



ETOWAH VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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

Volume 111, June 2021

P.O. Box 1886, Cartersville, GA 30120

Phone: 770-606-8862

EVHS Makes a Triumphant Return Glen Cove Garden Party

Thanks to the hospitality of Lewis and Susan Tumlin, EVHS was treated to a coming out event that returns the Society to a normal schedule of events following almost eighteen months of a pandemic lifestyle. On Friday April 30th the membership enjoyed a drop in visit to Glen Cove and a stroll through the gardens reminiscent of a British estate. The gardens showcased trails to themes, rock masonry, water features, statues and an explosion of flora colors to impressive flower beds and imaginary scenes with nomes, fantasy and fresh beginnings.

Members enjoyed tasty home baked bagged finger foods, a variety of beverages, fiddle music by James Satterfield and conversation among current and new members. Thanks to the ladies for all the hard work to set up, baked goods and arrangements for the almost 100 in attendance. Also a special thanks for the Boy Scout Troop 24 who assisted with parking cars.





Etowah Valley Historical Society
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Cartersville, Georgia 30120
Phone: 770-606-8862
Email: evhs@evhsonline.org
Website: www.evhsociety.org

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SAVE THE DATE

Upcoming Events for EVHS

Summer 2021 – *Spirits of Pine Log Exhibit*, Gold Dome Court House.
July - August.

Septmber 11, 2021 – *DeSoto Seminar*, Jim Langford, 9:30 - 4:00
Saturday, Cartersville library. Open to public (Registration fee
required, lunch included, details TBA.)

September 25, 2021 – *Saltpeper Cave Hike*. Members only. (October
2, Rain date.)

October 2021 – *Allatoona Pass Tribute*. Open to public.

October 7, 2021 – *Train Wrecks of Bartow County*, Joe Head, Thursday
night, Cartersville library. Open to public.

October 8, 2021 – *Annual Membership Dinner*, Friday. Grand Oaks,
Tentative.

October 30, 2021 – *Ladd's Mountain Hike*. Members only.
(November 6, Rain date.)

December 3, 2021 – *Annual Christmas Dinner*, Friday. Rose Lawn,
Tentative

Note: Some dates are subject to change.

Don't forget to renew your dues

EVHS reminds members that dues are renewable according to the anniversary month that you joined. Notices to now sent out a n d letter to your a d d r e s s . You may renew on a check to the office at PO Box 1886. EVHS remains a most affordable and outstanding value.



Individual	\$20.00
Family	\$30.00
Club/Organization	\$50.00
Patron	\$100.00
Corporate	\$150.00



EVHS COMMITTEES

Allatoona Pass Battlefield

Co-Chaired by
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Oral History

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Geospatial (digital maps)

Co-Chaired by
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Robby Bagby

Tour of Homes

Chaired by
The Preservation
Committee

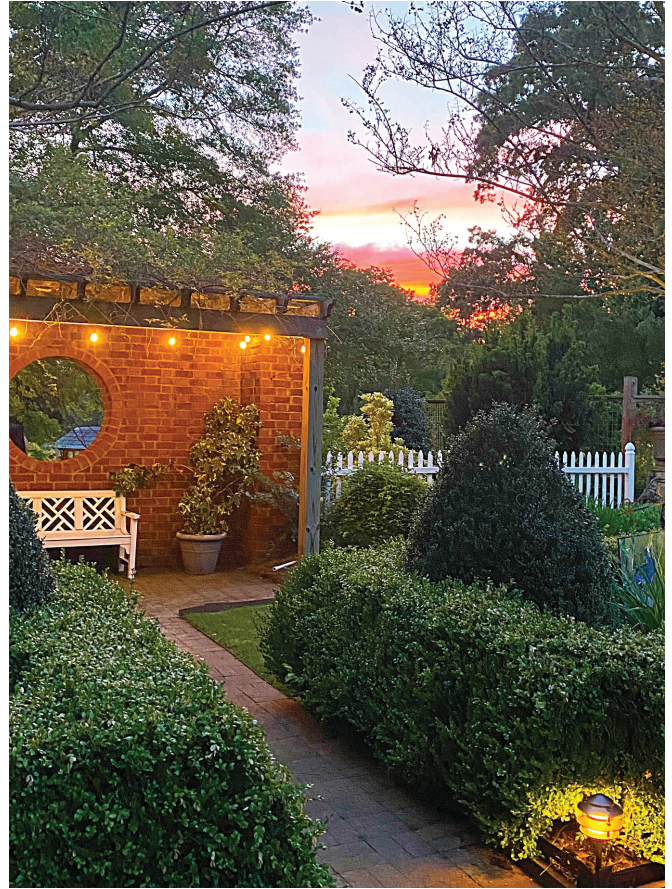
IT Committee

Co-Chaired by
Joe Head
Tim Poe

African American History Initiative

Co-Chaired by
Mina Harper
Alexis Carter - Callahan

MORE Glen Cove Garden Party



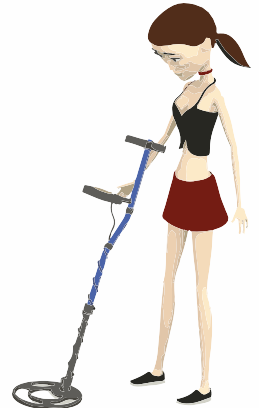
First Pick

Former Cartersville Purple Hurricane and Clemson Tiger graduate, Trevor Lawrence makes Bartow history as the first all around 2021 NFL draft pick going to the Jacksonville Jaguars. Thanks for making Bartow proud. (Image was painted in April on the wall of Agan's Bakery West Main Street next to Nobel and Main Coffee Shop.)



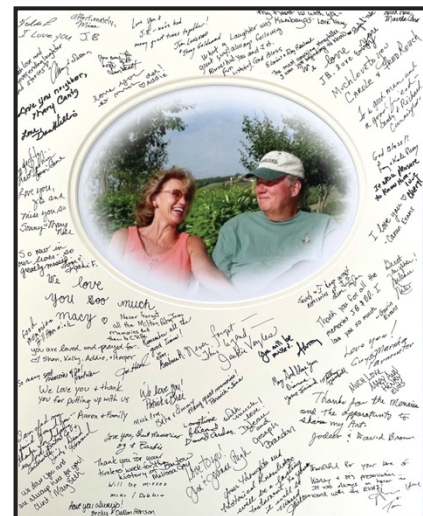
Interested in Metal Detecting

Following a number of requests EVHS hopes to add a new family friendly experience to our field trip programs. The outings will only be open to EVHS members and conducted at approved properties arranged by EVHS. Members must sign an onsite liability waiver and agreement in order to participate. Detectors must provide their own equipment and respect property owner's wishes. Detecting activities will begin by Fall 2021. If you are interested contact Gale Palmer at galep52@yahoo.com or call/email the EVHS office at 770-606-8862, evhs@evhsonline.org.



Tribute to J.B. Tate

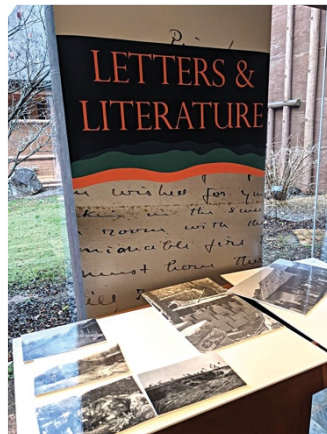
Dianne Tate addresses family and friends at a memorial for former EVHS president, J. B. Tate held at the Valley View Farm. Dianne wishes to thank friends, members of EVHS and volunteers who made this memorial tribute possible.



Spirits of Pine Log Mountain Exhibit Comming to EVHS



The Spirits of Pine Log Mountain Exhibit is coming to the Etowah Valley Historical Society. Reinhardt University and EVHS have partnered to bring a collective story of a faded time and peoples who once lived at the southern end of Appalachia on the mountain range that occupies northeast Bartow County. Dr. Donna Little has worked tirelessly to assemble this story in order to preserve its heritage for all to enjoy. Exhibit features include: Sugar Hill Mining, Native Americans, iron furnaces, Moonshiners, Civilian Conservation Corp, Chain Gangs, focus on women mountain authors, Civil War, forgotten communities and more.



The exhibit will open after July 12 in the Gold Dome Court House and remain until the first of September. Watch your email for specific details regarding its debut and visiting hours.



In late May the EVHS Board conducted a brief survey to determine opinions among current members regarding perceptions about the Society. 161 people responded to the survey. We invite you to review the results below. Thank you for participating.

1. Which one of the following best describes how you perceive EVHS?

Bartow's Preservation Advocate	34.16%	(55)
Social History Society for Senior Adults	4.35%	(7)
Venue for history related lectures and field trips	32.30%	(52)
Reliable historical resource	29.19%	(47)

2. Which one of the following LEAST describes how you perceive EVHS?

Document and archive history resource	2.84%	(4)
Programing and educational platform for local history	3.73%	(6)
Research and publishing platform for local history	2.48%	(4)
A source for family friendly field events	14.91%	(24)
Local artifact and display museum	48.45%	(78)
Limited genealogy consulting service	27.95%	(45)

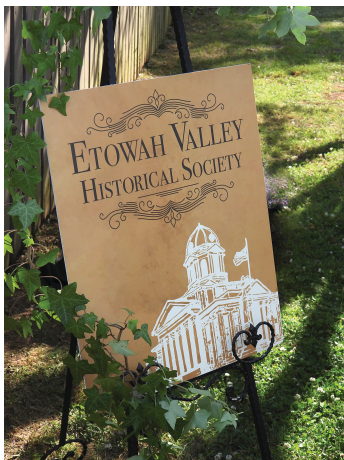
3. The EVHS Office is located in:

Frank Moore Court House	3.11%	(5)
Bartow History Museum	3.11%	(5)
1903 Gold Dome Court House	80.12%	(129)
Former 1st Baptist Church building/County Annex	0.62%	(1)
City Hall	0.00%	(0)
I don't know	13.04%	(21)

4. Which one of the following is the official County Historical Society?

Bartow History Museum	14.37%	(23)
Kingston Women's History Society	0.00%	(0)
Etowah Valley Historical Society	75.63%	(121)
Euharlee Historical Society	0.63%	(1)
Etowah Valley Human Society	0.00%	(0)
Adairsville San Souci Club	0.00%	(0)
None of the above	9.38%	(15)

Etowah Chief Dedicated



On May 22 a group of history minded individuals, DNR archaeologists and community leaders gathered at the Etowah Indian Mounds to celebrate and dedicate a unique Mississippian fashioned sculpture that depicts an image of a Chief. The sculpture was inspired and fashioned by EVHS member Barry Henderson with input from a number of archaeologists and experts regarding what such an image should contain regarding apparel and ceremonial accessories. The work adds creditable imagery of the indigenous people that once occupied Bartow County up to the arrival of Hernando DeSoto's 1540's expedition.



Prior to the dedication Dr. Adam King of the University of South Carolina delivered an outstanding lecture. His sixty minute talk was a deep dive in the history of the Mississippian culture and significance of the Etowah site. He referenced the sculpture's regalia, posture and features while explaining the symbolism and role of religion in the culture.



At the installation site, Barry added remarks about the artistic and political journey to bring the sculpture to reality. Following the lecture and recognition of contributors EVHS hosted a reception for the attendees.

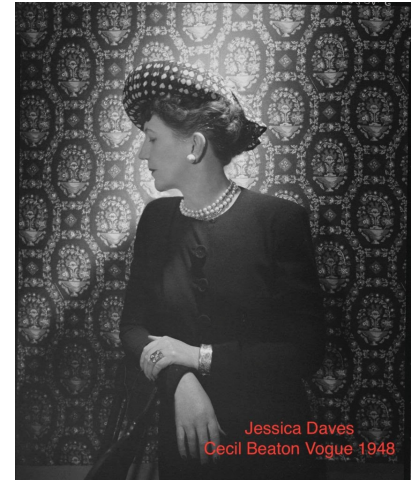


Bartow Author's Corner

Three new articles have been submitted to the Bartow Author's Corner collection since the beginning of 2021. Visit the EVHS website and click to the Author's Corner to read these complete works.

Jessica Hopkins Daves, Bartow's Fashionista

Debbie Head uncovers a deep and little known back story to a local fashion diva that has been over looked for decades. This article is perhaps the most comprehensive local account of one of Bartow's most forgotten favorite daughters. Jessica Daves was a native of Bartow County, educated in Cartersville, attended Agnes Scott College and taught in various schools. Her career path led to New York where she became a celebrated Editor-in-Chief of Vogue Magazine, one of America's most prestigious fashion journals.



The Dark Era of Bartow County's Chain Gang Camps



Highway 293 (Dixie Highway) Chain Gang

Until now, Bartow's long forgotten chain gang penal system has escaped a collective story that addressed a time of harsh treatment, poor working conditions, disease, accidents, punishments, convict lease origin and unflattering national coverage that sometimes singled out Bartow County. This work composed by Joe Head uncovers Bartow's three most notorious camps and compiles a colorful account of Bartow Chain Gang history that includes camp names, numbers of convicts, locations, investigations and on many occasions treatment that bordered on torment and death.

The Abandoned "Pauper Cemetery"

As Hickory Log School celebrates its 50th year of operation, an effort to document aspects of its history was initiated by several local individuals. Among them is Sanford Chandler who took up the challenge of researching the origin and history of the associated Bartow County Poor Farm and Paupers Cemetery dating back to the 1870's. The cemetery is adjacent to Toyo Tire and Hickory Log School on Highway 411 and contains over 400 graves. This work is a major contribution to the story of Bartow's forgotten Pauper Farm and how the cemetery evolved and then fell into obscurity.



Paupers Cemetery Headstone

Bartow County's Mound Legacy

An Inventory of American Indian Mound Sites Located in Bartow County

By Scot Keith and Joe F. Head



Etowah Indian Mounds, formerly Tumlin Mounds

It is the intention of this research to promote an educational understanding and awareness of American Indian mounds within Bartow County. Readers are alerted to be aware of state laws pertaining to the disturbance or removal of American Indian sites, burials and artifacts. Policies about American Indian Sites and Objects in Georgia are listed under The Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) 44-12-260 and (OCGA) 12-3-621 and specifically address rotocol and violation consequences. Specific mound locations are omitted to protect sites from unauthorized and illegal lundering. As many of these locations have already been negatively impacted, please join the advocacy to protect and preserve these significant American Indian sites from further damage.

This work offers a fresh perspective of the presence of American Indian mounds and earthworks within Bartow based on a review of archaeological survey data from the late 1800s and middle 1900s. A reexamination of this data highlights the fact that the area within Bartow County was a hub of mound building activity in the state for well over a millennium. While many people are aware that Bartow County is home to the Etowah Mounds, many may not know that the county once contained over two dozen individual mounds and earthworks. In fact, Bartow County contains more documented mound sites than any other surrounding county. These mounds were constructed during the Woodland and Mississippian periods, roughly from 200 B.C until the era of European arrival in the 1500s.

Why were mounds and earthworks constructed? The construction of mounds and other earthworks in the Eastern Woodlands of the US began as early as 5,400 years ago during the Middle Archaic period in the area of northern Louisiana. American Indians relate that mound sites are sacred places. Mound sites are an expression of the cosmological and ideological beliefs of the people who built them, and often served as places of aggregation for those who shared similar beliefs. Similar to a church community, people congregated to pool their time, labor, and other resources to create these places. Mounds were built in various forms, from conical to flat-topped, circular to elliptical, and these forms likely had specific



Stone burial mound at the base of Ladd's Mountain was dismantled, with the stones run through a rock crusher to generate gravel for road building.

connotations now known only to those who constructed them and their descendants. Mounds were often constructed in successive stages, with a new stage corresponding to the end of an era and beginning of a new one. They often buried people in or around mounds. Archaeologists have found evidence that they were places where both local and non-local peoples gathered and lived, places of pilgrimage, trade, ceremony, and cultural interaction.

In Bartow County, construction of the earliest known mound was begun during the Woodland period at the Leake site circa 2,100 years ago, while two additional mounds and a ditch enclosure similar to the one at Etowah were built at the site over the next 600 years. Across the river from Leake during this same period, people enclosed the summit of Ladd's Mountain with a stone wall, buried a person in a log tomb and covered this tomb with stones, and used the large cave in the end of the mountain. Mound construction continued in the valley through much of the Mississippian period (1050-1541 AD), as exemplified by the well-preserved Etowah Mounds. Thus, mound building was practiced in the county for at least 1,500 years prior to Euroamerican settlement, and perhaps longer. This is a remarkable span of time when one compares that to the timeline of the United States, officially established just less than 250 years ago.

The primary concentration of mounds is in lower southeast Bartow County along the Etowah River. Mounds dotted both sides of the river westerly from the area of the Allatoona Dam continuing to Cartersville, Old Alabama Road, Pumpkinvine Creek, Highway 113, Ladd's Mountain, and Raccoon Creek to Kingston. A smaller number of mounds have been documented as far north as Pine Log. While the Etowah Mounds offer a significant view of these stunning earthen constructions, many of the mounds in Bartow County (and other counties) have largely disappeared due to historic era land modifications and activities, including land clearing, farming, road construction, commercial and residential development, along with erosion that is often spurred by such activities. However, to the trained eye there remain telltale signs of ancient mounds that simply appear as humps, hills and outcroppings camouflaged in plain sight among trees, weeds, and fields. In other cases, level ground conceals the subsurface remnants of mounds.

Mound Inventory

The earliest known systematic documentation of mounds in Bartow County was conducted by researchers working for the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of Ethnology Division on Mound Exploration under the supervision of Cyrus Thomas (1891, 1894). The goal was to survey and document mound sites throughout the United States in the late 1800s. In sum, the Smithsonian documented 17 mound and earthwork sites, which consists of 26 earthen mounds, two stone enclosures, a stone mound, and a "vault".



Anonymous , 1917 Indian Mound on Leake Property, 4 Mi. S.W. of Cartersville. Hu-52, Nov. 1917. Photograph mmg01-0052, State Geologist Photographs and Negative Files, Department of Mines, Mining, and Geology, RG 50-2-33, Georgia Archives, Morrow.

The following mound and earthwork sites in the county were documented during the Smithsonian's effort:

Table 1. Mound and Earthwork sites documented by Cyrus Thomas (1891, 1894).

<i>Site Name/reference</i>	<i># of Mounds/ Earthworks</i>	<i>General Location</i>
<i>Etowah Group</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>Tumlin property</i>
<i>Parrott Mound</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3.5 miles west of Cartersville on north bank of Etowah River</i>
<i>Edwards Mound</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Opposite Tumlin Farm and Etowah Group on south bank</i>
<i>Ben Akerman Mound</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>7 miles west of Carersville on east bank of Etowah River</i>
<i>Indian Fort</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Summit of Ladd's Mountain</i>
<i>Conyers Mound</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Southeastern part of county on Euharlee Creek</i>
<i>Rowland Mounds*</i>	<i>3 or 4</i>	<i>South bank of Etowah river 4 miles west of Cartersville</i>
<i>Leap Mounds*</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3 miles west of Cartersville next to Cherokee RR</i>
<i>McGinnis Mound</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Community/town of McGinnis</i>
<i>Adairsville Mound & Enclosure</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Adairsville</i>
<i>Shellman Mound</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2 miles east of Stilesborough</i>
<i>Vault</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2 miles from Stilesborough on William Burgess's farm</i>
<i>Rock Mound**</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Near RR crossing at Pettit's Creek</i>
<i>One Mound</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Northern part of the county on Sim Muford's property</i>
<i>Two Mounds</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>North of Cartersville, site location not reported</i>
<i>Sam's Mounds</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Lewis Sam's property across from Tumlin</i>

* "Rowland Mounds" currently known as Leake Mounds. "Leap Mounds" likely the same as Rowland Mounds.

**Likely the Shaw Mound

In the late 1930s prior to World War II, Robert Wauchope, an archaeologist then with the University of Georgia, conducted a survey of mounds and other significant American Indian sites in the northern portion of Georgia. Due to the war and his career afterward, his fieldwork was delayed until he returned to complete it in the late 1950s. The results of his work were not published until well after WWII by the Smithsonian Institution in 1966. Wauchope was able to relocate many of the mound sites recorded by the Smithsonian, but not all of them. The following is a list of existing and previously existing American Indian Mississippian Mounds found in Bartow County.

Table 2. Mound and Earthwork sites documented by Robert Wauchope (1966).

<i>Site</i>	<i># of Mounds/ Earthworks</i>	<i>Notes</i>
<i>Two Run Creek</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Sam's Farm</i>
<i>Ben Ackerman Mound</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Shaw Mound</i>
<i>Conyers Mound</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Indian Fort</i>
<i>Conyers Farm</i>	<i>1</i>	
<i>Raccoon Creek</i>	<i>1</i>	
<i>Leak Mounds</i>	<i>3</i>	
<i>Free Bridge</i>	<i>1</i>	
<i>Lewis Mound</i>	<i>1</i>	
<i>Parrot Mound</i>	<i>1</i>	
<i>Etowah Mounds</i>	<i>6</i>	
<i>Rowland Mounds</i>	<i>3</i>	

*between Cass Station and Kingston
Smithsonian site near Akerman Ferry on
Etowah River not relocated Smithsonian site
on Euharlee Creek not relocated
across from Etowah Mounds, not to
be confused with Conyers Mound;
may equate to Smithsonian Edwards
Mound
On Shellman Farm near Raccoon
Creek, likely equates to Thomas'
Shellman Mound*

*South bank of Etowah River on Hwy 113 near Ladd's Mountain
South Bank of Etowah River west of Free Bridge, opposite Lewis Mound
North bank of Etowah River, opposite Free Bridge Mound
Not relocated - corresponds to Thomas' location for Lewis Mound but
mound description differs
North bank of Etowah River
Erringly reported as southeast of Cartersville, did not realize it is the
same as Leake Mounds
Not relocated, may equate to Smithsonian Lewis Mound
Stone mound at base of Ladd's Mountain near quarry
Stone wall enclosing summit of Ladd's Mountain*

Interestingly, Wauchope (1966:xvii) describes how the landscape had changed in the 20 years between his initial fieldwork (1938) and his terminal fieldwork (1958):

“I had expected that in twenty years a few old things might have changed, a footpath here or a fence there, perhaps a new highway cutting across my old familiar roads. But I was unprepared for the wholesale changes that had taken place; archaeologically speaking, we were lost most of the time. The old roads were almost all gone, or so improved as to be unrecognizable. New bridges spanned the rivers and creeks, with new approaches from different routes...our survey of the 'thirties served another purpose: it located sites that might never again have been discovered”.

Even during their survey, the Smithsonian researchers occasionally noted the effects of years of plowing had on reducing the size of the mounds (e.g, Thomas 1884:312). Unfortunately, many of the mounds and earthworks built and used by American Indians in the county have been largely erased by historic era activities. For example, the mounds at the Leake site were used for road fill of Highway 113 when it was rerouted to its current location, running directly over one of the mounds. The stone burial mound at the base of Ladd’s Mountain was dismantled, with the stones run through a rock crusher to generate gravel for road building. While the preserved Etowah Mounds are a highly visible reminder of the long history of people in the valley, there are remnants of other mounds across the county that are not visible above ground but rather are still present under the ground surface.

Currently, the repository for the state’s archaeological sites – the Georgia Archaeological Site Files housed at the University of Georgia – lists 19 American Indian mound and earthwork sites in Bartow County. Excluding the 10 mound sites recorded by the Smithsonian that archaeologists have since not been able to relocate on the ground, there are nine mound sites in the county with a known location. We know that the preservation and protection of these places is an important component of honoring an area’s heritage and history, of passing knowledge of the past to the younger generations, of keeping history alive. New technologies, such as ground penetrating radar and magnetometer, now provide archaeologists with powerful tools that can help detect subsurface deposits such as mound and earthworks, and one can only imagine what yet-to-be-developed technology will allow us to identify and learn about these places in the future. This is all the more reason to preserve and protect the remaining portions of mound and earthwork sites in Bartow County, and to be proactive in conducting archaeological studies prior to land development, for one never knows what bit of history may be hidden beneath our feet.

Conclusion

Although nearly 30 mounds and earthworks once defined the landscape now known as Bartow County, very few of the mounds documented within the county are still visible today. While they may not be visible on the surface, some portions of them may remain below the ground surface, which archaeological investigation can help determine. Far after their active life, these mounds stood as testament to a center of cultural development and interaction, a pilgrimage destination for over 1500 years for American Indians from near and far as they created and built these extraordinary sites. Due to their historical significance at local, regional, and even national levels, these American Indian sites not only deserve attention, but deserve additional documentation, preservation, and protection. As more land gets developed within the county, Bartow should promote this American Indian heritage and preserve what remains of these sites to help keep this unique legacy alive so that it can be enjoyed by future generations.

References Cited:

Thomas, Cyrus

1891 Catalogue of Prehistoric Works East of the Rocky Mountains. Bureau of Ethnology Bulletin 12:1-246. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D.C.

1894 Report on the Mound Explorations of the Bureau of Ethnology. Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution 1890-1891. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D.C.

Wauchope, Robert L.

1966 Archaeological Survey of Northern Georgia. Society for American Archaeology, Memoir 21. University of Utah Printing Service, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Acknowledgments:

A sincere thank you to David Archer and Jim Langford for their input.

About the authors:

Scot Keith is a Senior Archaeologist with Southern Research, Historic Preservation Consultants. He is a respected and innovative scientist specializing in Woodland period peoples of the Southeast and Midwestern regions of the United States and collaborates frequently with the Etowah Valley Historical Society.

Joe Head is Vice President of the Etowah Valley Historical Society and retired Dean of Enrollment Services at Kennesaw State University. He lectures, researches and writes frequently about Bartow County history.

In the interest of learning more about the various mounds that were constructed in Bartow County, the EVHS would like to ask if you may have any old family photos that show mounds, or perhaps artifact collections from mound sites that could be used to determine the age and affiliation of mound sites.

Indigenous Peoples of Northwest Georgia Seminar When the World Came Crashing Down (Parts 1 and 2) Spanish Expeditions to NW Georgia

Save the Date - September 11, 9:30 - 4:00



EVHS is sponsoring a first ever Saturday Seminar led by Mr. Jim Langford. This highly popular topic is a stirring lecture and power point of Hernando DeSoto and DeLunar's Spanish Expeditions to northwest Georgia and the Etowah Indian Mounds.

Jim's previous lectures have been standing room only and left audiences asking for more. This seminar is designed to permit ample time for both lectures (Part 1 and 2) to be presented and allow for audience interaction to address questions in detail. The seminar will be held at the Cartersville library. A registration fee is required, includes lunch and refreshments. Attendance is limited to room capacity and open to the public. A registration page will be posted in the near future. All net proceeds to benefit the Etowah Valley Historical Society and the Coosawattee Foundation.



Speaker's Bureau

In April Joe Head was invited to speak to the Hillendale Home Owner's Association about EVHS membership. Some 45 people were in attendance and several people joined EVHS following the meeting.



In May Joe Head presented a program at the Cassville Historical Society. The presentation addressed the number, location and history of Civil War markers that currently stand in the county.



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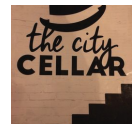
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Leslie Simmons, Attorney



ETOWAH VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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