



ETOWAH VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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



Volume 90, September 2014

P.O. Box 1886, Cartersville, GA 30120

Phone: 770-606-8862

SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

As EVHS closes its reflections on the Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War in Bartow County it seems appropriate to showcase two favorite sons from that era who enjoyed local prominence and are iconic personalities of the period.

Additionally, it is noteworthy that Bartow produced two Civil War generals who continued to make contributions long after the war. One

was a youthful, charismatic, colorful and dashing romantic with qualities that represented the United States in the diplomatic core. The other was a seasoned warhorse with fatherly compassion for war refugees and a skilled orator who continued to serve northwest Georgia following the war. Each lived to the age of 60, but both made Georgia history!



**GENERAL PIERCE
MANNING
BUTLER YOUNG**
(1836 – 1896)

150
**CIVIL WAR
ANNIVERSARY**

**GENERAL
WILLIAM T.
WOFFORD**
(1824 – 1884)



Pierce Manning Butler Young was the son of Carolina parents, Dr. Robert Maxwell Young and Caroline Jones both descendants of Revolutionary War patriot families. Pierce was born in South Carolina, but raised in

Cass County, Georgia. Dr. Young inherited his father's South Carolina estate, but it was burdened with heavy debt. He found a difficult task to run the estate, collect debts owed to the estate and service debts due against the estate.

Dr. Young saw the western frontier (north Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi) and related Indian lands as a means to make a new start. After several unsuccessful speculation trips, beginning in 1833, he decided to settle his family in Cass County, Georgia during the summer of 1838.

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The son of William Hollingsworth Wofford and Nancy M. Tatum William Tatum, Wofford was born June 28, 1823. He had two sisters, Rachel and Martha. The family ancestors were Revolutionary War heroes

who had migrated to north Georgia to settle in the Habersham County area. William's father died when he was three and the family decided to move to Cassville during the Land Lottery as the grandfather, Benjamin Wofford, drew a lot in western Georgia.

He attended Franklin College (University of Georgia), studied law, was admitted to the Bar and returned to Cassville where he opened a law practice. He was a slave owner, held property, raised livestock and farmed. He practiced a thrifty life and

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Etowah Valley Historical Society
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LOCAL ACTIVITIES OF INTEREST TO EVHS MEMBERS

October 4 and 5
Allatoona Pass Battlefield
150th recognition and torch light tour

October 10
Annual meeting at Grand Oaks
6:30 (Reservations required)

November 1 and 2
Cassville Tour of Homes
"Before and After Sherman" departing from Cassville
Historical Museum
Saturday 10:00 to 4:00 and Sunday 12:00 to 4:00

December 5
EVHS Christmas party at Roselawn
(Reservations required)

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.

Linda Parmenter
Everett (Sonny) Roberts
Louise Rodgers
Linda Trentham

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS AND THANKS TO CORPORATE MEMBERS

Mr. & Mrs. Ronnie Burt	Suzanne Marshall & Michael Marvinny
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CIVIL WAR AND BEYOND

CASSVILLE TOUR OF HOMES

In further tribute to celebrate the Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War, EVHS is proud to host a tour of homes in Bartow's first county seat of 1832. This is a special event to show case a select number of properties that were spared from the Civil War or built since the destruction. Cassville was the cultural center of northwest Georgia boasting two colleges, business and four hotels.

The tour is scheduled for Saturday and Sunday November 1 and 2. Tours are scheduled from 10:00 am - 4:00 pm on Saturday and 12:00 to 4:00 on Sunday. Admission is \$15.00 per person and \$12.00 per ticket for groups of 10 or more. Tickets may be purchased at the EVHS office (No photography is permitted inside during the tours) Call 770-606-8862 for more information.

This event is sponsored by The Law Firm, Phoenix Air and New Riverside Ochre Company, Inc.

Features include:



LARRY AND NETTIE HOLT
261 CASS-WHITE ROAD

CASSVILLE UNITED
METHODIST CHURCH
52 CHURCH STREET



RANDY AND JANICE WYNN
143 CASS-WHITE ROAD

MACK WATKINS
279 CASS-WHITE ROAD



ARLEY AND JILL VEST
52 LATIMER DRIVE

ERIC AND JENNIE HORTON
26 STARLIGHT DRIVE



GENERAL PIERCE MANNING BUTLER YOUNG

(continued from page 1)

Pierce was the youngest of four siblings (George, Robert, Louisa). From his birth Pierce was a sickly child and never remembered living in South Carolina. His father purchased 500 acres along the west bank of the Etowah River and hired a contractor from Rome to build a two story brick home with portico and two large white columns in the walnut grove knoll behind Pettit Creek. Hence, this location inspired the name "Walnut Grove" given to the home. While Pierce Manning Butler Young never married, his sister Louisa did preserve the family lineage and the home remains in the extended family now owned by Ann Cummings.



His early education was provided by private tutors until he convinced his parents of ambitions to become a soldier. In July 1852, he enrolled at the Georgia Military Institute (GMI) in Marietta. He found life as a cadet to be lonely, highly disciplined and full of homesickness. However, these burdens shaped his character to become an outstanding military officer, leader, politician and Southern Gentleman. His performance soon gained him rank and respect becoming captain of a company. His congenial nature attracted cadets to him and this attribute would later endear soldiers to follow him.

While at GMI he was persuaded to apply for admission at West Point, but his petition to enroll was an uphill battle. He wrote numerous letters for consideration including Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis and Alexander Stephens. His family joined the letter writing campaign and on December 17, 1857, Pierce was notified by Congressman John H. Lumpkin that he had nominated him.

As an entering cadet at West Point, Pierce experienced the status of a lowly plebe and endured many insults and humiliation from upperclassmen and "Yankees." He soon developed friends, one of which was future General, George Armstrong Custer and was reported to have roomed with him for some time.

Soon talk of war emerged and Governor Joseph Brown issued a message to the state legislature that the people of Georgia had a right of secession. Pierce began to question if he should remain at the Point. He felt much pressure as a Southerner while at the Academy and endured personal scorn and insults about the Southern

way of life. Much discussion ensued about Southern cadets resigning or when to resign. Although the family was torn, Pierce made his decision to resign just three months from receiving his diploma and sacrificing his commission in the world's greatest military. He accepted a disappointing appointment in the Confederacy as a second lieutenant. He and Custer continued to exchange letters of friendship and recognized each other through field glasses during the course of battles.

Pierce sought to enter the war in Virginia as the old mother state would be the initial battleground. Colonel T. R. R. Cobb (Cobb's Legion) asked him to be his adjutant. He accepted. Once the war began he rose rapidly in rank reaching major and commander of four cavalry companies. Soon he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the Legion, brigadier general and eventually reaching the station of the youngest major general on either side.

He was known to sport a plumed feather hat and cheered his command during battle. His daring, fearlessness and leadership won him the esteem of the foot soldier as well as officers. He was awarded his 3rd star and was revered as the "Beau Brummel" of the cavalry for he was considered handsome in his uniform. He had a flare for making the most of his good looks and youth at social gatherings with the ladies.

On one occasion, General Young and General Jeb Stuart were having breakfast served by two attractive young ladies at a Brookland Mills home following the Battle of Gettysburg. A cannon shot exploded over the house causing the Confederates to abandon their breakfast. In a few moments Custer's command arrived and asked who had been there. The young ladies said Young and Stuart. Custer said, "Very well ladies, Young and I are friends. I will take his breakfast." After the war, both reminisced over the matter and laughed over the incident.

Southern patriotism ran strong in the early months. Confederate soldiers could not be persuaded to take furloughs. As the war progressed, Pierce was wounded four times, once near Harper's Ferry from a



bullet to the calf, again with a shallow chest wound at Brandy Station, a head wound at the battle of Slaughter's Hill, and finally, his most serious wound at Hanover Courthouse. While lying on a cot and thought to be mortally wounded Captain Church ordered that a prayer be said on his behalf. As the orderly knelt and prayed, his words framed a soul that was suffering, likely to die and to be merciful to a wicked man. At that moment, Pierce interrupted and said, "Why don't you say something good in my favor? The General said that such prayers reminding the Lord of his shortcomings, were not calculated to do a man in his fix much good." He survived, but ironically his two brothers George and Robert perished in the war.

General Lee and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia surrendered to Union General Grant at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9. General Pierce surrendered April 22 to General Edward Potter at Fulton Post Office. Prior to the end of the war General Pierce was recognized for his strategic brilliance in preventing 13,000 Confederates from being cut off and captured in Savannah.

Upon returning to Walnut Grove he found his home still standing, but in severe need of repairs. It became apparent that his house had been used by the Union as a surgical hospital. He also realized he and his family were penniless and would face a hard winter with little food as no crops were in the field. People only wanted to deal in Federal green backs or gold. They survived on agricultural enterprises.

Eventually Young found he was attracted to politics and successfully used his former West Point connections to support his acceptance within the Washington establishment. He became a champion of Southern rights and was elected as a Democratic Congressman in 1870. Later he was appointed as United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1878, became Consul General at St. Petersburg, Russia, then Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Guatemala and Honduras. He died in New York, July 6, 1896 and is buried at Oak Hill Cemetery in Cartersville.

Article by: Joe F. Head

Sources:

Pierce M. B. Young: *The Warwick of the South*, Lynwood M. Holland
History of Bartow County,
 Lucy Cunyus

J. B. Tate, Interview September 12, 2014



A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

EVHS is in need of part time volunteers to cover the 1903 Gold Dome Courthouse Office. Duties include phone coverage, instructing visitors about office archives, referrals to community resources, re-shelving books and taking reservations for events. If you are interested contact Linda Cochran at 770-606-8862.



“THE HISTORY OF ROWLAND SPRINGS”

Rowland Springs Baptist Church opened its doors on Saturday afternoon, September 13th, 2014, along with the Etowah Valley Historical Society to welcome a convivial gathering of 135 diverse individuals all of whom were interested in the history of Rowland Springs. In attendance were members of the church and community, friends of Harvey Knight, family of Paul Dietrich, speaker, a descendant of one of the slaves who worked at the Rowland Springs Resort, individuals from other historical societies and the Bartow History Museum, and members of EVHS.

The occasion was to hear Paul Dietrich, great, great, great grandson of John Sharpe Rowland, who as settler and planter in the early 19th. century, owned and operated the Etowah Valley Plantation and Rowland Springs Resort. Dietrich shared his research findings on the history of Rowland Springs. Sally Tonsmeire, board member of EVHS and chairperson of the event, welcomed attendees. Harvey Knight, owner of the property around the mineral springs including the site of the Rowland Springs Resort and participant in archeological studies done in the 1940s, gave opening remarks and introduced Dietrich. Dressed in period attire, Mr. Dietrich gave a power point presentation that iterated the history of the area, starting with evidence of mankind utilizing the curative springs as far back as 10,000 years. Using newspaper articles, photographs, maps and other primary research information, he recalled the literary and political personages who visited and conferenced at Rowland Springs Resort in the days before the Civil War when it's popularity rivaled other retreat centers on the coast of Georgia and as far north as New York. Dietrich had on exhibition a list of the slaves who worked the Rowland properties, talked about individuals among them and the political views of the planters who owned them. The slave descendant in attendance was pleased to find elements of her genealogy covered in the material. Dietrich's findings are documented and recorded in his recently published book, *THE HISTORY*



OF ROWLAND SPRINGS which will be available for purchase at the office of EVHS soon.

The lecture was to accompany the dedication of a historical monument placed on the Harvey Knight property by Dietrich at the site of the Rowland Springs Resort and mineral springs. The monument, program and dedication were sponsored by the Etowah Valley Historical Society.

Mr. Dietrich wrote a poem which carries the tone of days from the past spent at the resort.





TAKE A WALK IN THE PASS

EVHS prepares to celebrate the 150th Anniversary of Allatoona Pass Battlefield. In the effort to disrupt Sherman's supplies, a fierce battle with 1,500 casualties on both sides ensued. The Confederates made the fateful decision to withdraw based on erroneous intelligence about coming reinforcements.

The Battlefield is a treasure in Bartow County offering not only a place for honoring and remembering local history, but also offers a peaceful walk among trees, hills and the famous railroad cut. A stroll through the pass allows one to walk in the same steps where soldiers once fought and find remnants of the Star Fort and cannon Redoubt.

Join with the Society on Oct 4 and 5 at the Battlefield for a walking tour, including the Clayton-Mooney home that holds many stories regarding its long history and role in the battle.

New in 2014 is the nighttime Torch Light Tour of the Battlefield. Tickets are available at Red Top Mountain State Park where the bus will pick up guests. Space is limited for the Torch Light Tours, but the Battlefield will be open both days 10-5.



GENERAL WILLIAM T. WOFFORD

(continued from page 1)

encouraged others to do the same.

He first served in the military as a cavalry captain where he commanded a battalion of Georgia mounted volunteers in the Mexican War from 1847-49. His unit saw combat on two occasions. He returned home to become involved in politics and was respected as a hero. He was first married to Julia A. Dwight and had four daughters of which only one survived. Much later in his life he married Margaret Langdon.

Wofford became a strong voice in the community and a visionary for its economic future regarding the route of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. He negotiated legislation for the road to be laid through Cassville; however, for the rerouting change to occur the state required the community to fund the expense. Later the citizens deferred and lost the opportunity to become a vital trade and transportation center.

As the winds of war approached, Wofford often spoke against disunion as did much of north Georgia. However, once the final vote was taken January 21, 1861, Wofford stood firmly with the state and its conviction to secede.

Following the vote, he returned home and found that all were preparing for war. Companies were already being formed. The Etowah Infantry, Cherokee Cavalry, Rowland Highlanders and many others were mustered into service.

Wofford offered his services to the Confederacy and Governor Brown appointed Wofford as Colonel of the First Regiment, Fourth Brigade, Georgia State Volunteers at Camp Brown, Smyrna, Georgia.

Soon Wofford's skills as an eloquent speaker and leader were needed to hold the troops together after a visit from Governor Joseph Brown and his stern demands regarding closing spirit shops and lengthening enlistments. Wofford made a trip to Atlanta to reason with the Governor, but with little success. Upon his return he made a grand and patriotic speech that convinced the troops to remain.

Wofford's first major engagement was at the Battle of the Seven Days Campaign. When General Cobb was killed at Fredericksburg, Wofford assumed command and was promoted to Brigadier General. For a time he commanded Hood's Texas Brigade. He was by many regards a "gentleman warrior" and participated in multiple engagements including: Yorktown, Second Manassas, Antietam, Sharpsburg, Overland, Battle of

the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and others. He was wounded twice: once at the Battle of the Wilderness and again at Spotsylvania.



Top. Two monuments to his Brigade commemorate action seen by the Georgia Infantry.

Wofford's Brigade performed admirably at Gettysburg having fought July 2, 3, and 4th. His forces saw combat at the Wheatfield, Peach Orchard and at the foot of Little Round

Top. At the close of the war he had been charged to protect civilians from deserters, stragglers, bandits, looters and killer gangs who preyed on Georgians. He was highly concerned with the lawlessness and starving families. After a desperate plea to President Davis, General Wofford requested to be reassigned to north Georgia and restore order. His request was eventually approved and the Department of North Georgia was established to restore order. He was instrumental in transporting a wagon train of corn through Union lines south of Dalton to starving civilians. The war was coming to an end and the Confederate government was in shambles. Wofford was compelled to negotiate terms with Federal troops from the position as an agent for the state of Georgia as President Davis was in flight and generals Johnston and Lee were cut off.

On May 12, 1865 Wofford surrendered the largest remaining Confederate troops east of the Mississippi of over 4000 men to Union General James Steedman in Kingston, Georgia.

Following the war General Wofford continued to bring relief to the suffering populace of north Georgia and was encouraged to enter politics. He was elected to Congress and promoted southern change. He lobbied on the behalf for Confederate veterans to receive tax exemptions and reliefs for widows and orphans. He is credited with reorganizing the Cartersville Van Wert Railroad.



Wofford worked to abolish the convict lease system and said that it was worse than slavery. He rose in the legislature to defend Georgia and opposed the emerging racism slander that eventually led to the "Jim Crow" laws. He also spoke out against the perception that blacks were uneducated and should not have a voice in state affairs. He advocated that blacks had been trained to Christianity and had become civilized. Wofford pointed out that the Georgia Legislature had taken steps to make education an equal privilege. He went on to say that "we are making a great experiment and we should stand up to what is right."

Wofford was a generous man and often made many local contributions from his own resources. One of which was the donation of a parcel of land for the purpose of a school that was called the Wofford Academy.

He died May 22, 1884 and is buried with his family in the Cassville Cemetery beside some 300 unknown Civil War soldiers.

William T. Wofford
cemetery marker



Article by: Joe F. Head

Sources:

One of the Most Daring Men, Gerald D. Smith
History of Bartow County, Lucy Cunyus
J. B. Tate, Interview September 12, 2014

THE CIVIL WAR IN BARTOW COUNTY

In tribute of the 150th Anniversary of the Civil War in Bartow County, EVHS partnered with the Bartow History Museum and is publishing a series of articles in the Daily Tribune News. The first article appeared in May and the final article will appear in November.

The articles provide a brief description of the events that took place at the approximate dates they occurred in Bartow.

The Civil War Reaches Bartow County

Sunday May 18, *Published*

The Decision to Abandon Cassville and Fall of Bartow

Sunday May 25, *Published*

Bartow Burns and an Old Flame Revisited

Sunday June 1, *Published*

The Occupation

August, *Published*

The Battle of Allatoona

September 28, *Published*

Reconstruction Begins

November TBD



EVHS HOSTS GEORGIA TRUST 2014 ANNUAL RAMBLE

Thanks to Mary Norton and her legions of committees, site volunteers, sponsors and homeowners, EVHS hosted a highly successful tour of homes this past spring. Mary strategically led a skillful campaign in planning the event, fundraising and coordinating Bartow's most capable talent to put our best hospitality on display.



On May 16 - 19, Cartersville and Bartow County was visited by an estimated 315 guests who arrived from six states and forty eight Georgia cities. Guests were invited to "Go North West" and Discover Cartersville (Northwest Georgia's Best Kept Secret). Visitors enjoyed touring some forty historic properties including private homes, government buildings, churches, downtown businesses as well as sites in Euharlee, Stilesboro and Allatoona Pass. Iconic locations such as Valley View, Roselawn, 1903 Gold Dome Court House, Grand Oaks and some of our most coveted family homes opened doors to share the treasures of Bartow County.

Georgia Trust Board members, staff and VIPs were treated to several special receptions at the Tumlin home (Glen Cove) and Ann Cummings home (Walnut Grove). Business sessions, breakfasts and banquets were held at Sam Jones Methodist Church, Bartow History Museum and Booth Western Art Museum. The Honorable Supreme Court Justice, Robert Benham gave an inspirational address to the group.

Guests patronized our hotels, restaurants, shops and museums. According to Ellen Archer, the spending results indicates that our local economy benefited in excess of \$90,000. As a result of this success the Georgia Trust is planning an announcement to partner with the city for future engagements.

Thanks to all who participated in this event.



ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE DUE

Individual	\$15.00
Family	\$20.00
Club/Organization	\$30.00
Corporate	\$100.00
Donor	\$_____

You can pay dues at the Annual Meeting on October 10th, 2014 at Grand Oaks or mail dues to EVHS Box 1886, Cartersville, GA 30120 or on the web at EVHSONline.org using the Paypal option.

WEDDING AT GRAND OAKS

Congratulations to Joanne Smith, EVHS co-president and Jim Pugh on their wedding Friday night September 19 at Grand Oaks.





LOCAL EIGHTH GRADERS LEARN BARTOW HISTORY

The Etowah Valley Historical Society has been successful this past year in launching the Bartow History Scholar program in our local schools.



Partnering with our local school systems, EVHS is proud to announce that the Bartow History Scholar program has completed its first year with hundreds of students involved. Five middle schools participated in the program with over 850 students from the County, City and Excel Christian Academy learning Bartow history. Fifty four of the 850 students were top performers and scored high enough to be named Bartow History Scholars. For the first time we have a program that is teaching local history to our youth.

Students, faculty and parents access the program on the EVHS web site. The on line curriculum includes seven tutorials and twelve associated interactive digital maps developed by interns from Kennesaw State University.



We are excited about this program and hope to expand it for the coming year.

THANK YOU TO OUR BHS PATRONS

EVHS wishes to recognize the following patrons as early supporters for the 2014 - 2015 Bartow History Scholar Program (BHS). More information regarding patrons will be reported in future newsletters. Please thank these supporters on behalf of the BHS and we encourage you to patronize their businesses.

Cartersville Medical Center
 Grand Oaks
 Century Bank
 Chemical Products Corporation
 Wells Fargo



THINGS TO REMEMBER



Dues are Due

Allatoona Pass Battlefield

Annual meeting at Grand Oaks

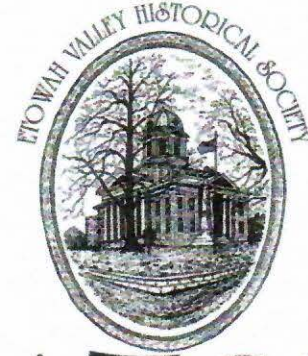
Cassville Tour of Homes



EVHS Christmas party
at Roselawn



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



150

COMMEMORATIVE CIVIL WAR EDITION



ETOWAH VALLEY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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