



ETOWAH VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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

Volume 91, March 2015

P.O. Box 1886, Cartersville, GA 30120

Phone: 770-606-8862

CIVIL WAR SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE EDITION

RECONSTRUCTION - THE SECOND CIVIL WAR

Reconstruction 1865-1877

At the end of the American Civil War, the devastation and disruption in the state of Georgia were dramatic. Wartime damage, the inability to maintain a labor force without slavery, and miserable weather had a disastrous effect on agricultural production. The state's chief cash crop, cotton, fell from a high of more than 700,000 bales in 1860 to less than 50,000 in 1865, while harvests of corn and wheat were also meager. The state government subsidized construction of numerous new railroad lines. White farmers turned to cotton as a cash crop, often using commercial fertilizers to make up for the poor soils they owned.

Bartow County was representative of the postwar difficulties. Property destruction and the deaths of a third of the soldiers caused financial and social crises; recovery was delayed by repeated crop failures. The Freedmen's Bureau agents were unable to give blacks the help they needed.

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CIVIL WAR ANNIVERSARY



Etowah River Bridge, Circa 1865, EVHS Photo



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LOCAL ACTIVITIES OF INTEREST TO EVHS MEMBERS

Puzzled about how some Bartow Communities got their name? This is old furnace at Stamp Creek, taken in 1949. – Photo courtesy Bartow Ancestors



Stamp Creek photo courtesy Bartow Ancestors

Upcoming Lecture: "Forgotten and Lost Communities of Bartow County." Guy Parmenter and Joe Head will reveal research on the many rural communities that once dotted the county. Come learn about Center, Corbin, Dewey, Iron Hill, Sophia, Sugar Hill, Best, Wooleys and Malbone among others.

Some 50 communities have been identified. Attendees will learn how these communities, schools and churches were first established and how to use the EVHS website to find more.

The lecture will be held at the Cartersville Public Library on West Main Street in Cartersville and will begin at 6:30. Reception before the presentation. Mark your calendars – you don't want to miss this!!

March 24, 2015 – Lecture: "Forgotten and Lost Communities of Bartow County at the Cartersville Public Library at 6:30

May 17, 2015 – Bartow History Scholar Quiz Bowl. Join our local Middle Schools as they compete for the county championship at the Clarence Brown Conference Center on Sunday afternoon between 2:00 and 5:00.

October 3 and 4, 2015 – Battle of Allatoona Pass Re-enactment

October 9, 2015 – Annual Dinner at Grand Oaks, 6:30

December 4, 2015 - Christmas Dinner at Roselawn, 6:30

EVHS COMMITTEES

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MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS

When you join EVHS, you become part of membership family. An EVHS membership provides more than just access to Bartow's rich history. With tangible benefits such as free regular admission, discounts, invitations to members-only events and publications to intangible benefits such as supporting and sustaining Bartow's legacy. Members gain a greater understanding of our past while connecting themselves to our future. Make Bartow's history part of your present, and experience all that membership to the Etowah Valley Historical Society has to offer.

HELP PRESERVE OUR HISTORY- VOLUNTEER



Volunteer help is a critical factor in the life of a non-profit organization like EVHS. Volunteers provide valuable services that otherwise would have to be done by paid workers. Exciting events happen, but if succeeding generations are to know about them, the information has to be saved, and that doesn't just happen. Preserving the records of people and how they lived, saving history, is part of what the Etowah Valley Historical Society does.

We seek volunteers from diverse backgrounds to help tell the story of Bartow County. From greeting visitors and tour groups to working behind the scenes or scanning photos, every volunteer brings meaning to the work that they do. We have many different areas where your particular skills or interests may be put to good use!

In addition to helping those who visit the Resource Center during the open hours, answering the phone, and following up on the questions that callers ask, volunteers have an opportunity and responsibility for logging in new donations, and preparing materials for use or storage. This involves a lot of detail work, and includes filing, copying, typing, and data entry — all necessary for keeping track of our growing collection. If you have a few hours to spare and are willing to help with the "office work", please contact Linda Cochran at 770-606-8862 or stop by the Gold Dome Courthouse and see us.

Call for Volunteers to Assist in Bartow History Scholars Quiz Bowl on May 17th. Call Linda Cochran at 770.606.8862.

2014 TOUR OF HOMES BEFORE & AFTER SHERMAN

On November 1-2, 2014 the EVHS Preservation Committee presented A Tour of Cassville – Before and After Sherman for their 2014 Tour of Homes. Cartersville and Bartow County residents were able to learn all about historic sites of the Cassville community. Attendees visited pre civil war home of Mack Watkins, the 1836 Cassville United Methodist Church, as well as newer homes of the sacred ground that once held the cultural center of North Georgia and the county seat of what was then Cass County. Remnants of the old Courthouse revealed a place that Sherman torched and destroyed on November 5, 1864, marking the end of an era and began the devastation that ravaged Georgia in the days to follow. The devastation of the War prohibited rebuilding this once thriving area that included hotels, two colleges and a flourishing town that was established in 1836.

Congratulations to Preservation Chairman John Lewis and committee members for hosting a successful event that spotlighted this once prosperous community.



Photo courtesy of the Cassville Historical Society



THE SAGA OF CHULIO (SHOE BOOTS)

By J. B. Tate

An older generation of local citizens remember that Chulio Road, beginning at Ladds Mountain, was the main road to Rome on the west side of Cartersville. Several years ago the road from Ladds to Euharlee was renamed Euharlee Road upon the recommendation of the Bartow County Fire Department. Chulio was a wealthy chief in the Cherokee Nation prior to removal (1838). Chulio owned a plantation and several slaves on both sides of the Etowah River, on modern day Hardin Bridge Road where the old iron bridge crosses the river.

It was not unusual for a Cherokee to have more than one name. Chulio and "Shoe Boots" are one in the same. Chulio first entered the history books when he killed another Cherokee who refused to sing and dance for him. Consequently, Chulio fled to Kentucky where another chapter of his life would be recorded.

In 1793 a band of Shawnee and Cherokee warriors attacked Morgan's Station in what was to become Montgomery County, Kentucky. The settlers were overwhelmed with 11 of their number dead and nine taken captive by the Indians. One of the nine captives was 13 year old Clarinda Allington who had been captured by Cherokee warrior Shoe Boots. Clarinda was taken by Shoe Boots to his plantation in Georgia, where he owned several black slaves and considerable land.

In the late 1790's Shoe Boots' Cherokee wife died, and Clarinda became his new wife. In 1797 Clarinda's relatives traveled to the Cherokee nation to obtain her release, but Clarinda refused to leave her Cherokee home. By 1803 Clarinda and Shoe Boots had three children: John, William, and Sally. In 1803 another group from Kentucky journeyed to Georgia to pressure Clarinda to leave the Cherokee and return to her family in Kentucky. Again, Clarinda refused to leave her children and go back to Kentucky; however, the next year the Cherokee agent arranged for Clarinda to return to Kentucky with her three children to visit her relatives. Shoe Boots reluctantly agreed and provided them with good horses, new clothes, and a slave to care for the family. After being reunited with her family, Clarinda refused to return to the Cherokee Nation and her husband.

Local historian and Professor Emeritus of Kennesaw State University J. B. Tate, a former President of EVHS, contributes this summary of Bartow's Chief Chulio, also known as Shoe Boots. J. B. is the first appointee by the Governor to the National Trail of Tears Association. He is currently a Board Member of the Georgia Trail of Tears Association and advisor to the National Trail of Tears Association. Portions of the following article pertaining to Kentucky were featured in the January 2015 Kentucky Explorer. (kentuckyexplorer.com)



Within a few months of her return, Clarinda remarried and moved across the river leaving her children in the care of her brother. Many whites considered her to be "damaged goods" because of her intimate contact with a Native American. Clarinda probably feared the reaction of her new husband to her children and the prejudice they would endure on a frontier where hatred of Indians was intense.

With the loss of his family, Shoe Boots commenced a relationship with one of his black slaves named Doll. By 1824, Shoe Boots and his slave had produced three children, Elizabeth (17); John (11); and Polly (7). By the early 19th century the Cherokee had adopted the prejudice towards blacks that was held by their white counterparts. By 1824, the Cherokee National Council prohibited marriage between black slaves and Cherokee citizens. Shoe Boots petitioned the national council to manumit his slave children, which they did by recognizing the freedom of the three children and granting them all privilege of the Cherokee Nation. In 1829 Shoe Boots died leaving his property to his two sisters. In 1830 the State of Georgia abolished the Cherokee government, and it's laws were null and void. Georgia then passed a law that a Cherokee could not testify in a court of law about a white person with no legal recourse. Shoe Boots' children were seized by an unscrupulous white man named Wofford, who fled with them into Georgia where they were enslaved.

"The Cherokee speak much of a very eccentric warrior who died among them a few years ago. His name in Cherokee was Tah-see-key-yar-key; in English, Shoe Boots." John Howard Payne Papers (Ayer Collection, Newberry Library, Chicago).

A salient description of Shoe Boot's personal style of dress is found in a journal kept by John Howard Payne, author of *Home Sweet Home*, who in 1835, wrote of the famed warrior's colorful attire and weapons. "Over his Indian hunting shirt we wore a military coat and epaulettes; he was caparison with a long sword and belt sustaining

horseman's pistols at each side with a grim looking knife, and his tall gaunt figure was surrounded by a vast cocked hat with military plume." Payne made known that Shoe Boot's English name had been adopted owing to "his great pride in wearing (H)essian military boots, with tassels."

In 1813 Creek Indians attacked Ft. Mims in Southern Alabama, killing 250 settlers inside the fort. Andrew Jackson raised a volunteer army to punish the Creeks for the massacre and enlisted six hundred Cherokees to join his cause. Prominent Cherokee leaders were commissioned as officers in the U.S. Army in recognition of their value to the American government. Consequently, Shoe Boots became a Captain and his friend "The Ridge", now was known as Major Ridge. This culmination of this military confrontation took place on a bend in the Tallapoosa River, where over nine hundred Creek warriors were killed. This ended the Creek threat to their white neighbors. This victory was won because of the decisive role of the Cherokees at the height of the battle. The results of the victory made Jackson a national hero and helped catapult him to the White House. The defeated Creeks were forced to cede millions of acres of land to the U. S. government as the price of peace.

After the battle of Horseshoe Bend the Kentucky and Tennessee militia crossed the Cherokee Nation on their way home. The soldiers desecrated many Cherokee homes, as well as stealing a large number of cattle and horses. To add insult to injury, the Cherokee officers were paid less than their white counterparts for their military service, even though they had been promised equal pay. It is ironic that the Cherokee had made Andrew Jackson a hero and a few years later he was the key leader as President to force the Cherokees to be removed to what is now Oklahoma.

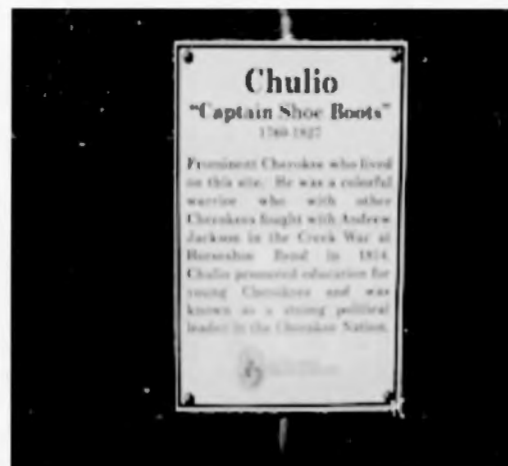
Chulio was an early advocate of missionary access to the Cherokee Nation provided they establish schools for the Cherokee children. As a result, two mission schools were established in Cass County (now Bartow) prior to removal. One mission school was located on Old Alabama Road and the other near the town of Calhoun. The Cherokees felt that providing an education to the best and brightest children was their best strategy in providing future leadership to protect Cherokee survival against a tidal wave of avaricious whites who wanted their land. This investment paid dividends as the next generation of Cherokees came of age producing leaders like John Ridge, Elias Boudinot, John Ross and others.

In 1838, the United States Army, under the direction of

General Winfield Scott rounded up 16,000 Cherokees in Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina and marched them to Indian Territory (Oklahoma). It has been estimated that one-fourth of the tribe perished on this trek known in history as "The Trail of Tears."

Prior to removal, the Cherokees had scored several achievements that no other tribe could equal or surpass. The following examples make their case for being civilized: Sequoyah, an illiterate Cherokee invented an alphabet for the Cherokee language in 1822. Two-thirds of the Cherokee could read and write in their native language at the time of removal (a much higher percentage than the whites who wanted them removed). The Cherokee had written a constitution modeled after the United States with a Capital at New Echota (Calhoun, Georgia). They created the first Indian newspaper in the U. S. in 1828. They had a Supreme Court exactly 20 years before the state of Georgia. Today (2015) the Cherokee are the second largest tribe of native Americans in the United States.

"The Cherokee Nation has more than 320,000 tribal citizens in all. Approximately 126,000 of these citizens live within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma (June 2013)." (www.cherokeenation.org)



BARTOW HISTORY SCHOLARS



QUIZ BOWL Sunday, May 17, 2015

2:00 pm – 5:00 pm

Clarence Brown Conference Center
5450 GA Highway 20
Cartersville, GA 30121



*Emily Champion
EVHS Lifetime Achievement
Award winner and
founding member*

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PROGRAM

The following individuals have contributed to the Etowah Valley Historical Society's Bartow Scholars program in the memory of Lifetime Achievement Award recipient and founding member Mrs. Emily Champion:

Kevan Maureen Snyder	Dianne Tate
Steve Sharp	Faye Johnson
Gregory Brown	Robert Griffin
Fairfax Drug Company	Billy and Judith Turner
Joe and Debbie Head	Hugh Latta



*Bartow History Scholar
Faculty Advisory Board
planning session –
Debbie Head, Sandy
Lusk, Laura Huth, Amy
Nation, Joe Head and
Blake Fallin. Not
Pictured is Christy
Barnett.*



*Bartow History
Scholars Taylor
Rutledge, Sierrah
Strange and Rebecca
Hayes with Blake
Fallin, advisor at Cass
Middle School*

KSU INTERNS AT WORK..



KSU GIS David Zeh, Robert Bolinger and A. J Cerillie interns at work cataloging and indexing the historic ledgers in the EVHS Office. They will be developing five new digital maps for the Bartow History Scholar program. (Historic schools and colleges, Historic landmark signs and historic farming, historic churches and exotic plants)

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RECONSTRUCTION THE SECOND CIVIL WAR

Continued from page 1



At the beginning of Reconstruction, Georgia had over 460,000 Freedmen. In January 1865, in Savannah, William T. Sherman issued Special Field Orders, No. 15 authorizing federal authorities to confiscate 'abandoned' plantation lands in the Sea Islands, whose owners had fled with the advance of his army, and redistribute them to former

slaves. Redistributing 400,000 acres (1,600 km²) in coastal Georgia and South Carolina to 40,000 freed slaves in forty-acre plots, this order was intended to provide for the thousands of escaped slaves who had been following his army during his March to the Sea. Shortly after Sherman issued his order, Congressional leaders convinced President Lincoln to establish the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands in March 1865. The Freedmen's Bureau, as it came to be called, was authorized to give legal title for 40-acre (160,000 m²) plots of land to freedmen and white Southern Unionists. President Andrew Johnson revoked Sherman's directive in the fall of 1865, after the war had ended, returning these lands to the planters who had previously owned them.

As the Civil War ended in early May 1865, Georgia's Confederate governor, Joseph Emerson Brown, surrendered to Union authorities and was paroled. After attempting to convene the Georgia General Assembly, however, he was arrested and briefly imprisoned in the District of Columbia. We will take a more in-depth look at Governor Brown (the namesake of Emerson, GA) as EVHS explores Reconstruction in Bartow County in upcoming newsletter articles.

Politically rudderless and economically destitute, Georgia faced the future with a white population, which had numbered more than 590,000 in 1860, depleted by some 40,000 Georgians who had been killed or permanently dispersed by the conflict. The state's black population, principally more than 460,000 newly freed slaves, confronted a new world with hope and uncertainty.

TO BE CONTINUED IN NEXT
QUARTERLY ISSUE OF EVHS
NEWSLETTER - "40 Acres and A
Mule"

*Portions of this article reprinted from New Georgia Encyclopedia - Reconstruction in Georgia.
Reconstruction photo courtesy www.historychannel.com*



150 CIVIL WAR ANNIVERSARY

The Etowah Valley Historical Society has been very active in events commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Civil War in Bartow County. As we culminate this historic milestone, let's take a look at some of the events.

CASS COUNTY COURTHOUSE - 1836



Image of 1836 Cass County Courthouse recreated by Joedeem Brown.

EVHS member and local renowned artist Joedeem Brown graciously recreated the likeness of the 1836 Cass County Courthouse as a gift to the Cassville Historical Society and the residents of what is now Bartow County, thanks to the vivid verbal descriptions recorded in the archives of Bartow history. It is quite possible that Bartow County is the only county in the State of Georgia with images of

four courthouses – 1836 Cass County, 1869 Bartow County, 1903 Courthouse and current Frank Moore Courthouse structure.

There are notecards featuring this image available at the EVHS office in the 1903 Courthouse. Remember, as members you get a discount on all purchases. Great for hostess gifts, birthdays, all occasion cards or just to say "Thank You".

KINGSTON – THE FINAL CONFEDERATE SURRENDER

On Nov. 8, 2014, a tour of Civil War sites in Kingston, Georgia, commemorated the beginning of Sherman's March to the Sea. The northwest Georgia town where Sherman wrote his final orders for the March to the Sea was burned as Federal troops departed, but several historic sites remain. As the Etowah Valley Historical Society continues the celebration of the Civil War Sesquicentennial in Bartow County we explore Kingston and the vital role she played in the War.



Photo courtesy City of Kingston

Kingston became a boom town in the 1830s after the Western and Atlantic Railroad was built. As the railroad was a catalyst for a number of noteworthy events during the Civil War, Kingston also would be inextricably tied to the war.

Early in the war, Kingston became a major supplier for Confederate gunpowder with the mineral saltpeter mined nearby. Massive amounts of saltpeter were shipped to the Confederate Powder Works in Augusta until the operation was closed in 1864 as Sherman's army approached.

The Great Locomotive Chase passed through Kingston on April 12, 1862. Andrews' Raiders were forced to wait for more than an hour on a sidetrack in Kingston while several southbound freight trains steamed past. When Captain William A. Fuller and his crew abandoned the Cooper's Iron Works yard engine Yonah, they commandeered the engine William R. Smith right outside of Kingston and continued their pursuit. Uriah Stephens was the Kingston Depot agent on duty the day of the chase. Stephens was the "only person" who directly confronted Union raider, James Andrews about his authority to be running an irregularly scheduled train (General) that day and contributed to the delay. We now consider Stephens to be "Kingston's Voice of Resistance" which adds even more weight to Bartow's role in the event.

During the Atlanta Campaign, Confederate and Federal armies marched through Kingston. Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman spent May 19-23, 1864, in the town and developed the plan to move his army off of the Western

Atlantic supply line and into the wilderness of Paulding County.

Until May 1864, Kingston also served as a Confederate hospital center that included a "Wayside Home" for rehabilitation. When the Confederates departed, the federals opened hospitals there. A monument honoring the women who cared for thousands of sick

and wounded soldiers at eight Confederate hospitals can be seen at the high point of the Confederate cemetery above the Kingston city cemetery.

After the armies moved south, Kingston served as a supply base for the Federal army. In early November 1864, while Hood's Confederate army headed north to engage in the ill-fated Tennessee Campaign, Sherman was in Kingston conducting much of his telegraph correspondence with Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant on strategies that would end the Civil War. He ultimately wrote his final orders for the March to the Sea (Special Field Orders, No. 119) while residing at the V.B. Hargis House, which was burned upon his departure. The stationmaster's office from which the telegraph was sent was not burned and remains today.

On May 12, 1865, Kingston had its last wartime event when 4,000 Confederate troops were surrendered by Confederate Brig. Gen. William T. Wofford, then headquartered at the McCravey-Johnston House. That was the final surrender of Confederates troops west of the Mississippi River and ended the war in Georgia.

Stay tuned for more information as we celebrate the "Heart of the Chase" in our next newsletter and take a look at General Ormsby Mitchel, who was not only a Civil War General but a noted astronomer as well. David Dundee of Tellus Museum writes an intriguing article on General Mitchel, the Union officer who inspired "The Great Chase." (Portions of this article from Civil War Georgia – www.civilwarga.org)

ALLATOONA PASS

On October 4-6, 2014 the Battle of Allatoona Pass was remembered, marking the 150th anniversary of a battle that claimed over 30% losses, the largest percentage of any battle fought in the Civil War.

EVHS dedicated the final marker at Allatoona Pass in honor of Louisiana forces that fought at the Battle of Allatoona. Co-president Joanne Smith Pugh presided and offered a brief history of the Louisiana confederate forces followed by Cartersville First Presbyterian associate pastor Julie Jensen who provided the invocation and dedication remarks. The Pass now has a marker from each state, north and south, that saw action.



l-r: Associate Pastor Julia Jensen, Jim Pugh, Joanne Smith Pugh, Steve Hadley, Guy Parmenter, Lois Hill, Dianne Mooney and Joe Head with Louisiana marker at Allatoona Pass.



Photo courtesy of Bartow History Museum

work it took to compile the application. There were problems with the first few attempts, as the number of buildings in the downtown area and the breadth of information required presented obstacles. "They wanted a history of not only the individual buildings, but also of a time. In other words, what was happening in downtown between the '40s and the '60s, and maybe the '80s. ... That was part of it," Tate said. "They wanted a history of the buildings and people and sort of a history of the area at that time. "So it was a big nomination, and we wanted to make sure it was done correctly. Most certainly John Lewis put not only money, but a lot of time and effort — Kennesaw [State] University helped, Etowah Valley Historic Society was involved and, of course, the city of Cartersville, Richard Osborne. You will see that it was many ... years of us just kind of sticking right with it."

"National register means a lot of people that are passing by and ... we want people also to come down [Interstate 75] and say, 'I want to see that town.' That's important. That is economic development," she said. "The only other thing is when you study demographics of people that are travelling, sometimes it's people you want to spend time eating, looking around, all in one stop. So we're trying to make sure those folks pay attention to the city of Cartersville. The designation does not impose any additional monetary or policy burdens on homeowners or business owners in the area. Any enforcement of historic standards is already done at the local level with the Historic Preservation Commission. "Again, I just want to reiterate my gratitude for all those who came before and preserved the great structures that we have downtown. I mean, look around and think just how blessed we are that the vast majority of the buildings are still standing, and I'm just very grateful to still have all these buildings, and certainly to those who helped make this national register listing a reality," said Ms. Tate.

DOWNTOWN CARTERSVILLE NOW ON NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Seven years of work paid off when the National Park Service officially added downtown Cartersville to the National Register of Historic Places.

The downtown area had previously been added to Georgia's historic registry on Feb. 28, 2014, which allowed the application to continue on to the federal level. Getting the application compiled involved the efforts of many people. Dianne Tate and John Lewis really started even as early as 2007. Saying it "feels terrific" to have the designation in place, Tate looked back on the amount of

EVHS ON THE MAP

The Etowah Valley Historical Society (EVHS) recently took on an ambitious project to bring our local history into the digital age. Often "history" takes a bad wrap and is perceived as a dry topic that only thrives among grandparents, geezers and teachers. However, EVHS has developed a state-of-the-art interactive tutorial and mapping project called, "Bartow History Scholars (BHS)."

This trail blazing initiative puts EVHS "on the map" regarding innovative methods to deliver history to a contemporary computer savvy audience. With the rise and appeal of Public Broadcasting features, History Channel programming and other historical cinema productions local historians should be inspired to embrace the digital age. As an intentional tool the BHS program was designed to be engaging with the use of hot links, sample quizzes and interactive topical maps.

According to Joe Head the introduction of an interactive map gallery may be the first of its kind among historical societies. The idea came about when Joe and Guy Parmenter were looking for more effective media to illustrate Bartow County history. The approach was to create an electronic historical map that would be sensitive to zooming, drill down, base map switching and other interactive features.

The project began when Joe Head, Vice President of the Etowah Valley Historical Society, expressed his desire to the EVHS board to reach Bartow County's children, to interest them in their heritage through local history. He talked with teachers and administrators and they were happy to incorporate Bartow County history into their curricula which Head helped to develop. He named the program, "Bartow History Scholars", as using the material was primarily for school students to gain extra credit. Head enlisted another EVHS board member, Guy Parmenter, and they began writing the history of Bartow County sites. Head decided the EVHS web site needed maps to show the location of Civil War battles, mines, caves, the 680+ Native American sites, cemeteries, historic communities, etc.



This map Gallery was originally created with the coordination of Bartow County GIS office, Kennesaw State University GIS Program, and members of the EVHS team. It is an ever-growing project that will continue to produce new data and interesting information for the public. This team comprised of the interns, Joe Head and others are innovators and heroes for establishing a cutting edge informational center on Bartow County history. Mr. Tim Poe, KSU graduate assistant instructor, has continued to volunteer as the primary intern instructor for a third year. Its potential places EVHS as a forward

thinking historical society and is a tool that is available to the public 24/7. Some of the information is sensitive, confidential and protected by the Department of Natural Resources. It appears this is the only program of its kind in the country; holds great potential for interactive learning; is a model for schools.

To access this information, go to www.evhsonline.org, click on Bartow History, choose from the drop down: map gallery/GIS. You will see areas of Bartow County history which open to interactive historical maps that are cursor sensitive to zoom, direction and text rich information for plotted points. Each county map focuses on a themed topic. Dr. Davis Nelson, former Bartow County School Superintendent refers to the Bartow History Scholar Program as "Bartow's only text book".

The success of the Bartow History Scholars program has proven that this new interactive map tool has attracted a new generation of scholars to Bartow history and has opened an exciting world into the past for everyone. To date over 800 Bartow County middle school eighth graders participate in this interactive tool to bringing Bartow's rich heritage into the present.

The Quiz Bowl on May 17th at Clarence Brown Conference Center (2:00 pm – 5:00 pm) promises to showcase the accomplishments of the initial team of innovators, the interns, the educators, sponsors and students for letting the past be their future. Make sure to mark your calendars and plan to be present to cheer on history in the making.

(Portions of this article published in Cartersville Patch on June 13, 2013 in an open post from EVHS secretary Mina Davis.)

CHRISTMAS AT ROSELAWN



Board Members: Wayne Rice, Dianne Tate, Guy Parmenter, Joanne Smith Pugh, Larry Posey, Mina Harper, Sally Tonsmeire and Joe Head are pictured with Santa during the Christmas Party held at Roselawn on December 5, 2015

Tour of Homes homeowners Randy and Janice Wynn of Cassville enjoying the Roselawn Christmas gathering

The beautifully decorated historic home of Sam Jones, Roselawn, was the site of the EVHS Christmas Party on December 5th. A sit down dinner catered by the fine folks of Grand Oaks preceded entertainment enjoyed by all in attendance. Santa Claus delighted members and guests for a most successful evening of holiday cheer, with a special recognition of the 57th wedding anniversary of Rev. and Mrs. Louis Tonsmeire. A special prayer, written by Rev. Tonsmeire for this event, is highlighted below.

God of Grace and God of Glory

Your creative hand is seen all around us

Majestic hills, flowing river, caring people.

We celebrate our history, rich and cherished.

We are blessed with goodly heritage,

That also looks forward, into the future.

Give us grateful hearts, for food and friends.

Guide us to be generous to those in need.

Let your Name be honored in all we do.

Amen

Reverend Louis Tonsmeire, 12/5/2014

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

Toni & Kari Ross

Michael & Patrice White

Patti Buckner

Edmund & Sue Rock

Charles, Jr. & Laura Barnwell

Mr. & Mrs. Randy Willingham

Jane McElreath

Richard Greene

Pat Young

Floyd Ward III

Susan Park

Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Pearson, Jr.

Richard Wahl

Gary and Kelley Turner

IN REMEMBRANCE OF OUR DEPARTED MEMBERS

The following EVHS members have passed on during the past year. Their attendance, experience, participation and concern for our history will be sorely missed.

Emily Feaster Champion

Thomas Jefferson Champion

Opal Parr Jarrett

DiAnne Smith Monroe

J. C. "Bud" Shaw

Patricia Arden Alday Simmons

Truman Lea Wellsandt

www.evhsonline.org
Use the above website to
keep up with the activities of the
Etowah Valley Historical Society



150[#] CIVIL WAR ANNIVERSARY

COMMEMORATIVE CIVIL WAR EDITION



ETOWAH VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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www.evhsonline.org

Inside...

- EVHS Christmas at Roselawn
- 2014 Cassville Tour of Homes
- Jodeen Brown Creates Cass County Courthouse Image
- Downtown Cartersville on National Historic Register
- Chulio – “Captain Shoe Boots”
- The Civil War Sesquicentennial
- Bartow History Scholars Quiz Bowl
- In Remembrance
- Welcome New EVHS Members
- Volunteers
- Upcoming Events at EVHS