



ETOWAH VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

*Promoting and enhancing the awareness and preservation of
the heritage and traditions of Bartow County*



Volume 48, March 2003

P.O. Box 1886, Cartersville, GA 30120

Phone: 770-606-8862

Friendship Cemetery Preservation Continues

Work on the Friendship-Puckett Cemetery is progressing rapidly, thanks to Bartow County Commissioner Clarence Brown, who recently assigned a county work crew to the project under the direction of Bobby Truett.

Truett and David Wilbanks, with the Solid Waste Department, met with cemetery committee members Guy Parmenter, Ed Hill, and Carl Etheridge on Friday, January 17 to discuss the work that has been done, and the work that remains to be completed.

The bitterly cold weather (30 degrees with a biting wind) didn't chill the enthusiasm of the group, who spent almost an hour walking through the cemetery, noting the many new graves that have been uncovered since the removal of trees and underbrush by Truett's crew, including some Confederate markers. "There's a lot more graves than we first thought," Guy reported.

Carl Etheridge, who will survey the cemetery, estimates 400 to 500 graves on the roughly eight-acre site. Carl has served as chairman of the EVHS Cemetery Committee for many years now, and is undertaking the project in his spare time. He hopes to have the survey completed and the graves marked within a few months, by the end of May. In the meantime, Truett's crew is continuing to remove brush and clear stumps, and will continue to work with EVHS to make the cemetery visitor-friendly.

"Many of the monuments are in need of repair," Guy said, "and we're looking into costs and the proper methods for making those repairs." Guy said plans also include developing a parking area and walking trails, putting up fencing, and erecting signs and a historic marker.

EVHS member Jim Dellinger, who owns the property on which the cemetery sits and supports its preservation by EVHS, has noticed the vast improvement to the site since the county's involvement, and has offered to provide

the gravel needed for the parking area and trails.

EVHS had been looking at Friendship Cemetery as a possible community project for some time. "There's a lot of history there," Guy said. Then in 2001, a fire in the vicinity threatened to wipe out all that history. "The fire swept quickly through the property," Guy explained, "but did little permanent damage." Society members immediately began clean up and preservation, and by early last year had cleared the back half of the cemetery, with plans to finish in 2003.

"The county's offer to finish clearing this massive site was gladly welcomed," said Guy. "Bobby and his crew are doing a tremendous job and have accomplished much more in such a short period of time than we could have ever done by ourselves. Bobby has taken a personal interest in this project and desires to continue his and the county's involvement from now on."

The cemetery is all that remains of the original Friendship Presbyterian Church, founded on the site in 1843. The congregation moved into Cartersville ten years later and was renamed First Presbyterian. It is the second-oldest congregation in Cartersville, and some of the earliest settlers in the county are buried there: Puckett, Milner, McGuire. Many of these family's headstones still survive, and EVHS is anxious to preserve what remains of this small portion of the county's history.

The cemetery is also rumored to be the resting place of possibly hundreds of Confederates killed at the Battle of Allatoona Pass. Their remains are said to have been transported from the Pass by train and buried in a mass grave in the cemetery. EVHS has yet to verify this.

If you would be interested in helping with the project in any capacity, or would like to make a financial contribution, contact Guy Parmenter through EVHS at 770-606-8862, or email him at evhs@evhsonline.org. ☺



EVHS Cemetery Preservation Committee members Ed Hill (far left) and Guy Parmenter (far right) met with David Wilbanks and Bobby Truett, with the Bartow County Solid Waste Department, at Friendship Cemetery to discuss the work being done there.



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The EVHS office and research facilities are located in the 1903 courthouse at 115 West Cherokee Avenue in downtown Cartersville. Visit EVHS online at www.evhsonline.org
Email evhs@evhsonline.org



1903 Courthouse Centennial Celebration

Special Thanks to These Individuals, Organizations & Businesses For Contributing to the Success of the 1903 Courthouse Centennial Celebration

Etowah Valley Historical Society Courthouse Centennial Committee:

Chantal Parker, Chair; Lois Hill; Lelia Johnson; Tish Johnson; David Parker; Norma Tidwell

Bartow County Commissioners Office:

Clarence Brown, Steve Bradley, Lane McMillan, Steve Stewart, Steve Burch

Chip Off The Old Block Masons:

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Bartow County Sheriffs Department

Cartersville Magazine

The Bartow Neighbor

The Bartow Trader

The Daily Tribune News

WBHF Radio 1450 AM

WYXC Radio 1270 AM



Bartow History Center
Tina Shaddon & Trey Gaines



Rose Lawn Museum
Penny Fithian



Corra Harris Garden Club
Marilee Henson



Euharlee Historical Society
Genie Certain

A committee has been formed, and EVHS will begin taking donations and suggestions for items to be returned to the cornerstone on April 1. Contact Chantal Parker at 770-606-8494 or email evhs@evhsonline.org for more information.



Pine Log Historical Society
Jean Belew



Bartow County Genealogical Society
Michael Bryson



Adairsville Historical Society
Carol Adams



**United Daughters of the Confederacy
P. M. B. Young Chapter**
Debbie Hendrix



Stilesboro Improvement Club
Joyce Waits



Cartersville Historic Preservation Commission: Joel Adams, Masie Underwood & Diana Adams



Cassville Heritage Association
Eddie Boswell



Noble Hill-Wheeler Memorial Center
Marion Coleman &
Dr. Susie Wheeler



**Sons of Confederate Veterans
Stiles-Akin Camp**
Bob Crowe



Kingston Women's History Club
Lisa Ellis



Cornerstone Items Now on Display at Bartow History Center Museum

Items removed from the courthouse cornerstone during ceremonies on January 12 are now on display at the Bartow History Center Museum. The exhibit opened on February 11 and will remain throughout the year.

The short delay in displaying the items was necessary, as the Center used that time to implement preservation and conservation techniques that prolong the life of the items. The Center also used that time to design an attractive display that interprets the items and places them in local historical perspective.

EVHS is grateful for the time and financial resources the Center has vested in this project, and encourages its members to visit the time capsule display. The museum is open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday and requires a small admission fee. For more information, contact the museum at 770-382-3818.

EVHS members Joel and Diana Adams, Toni Martin, and David Parker admire the time capsule display at the History Center.

Nathan Bedford Forrest Membership Meeting January 16, 2003

Controversial Civil War general Nathan Bedford Forrest was the topic of discussion during the January membership meeting, as Civil War historian Dr. John D. Fowler presented "Nathan Bedford Forrest: Sinner or Saint?"

"War means fighting, and fighting means killing," Fowler summed-up Forrest's philosophy, citing his "ferocious attacks and bold tactics." Yet, Forrest had no formal military training and was illiterate. "But he was a master tactician who used sound judgement, common sense, and honed reasoning skills," Fowler said. "And he was totally without fear."

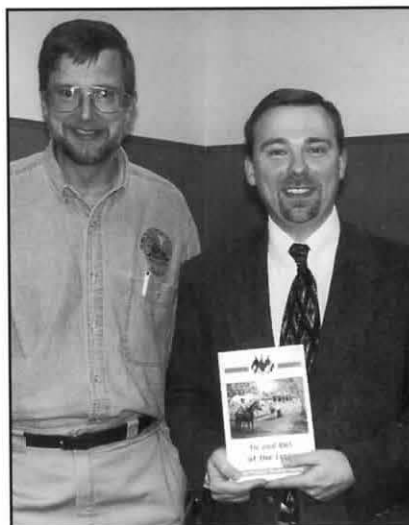
Born into poverty in the backwoods of Chapel Hill, Tennessee in 1821, Forrest amassed a fortune through the slave trade to become one of the antebellum South's most powerful and wealthy men. "He applied



Nathan Bedford Forrest

the same determination, grit, and toughness he used to lift himself out of poverty to his military career, to rise from a private to a Lt. General," Fowler said. Generous to the cause, Forrest used his own funds to arm and outfit his company.

Forrest was a hands-on leader, who fought up front and beside his men, encouraging them to "always move



Civil War historian J. D. Fowler (right) received a copy of *In and Out of the Lines* from EVHS president David Parker for being the guest speaker in January.

whether or not Forrest sanctioned the massacre there of black and white Federals, many of whom attempted surrender.

Forrest surrendered his command following a serious defeat at Selma in 1865. Returning to his cotton plantation, he was saddled with huge debts, financially destitute, and suffered ill health. He was later associated with the Ku Klux Klan, and was rumored to be a key founder of the group that he called "a benevolent, nice organization." He died of dysentery and diabetes in 1877.

Dr. J.D. Fowler is a professor of history at Kennesaw State University who "loves discussing the Civil War."

forward." His dashing raids into Tennessee in the winter of 1862 gained him notoriety, and General Sherman said of him, "there will be no peace in Tennessee until Forrest is dead." He was the most feared man on either side of the war.

Despite his success as an independent in the regular army, Forrest never held a top command position.

His most controversial action came at Fort Pillow, in Tennessee, on April 12, 1864. The controversy centers on

Bartow County History Journeys Across the Pond

Nothing is as rewarding to EVHS as when the children and grandchildren of our members take up our cause to promote local history. And nothing could have surprised or pleased us more than to learn that some of Bartow County's history has made the leap across the Atlantic.

Nine year old Alexandra Lale Gurel, formerly a student at White Elementary, now a co-ed at Cottesmore School in England, spent the Christmas holidays visiting local historical sites for a classroom assignment. Alexandra is the granddaughter of EVHS members Bob and Trudy Redwine.

Bob reports, "She had a long list of research projects to do over the holidays. One of them was a project on 'the river near you.' I took her around to all the major sites and she made pic-



Alexandra with her Etowah project.

tures for her display." One of Alexandra's project pieces was a poem about the Etowah River, which we are delighted to publish here.

Thank you, Alexandra, for taking our history not only to heart, but to home.

The Etowah

The Etowah,
Flowing into Lake Allatoona.
Near a battlefield, it flows strong,
As if the horror,
Is long gone.

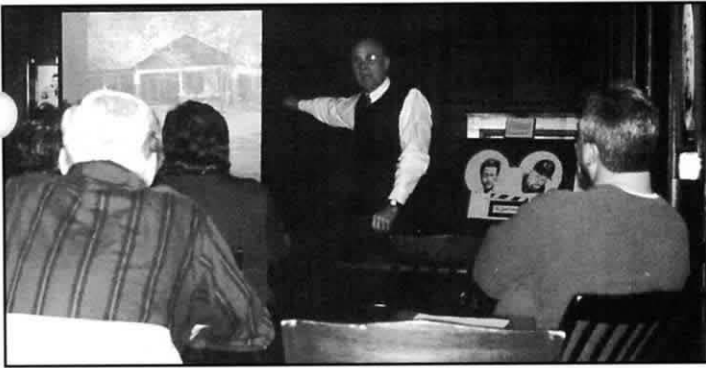
Raging past,
Indian mounds.
Flowing through,
The hard ground.

The Etowah,
Flowing into Lake Allatoona.
A river,
Like no other.
Has not a sister,
Or a brother.
The Etowah.

The Architecture of Bartow County

Membership Meeting

February 13, 2003



Dr. Fred McCaleb presented a program in the Encore Room.

The Etowah Valley Historical Society and the Bartow History Center joined forces on Thursday, February 13 to sponsor guest speaker Dr. Fred McCaleb in a public presentation at the Encore Room on Wall Street. McCaleb is an architectural historian and professor in the Social Science Education Department at Kennesaw State University, and was a guest speaker for EVHS in January 2002. His return by popular demand coincided with the History Center's newest exhibit "The Architecture of Bartow County," which will run from February 1 through April 28.

"I have a life-long avocation and love of 18th and 19th century architecture," McCaleb told the audience. "I grew up in it," the Columbus, Mississippi native explained.

The program featured slides from McCaleb's vast collection and overhead projections of local structures illustrating various styles of architecture. His obvious enthusiasm for historic architecture filled the room with his insight into the history and happenstance of architecture, and his engaging style delighted attendees.

McCaleb began by likening the restoration of an old house to the restoration of a Rembrandt, saying that you wouldn't make revisions or add "unnecessary or modern elements" to the master's work, and you shouldn't do it to an historic home. He gave the example of screened porches, so desired in the South, but which can spoil the integrity of a structure. McCaleb suggested leaving porch columns and elements in place and building a screened cage with one-by-twos just inside the porch, then painting it with the darkest trim color on your house; "You won't even be able to tell it from the street," he said.

Greek Revival: McCaleb's first example of local architecture was the Greek revival home (once the Baptist Church) across from Rose Lawn on Cherokee Avenue. Greek revival dominated the architecture in the United States from the 1820s to the 1830s and was extensively used in the South. The architecture mimicked Greek temples on a smaller scale, and is identified partly by gabled roofs and porches supported by tall columns. Algebraic equations, which decided the ratio of height to width and the depth of porches, also figured in the design. Its main influence came from the enormously influential books by New York architect Minard Lefever, *The Modern Builder's Guide* (1833) and *Beauties of American Architecture* (1835), which promoted the order, harmony, strength, and optimism of Greek architecture. Though out of fashion by 1850, it continued to be utilized up to the Civil War.

New Greek Revival/Neoclassical: The Strickland House "Grand

Oaks," on Main Street provided a local example of neoclassical architecture, which was introduced at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 by designers and architects who predicted the return of a classical style of architecture different from its predecessor. The style sought to define America as a cultural, commercial, and technological leader, and to assert a sense of American unity as a way of confronting the fear of change as the nation shifted from agriculture to industry. Its most distinctive feature would be the lavish use of columns, usually Corinthian. Often features a classical pediment entry with an entablature above the cornice line. Many neoclassical buildings have windows grouped in twos or threes, with the main floor having semicircular arched windows. The style was popular until the 1950s.

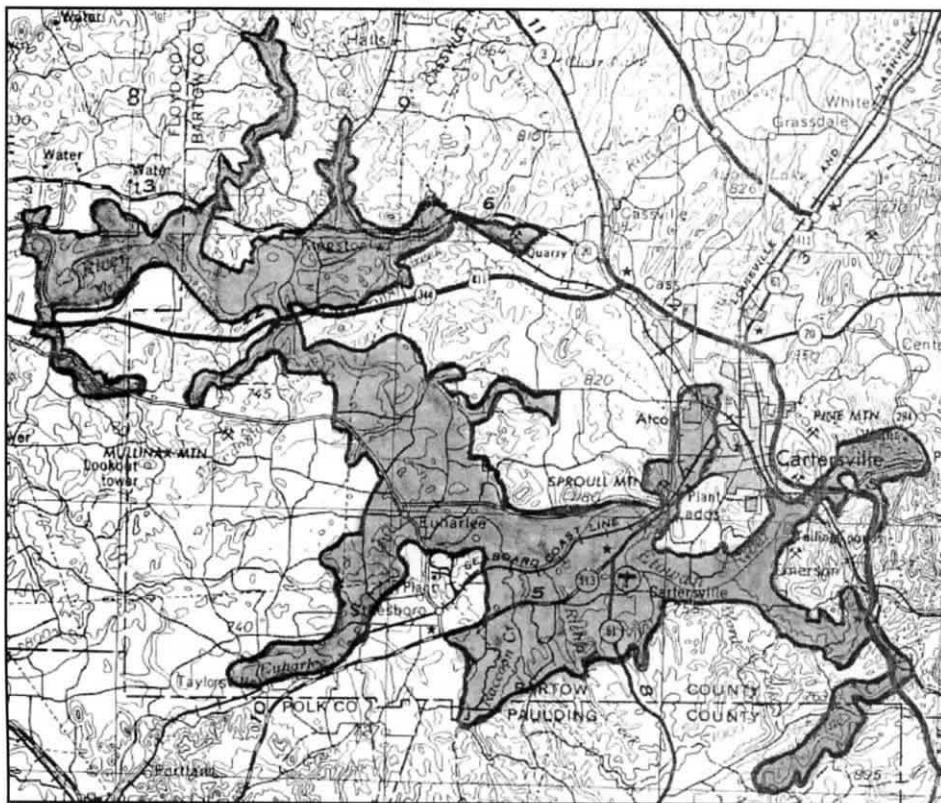
Gothic: According to McCaleb, Andrew Jackson Downing "killed Greek revival." Downing called it egotistical and pagan to want to live in "temples," and began the gothic movement with the publication of his book *Cottage Residences* (1842), a pattern book of houses that mixed romantic architecture with the pastoral picturesque architecture of the English countryside. The small, detached cottage homes are distinguished by tall, sometimes steep gables with gothic, bracketed, Italianate, and rustic variations. Downing was not an architect, as such, but a landscape architect who drew his inspiration from nature. He deplored the use white, which he considered "an aberration not found in nature," and selected his palate of 3 to 5 colors from nature and the home's natural setting. Local examples of gothic architecture are the home at the corner of West Avenue and South Avenue, and Jackson Brothers homes, like the Munford-Birdsong Home featured in the July 2002 issue of the EVHS Newsletter, volume 44. Downing was also responsible for Itallianate architecture, which was "embraced by Southern protestant churches."

Queen Anne: Introduced in Philadelphia during the nation's centennial anniversary celebration in 1876, no one is sure where Queen Anne got its name. The design features interior and exterior detailed woodwork and fretwork, and may be elaborate or not. The style favors multiple use of color, allowing homeowner to "fully express themselves." Two local examples cited by McCaleb were the homes of EVHS members Connie and Ed Bostick (on Main Street) and David and Chantal Parker (on South Avenue), though McCaleb thought these might have lost some of their ornamentation since their original construction. "That's the thing about Queen Anne," he told the audience. "All that detail and woodwork eventually starts to rot and falls off piece by piece." McCaleb recommends replacement with treated wood.

Romanesque: Richardsonian Romanesque and Greeksonian or Greek Romanesque were inspired by the colorful Henry Hobson Richardson, a New Englander from Massachusetts who never ventured far from home, but whose architecture peppers the nation. Popular from the 1870s to 1900, the best example of Richardson's work is the Trinity Church in Boston, a master-

See Architecture, continued on page 8

County Seeks to Preserve Etowah Valley Historic District



Map included in the National Register nomination application.

Your President and Board of Directors have kept a watchful eye over a new agreement between Bartow County and the Muscogee (Creek) Nation and the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Nation which has led to a very positive zoning ordinance signed into law February 5th. Our sincere gratitude to Commissioner Clarence Brown for adopting this ordinance which identifies native American sites within the Etowah Valley Historic District and prevents their wanton destruction by unchecked development.

The nomination of this historic district was made to the National Register of Historic Places by the Etowah Valley Historical Society, and was accepted on June 30, 1975.

The district is comprised of over 40,000 acres, most of which lie in Bartow County. The district has been overlaid on the county land use map for the purpose of this new ordinance which does the following within the boundaries of the district: "any applicant seeking an amendment to the land use map or seeking a rezoning for any property shall, prior to filing an application, send notice to the Native American Nations," "any applicant seeking a permit or approval for any development or land disturbance permit, other than one seeking to erect a single family residence on a single lot, shall commission an archaeological survey for any property or portion of property within the district."

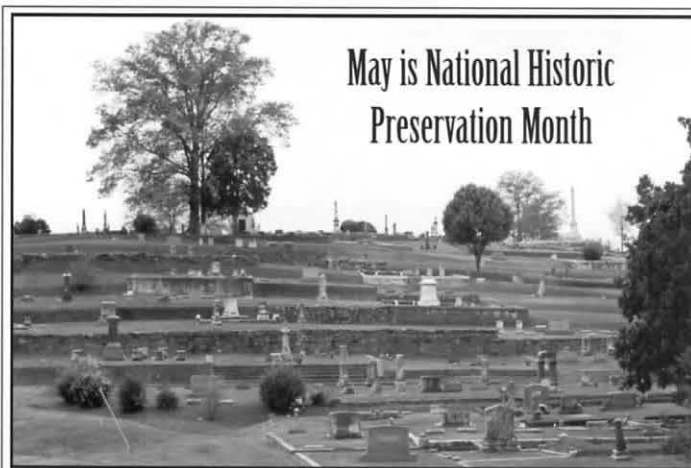
Additional protection for the Etowah Valley Historic District is inherent in the National Register listing: "recognition that a property is of significance to the nation, state or community," "consideration in the planning for federal or federally assisted projects," and "eligibility for federal tax benefits and assistance."

The county goes on to say that the identification and protection of such artifacts and locations is of great benefit to the public welfare, in that it preserves and promotes understanding of the county's and the nation's history, enhances the aesthetic environment, encourages proper economic development, provides tourism opportunities, and benefits all citizens.

The Etowah Valley Historic District is generally described as the fertile and historic valley region of the Etowah River from the Alatoona Dam to Rome, Georgia, most of which is in Bartow County. Land on both sides of some 37 river miles are included as are the communities and towns of Stilesboro, Euharlee, Kingston, Atco, and Emerson.

The desire of so many to preserve this rich corridor of life spanning the archaic period to the twentieth century gave

birth to the Etowah Valley Historical Society in 1972.



May is National Historic Preservation Month

EVHS has many activities planned for National Historic Preservation Month, among them, a tour of Oak Hill Cemetery on Saturday, May 17. The tour will feature history of the cemetery, discussion of monument art, and an introduction to some of the minor and major historical figures who call Oak Hill home. The tour will begin at 11 a.m. and will last about 90 minutes. Call 770-606-8862 or email evhs@evhsonline.org for reservations.

A Century of Change. A Future With Hope

Bartow County Commissioner Clarence Brown's Courthouse Centennial Address

We are gathered here today to commemorate this grand old building that has served our needs as a courthouse and administrative office building for one hundred years.

During the past 100 years, this courthouse, with its imposing dome, has stood on this hill as a comforting presence to the citizens of Bartow County and as a landmark to travelers. People approaching our community from the east have a magnificent view of the gold dome, a view that the people of Bartow County have always been very proud of. This courthouse is a part of the fabric of our community. A lot of drama has taken place within its walls and it has been witness to many important decisions affecting the citizens of Bartow County.

This building was first dedicated in 1903. For a moment, let's go back to that time. A large crowd was probably gathered here, just as we are today. There would have been people of different ages, gender, and races. As the cornerstone was sealed to create a time capsule, the people must have been wondering how things would be in 2003. Some of those gathered here on that day were grandparents, great grandparents, and even great-great grandparents to some of you here today. They could only imagine what life would be like in the year 2003. They couldn't have known that two great World Wars would change our nation or that a great depression would bring so much hardship and despair to the lives of Americans.

It is doubtful that they could have envisioned, even in their wildest dreams, how technology would change things, even during their lifetimes. Many would live to witness marvelous wonders in technology.

The automobile would bring a convenience of transportation never thought possible. The telephone and electricity in homes would become commonplace. Radio and television would bring news and entertainment right into their homes on a daily basis. Probably completely unknown to those gathered here in 1903; early aviation pioneers were already planning and developing the airplane and later mankind's venture into outer space. The Wright brothers first successful flight was that same year. Many of those here were alive to learn of Charles Lindbergh's solo flight across the Atlantic; and some were still alive when Neil Armstrong first stepped on the moon.

Many lived to witness great social changes from the strict principles of the Victorian age to the permissiveness of today's society. The rise of a strong middle class of workers, who would not be content to live on meager wages, but who instead would demand a fair portion of this nation's wealth and a strong voice in our government. Women would win the right to vote and by the end of the century,

they would become leaders in every segment of our system. The Civil Rights movement, only a spark in 1903, would grow into a great fire of freedom and bring the end to segregation and give opportunities to all races of people. It would have been unthinkable in 1903 for a woman or and African-American or Latino to obtain high positions in business, politics, athletics or any other American institution. But, today a black American from Bartow County sits on Georgia's highest court, and women of all races hold top positions in government, business and industry.

Although many things have changed for the better since 1903, not everything is good about today's world. Wars and crime still plague our society. The prevalent use of illegal drugs is a scourge upon this land and people gathered in 1903 were not worried about the threat of nuclear war as we are today.

Just as those gathered in 1903 thought about the past, when the big wars they remembered were the Civil War and the Spanish-American War, they knew their lives had been shaped by those who came before them. So, we today, remember those citizens of Bartow County who preceded us. We think back on those who helped shape our lives, not

just the leaders, but also the members of our families who came before us, and neighbors and friends long since gone. The ordinary people never asked for much but the opportunity to make their lives meaningful, both in material blessings and in service to others.

And just as those gathered in 1903 thought about the future, so do we, as we mark this milestone of this building. Will it still stand in 2103 and will it still be of service to the people of Bartow County?

Bartow County offices will soon reoccupy this Courthouse. Although she needs restoration work, the building is still sound and the chances are that the people of Bartow County will gather here on the 200th anniversary of her dedication.

What will the world be like then? We can only imagine. We hope that peoples lives will be better, that strides in human relations will be made, where respect and opportunity are given to one another regardless of race, gender or creed. We hope poverty is eliminated from the world. We hope that crime has been erased and that the war against illegal drugs has been successful. We hope that all people enjoy health, prosperity and happiness. And most of all we hope there will be peace on Earth.

Not only is this our hope today, but it is also our prayer that we lift to our Heavenly Father, to whom we give thanks for all of the blessings that He has bestowed on this community. ☺



piece of stone. Richardson was heavily influenced by the Romanesque architecture of Southern France and Spain, which he fueled with his own vision to create innovative structures with squat columns, dramatic arches, and massive sculpted stone facades that appeared to rise up out of the ground. Deep doorways were defined with contrasting textures and colors, with elaborately carved stone placed over doors and windows. In most cases he would include a tower, sometimes two. A home on Erwin Street was cited by McCaleb as a local example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture.

Arts & Crafts: The mid-twentieth century brought a sharp turn away from the "monstrously overdone and elaborate" architecture of the past, as the Arts & Crafts movement sought the simplicity of clean lines and open space. "Americans rejected the ostentation of the previous century and embraced American craftsmanship," McCaleb explained, adding that Bartow County was full of these "Mission bungalows," many of which he jealously coveted. Among the many local examples McCaleb cited was a Sears & Roebuck house, built from a kit, probably delivered by rail, and constructed on site by local builders.

Dr. McCaleb received much applause and an Allatoona Pass T-shirt in gratitude for his visit. Following his presentation, the

HILLS OF IRON COMING APRIL 26 & 27 TO RED TOP MOUNTAIN

Photo & Ore Exhibit • Tours of Iron Hill •
Discussion of Etowah and Cooper's Furnace
• Construction of a Mini-Furnace • Iron Smelting •
Demonstrations of Iron Pouring By Hand

Sponsored by EVHS & Red Top Mountain State Park

group enjoyed refreshments, then moved to the Bartow History Center, where they received a complimentary tour of the museum, and a free peek at the Architecture of Bartow County exhibit. The exhibit features photographs and architectural elements from local structures, and will remain on display through April 28.

EVHS extends its heartfelt thanks to Michele Rodgers and all the great folks at the Bartow History Center for their generous participation in the program. ☺



This newsletter is dedicated to the memory of Ann Sproull Lewis

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Confederate Memorial Day Celebrations

Cassville - Sunday, April 19, 2 p.m. at the Cassville Cemetery; Guest Speaker: Rev. John Lowe; Reception to follow. Sponsored by the Cassville Heritage Association & the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Stiles-Akin Camp.

Cartersville - Sunday, April 26, 11 a.m. at the gold-domed courthouse; Sponsored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, P.M.B. Young chapter.

Kingston - Sunday, April 27, 2:30 p.m. at the Kingston Baptist Church; Reception to follow at the Kingston Museum; Sponsored by the Kingston Women's History Club.