal.

Within the scope of his knowledge, he had taught concerning Jesus; but his understanding had been limited to that body of truth which accompanied the immersion administered by John the baptizer. John’s teaching required a faith in him who “should come after” John (19:4). Since John’s immersion was predicated upon a Christ who was to come, and as Apollos was still preaching that message, it must be inferred that the eloquent brother had not been exposed to the full good news that Jesus had arrived already and had accomplished his mission. As much as he did know, however, he courageously proclaimed in the Jewish synagogue. When Aquila and Priscilla discovered Apollos’ limited knowledge and teaching, “they (both of them) took him aside and set forth the way of God more accurately”. He was not rebuffed but gladly received the instruction.

Apollos had the urge to head west across the Aegean Sea to Achaia. Since the Christians in Ephesus were impressed with his abilities, they unselfishly urged him to go forth in this mission endeavor. To show their confidence in him, they wrote a letter of commendation. Since Aquila and Priscilla had lived in Corinth, their names on the letter would lend weight to the recommendation. When he arrived in Corinth, Apollos was a great help to those who “had believed” (18:8; 20:24).

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