T. J. Kinman  
Aged 61 years

Jefferson A. Mims  
Jan. 8, 1815—Apr. 16, 1897  
Married Nov. 20, 1838

Bettie  
July 20, 1860—Mar. 12, 1909  
Wife of O. A. Mims

O. A. Mims  
May 18, 1855—Jan. 7, 1928

B. R. Bray  

Eliza Whitfield  
1845—1918

Joseph W. Whitfield  
1831—1892

W. S. Long  
1848—1913

M. M. Long  
1844—1918

Edward H. Long  
1852—1922

Rev. T. J. Brown  
1836—1918

Hiram Payne  
1834—1911

Elizabeth Fox  
1832—1917

Nancy Fox  
1818—1905

William T. Fox  
1818—1893

Mary  
1866—1908  
Wife of W. F. Fox
Mary
1826—1910
Wife of J. H. Fox

John H. Fox
1823—1896
Was a member of the Primitive Baptist church

Roxie A. Holsonback
1829—1918

William H. Holsonback
1829—1884

There are two or three hundred graves in the cemetery.

RESACA CONFEDERATE CEMETERY

A wooded tract seven miles north of Calhoun, Georgia, capital of Gordon County, and two miles above Resaca, Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic railroad, is the last resting place of about four hundred southern boys who fell in the bloody two days’ battle fought there on May 14 and 15, 1864, between the forces of Johnston and Sherman in the War Between the States.

After the battle was over the Federal dead were removed, but those who had made the supreme sacrifice in defense of their beloved Confederacy remained entombed where they lay in shallow, makeshift graves or merely covered with loose earth.

The plantation of Col. John F. Green, father of Major John Green, superintendent, at that time, of the Georgia railroad, lay within the battlefield area, and his daughters, with sensibilities stirred by the thought of southern patriots taking their eternal sleep in these scattered, improvised excavations, conceived the idea of sponsoring a movement to have the bodies collected and reinterred in a plat to be known as a Confederate cemetery. It is said that Miss Pyatt Green with the help of an old negro slave, dug the first grave in her flower garden. Miss Mary J. Green, aided by a negro girl, gathered the bones of two soldiers hastily buried, wrapped them in matting, and gave them decent sepulture beside their comrade.
CEMETERIES OF GORDON COUNTY

Such was the feeble beginning of Resaca Confederate Cemetery, first of its kind in Georgia, and one of the first two in the Southern States, the cemetery at Winchester, Va., having been established at the same time. The ladies of Resaca formed a memorial association to raise money for financing the undertaking. There were thirteen members and the following officers: President, Miss Mary J. Green; Vice-president, Mrs. J. W. Hill; Treasurer, Mrs. S. W. Bachman; Secretary, Miss L. Green. An appeal for funds resulted in a liberal response, free-will offerings amounting to two thousand dollars coming from a number of states.

Col. Green donated the ground for the cemetery, comprising two or more acres within the battlefield section. It was cleared of under-growth, and surrounded by a picket fence, after which the bodies of the dead were removed tenderly and placed in graves symmetrically arranged within the inclosure.

As expenditures had exceeded receipts by five hundred dollars, the General Assembly was asked to pay the deficit, the bill being introduced by Major Moses and seconded by Hon. Dunlap Scott, both of whom were veterans of the 1860's, and there was no trouble in securing its passage.

Elaborate and fitting dedicatory services were planned with addresses by General Howell Cobb and Bishop Stephen Elliott, but they pleaded inability to control their emotions on such an occasion, and the dedicatory address was delivered by Dr. John Jones, a Presbyterian preacher, for many years chaplain of the Georgia senate.

The association continued its patriotic service, erecting marble headstones, keeping the grounds in order, and observing memorial days with suitable exercises and decoration of graves. These commemorative exercises, held annually on the anniversary of the Resaca battle, attracted large crowds who were given the privilege of excursion rates, and trains made special stops for participants both going and returning.

Forest fires and decay destroyed the wooden fence that
inclosed the cemetery, and, in the 1890's, an iron fence was built and other improvements were made largely through the efforts of Mrs. E. J. Simmons, of Calhoun, for many years president of the Memorial Association and an untiring worker. She headed, also, a successful movement to place a memorial stone in the cemetery at that time. The monument, which is 4 ft. high, 2½ ft. wide, and 13 in. thick, bears this inscription:

GEORGIA CONFEDERATE VETERANS

We sleep here in obedience to law;
When duty called, we came;
When country called, we died.

Erected by Gordon County.

Mrs. Simmons’s activities in the patriotic undertaking of preserving the memory of those who wore the gray was a continuation of her humanitarian efforts to aid sick and wounded Confederate soldiers during the War Between the States.

She died Sept. 5, 1907, and, at her request, was given burial in Resaca Confederate cemetery, where she sleeps her last sleep among those she loved so well.

A storm blew down many large trees near the cemetery, ruining the iron fence and causing other damage. Hon. O. Calbeck, at that time representative of Gordon County in the General Assembly of Georgia, aided by the U. D. C. chapters of Gordon and Fulton counties, and also by Miss Green, secured from the legislature an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars for the cemetery. The money was used for the erection of a stone wall around the lot and an imposing entrance of Stone Mountain granite, Mr. W. L. Hillhouse, builder. Two large iron gate posts bearing the Confederate cross of honor, an arch inscribed with the name, Resaca Confederate Cemetery, and two lower posts, studded with minie balls gathered from the battlefield, adorn the entrance.

Later presidents of the Memorial Association were Mrs. W. L. Hines and Mrs. W. A. Hill, both of Calhoun.
CEMETERIES OF GORDON COUNTY

In 1908, at the suggestion of Confederate veterans, the cemetery property was deeded to the state of Georgia. In 1926, the Gordon County Chapter U. D. C., No. 923, erected a marker commemorative of the battle of Resaca, choosing a site on the right of Dixie Highway going north, a few miles below the scene of the conflict.

A RESACA BATTLEFIELD INCIDENT

Dr. John Jones, chaplain of the State Senate of Georgia for a number of years, told this strange but true story:

"During the War Between the States, among the beardless boys who enlisted in the Confederate army, was the eighteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Jethro Jackson, of Griffin, Georgia. This brave boy met his death in the battle of Resaca on the Western and Atlantic railroad. His comrades buried him in a pine coffin constructed of rough planks torn from a bridge.

"In 1866, when peace had spread her wings over the land, Mr. Jackson, after receiving instructions from a comrade of the dead boy relative to the location of the grave, went to the battleground at Resaca for the purpose of moving his son’s remains to Griffin, but, although a thorough search was made, the place of burial could not be found, and the broken-hearted father returned home.

"A few nights afterward, he dreamed that his son came back to him, and, standing by the bedside, said, ‘Father, I am buried under a mound which was thrown up by the Yankees after I was killed. You will know the mound when you see it by the pokeberry bushes growing upon it. Go and take me up and carry me home to Mother.’

"So strong was the impression made on Mr. Jackson by this dream, he returned at once to Resaca, taking with him one of the comrades who had buried his son. The mound was found with the pokeberries growing upon it as described in the dream. An excavation was made revealing a rough pine coffin a few feet below the surface of the earth. It contained the body of young Jackson.
He was fully identified not only by the coffin, but by his shoes, a recent gift from the father, and by the name marked on his clothing.

"The remains of the young soldier were placed in a fine casket, and 'carried home to Mother.'"

LONGSTREET CEMETERY

Longstreet cemetery, 1 1/4 miles west of Calhoun on a wooded knoll near the Calhoun-Rome road, was selected by the owner for a family burial ground because of its proximity to the Oothcaloga mill property, or Longstreet mill, as it was then called, established and operated prior to the War Between the States by James C. Longstreet, formerly of Augusta, Ga., and a member of the prominent Georgia family bearing that name. It is said that he took great pride in the mill which he had developed to such a high degree, and often expressed a desire to take his eternal sleep within sound of the falling waters. The first grave to be placed there was that of Mr. Longstreet.

The most pretentious marble shaft in the cemetery bears this inscription:

Sacred to the memory of
James C. Longstreet
Born Sept. 25th, 1829
Died July 8th, 1859

And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them.

Among others who lie here, tombstone records show the names of:

Edmund Glascock
Only child of Mary Arrington Glascock and Aaron Roff.
July 9, 1838—February 14, 1875

Sallie A. M. Camfield
Died Dec. 6, 1882, aged 56 years
He giveth his beloved sleep

Rebecca L. Roff
Sept. 13, 1818—Apr. 29, 1891
V. W. Boisclair
   Died April 22, 1872, aged 54 years

Lydia H. Boisclair
   Wife of V. H. Boisclair
   Died June 11, 1884, aged 62 years

Ellen E. Boisclair
   August 4, 1826—Dec. 5, 1900

Ellen M. Harkins
   Oct. 1, 1883—Apr. 25, 1904

Rebecca Winnifred Baird-Jackson
   July 8, 1837—February 25, 1905

James W. Jackson
   Aug. 4, 1831—May 9, 1891

Camfield M. Jackson
   July 14, 1871—Oct. 21, 1908

Mary Lou Jackson
   Died April 15, 1887, aged 26 years
PANORAMIC VIEW OF CALHOUN—Capitol of Gordon County
Nestling 'mong mountains,
Sparkling with fountains,
   Beautiful City, Calhoun!
My heart ever beats
For thy pleasing retreats,
   Where sunlight is gentle at noon;
For trees never made
A lovelier shade
   Than falls on thy bosom in June.

Thy beautiful river
Flows onward forever—
   In rhythms flows on to the sea;
And the farther he flows
The sadder he grows,
   For he passes no city like thee.
And he mingles his groan
With the ocean's wild moan
   While his spirit flows backward with me.

My soul, like that river,
Time cannot dissever;
   Tho' the stream of my life trends away,
It touches thee still;
Thy shock and thy thrill
   Are with me forever and aye.
Recollections are flowers
In memory's bowers,
   And they bloom in December and May.
The Inferior Court records dated June 3, 1850, contain the following item:

"Georgia, Gordon County—It is hereby ordered by the Honorable the Inferior Court of said county that the county site of said county be and the same is hereby permanently located at Oothcaloga, Depot and on lots of land numbers 205, 206, 227, 228 in the 14th district of the 3d section of originally Cherokee and formerly Cass County but now the county of Gordon, and that the said county site be called Calhoun."

David B. Barrett, J. I. C. (Justice Inferior Court.)
Martin Duke, J. I. C.
W. W. Wall, J. I. C.
D. S. Law, J. I. C.
Wesley Kinman, J. I. C.
Wm. M. Peeples,
Clerk Inferior Court.

This Act of the court followed a lively race for county site honors. The principal contestants were Oothcaloga, (also called Dawsonville in compliment to Mr. Dawson who kept merchandise without competition in a small house near the depot) and Center, or Big Spring. The latter was eight miles from the new W. & A. railroad, but this was not considered a handicap at a time when the snorting "iron horse" was regarded merely as some sort of dangerous, nerve racking contraption to be tolerated by commercially minded folk, but kept at arm's length from exclusive neighborhoods.

Dr. W. W. Wall, James Knott, Wesley Kinman, David Barrett, and J. Augustus Mims were elected commissioners to guard the claims of Oothcaloga (Calhoun) in the contest, and another board of commissioners was composed of men favoring Center (Big Spring) for the county site.

One of the objections to Oothcaloga, as charged by her opponents, was unhealthfulness of location by reason of proximity to Oothcaloga creek and mill pond with resultant miasmatic conditions, whereupon, John P. King, owner of the land and patron saint of the aspiring Dawsonville-Oothcaloga hamlet, eliminated this hazard by agreeing to donate thirty acres of piny woods lying be-
between the village and pond to be a protection from the infected exhalations, disease germs distributed by mosquitoes being unknown to science at that time.

Judge King gave a further boost to the winning chances of his domain by making a freewill offering of all lands to be used for public purposes including courthouse, jail, church, depot, and park sites, also half the proceeds from the sale of town lots to finance the public buildings.

The election was held at the Seventh court grounds. Nearly everybody in the county was present prepared to remain all night, if necessary, to hear the result of the vote. Excitement was intense. When the smoke from the battle of ballots had cleared away, it was found that the railroad site had won by a small majority. Court records of 1850 state that Anderson Farnsworth was paid $13.50 and A. J. Russell received $131.00 for surveying the town lots of the new county site, and advertising costs in the Savannah News, Augusta Chronicle, and Atlanta Constitutionalist amounted to $14.20.

On July 16, 1850, the first sale of town lots was held, 115 being disposed of at that time. Some of the purchasers and prices paid were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R. M. Young</td>
<td>$317.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Barrett</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Kinman (two lots)</td>
<td>$146.00; $137.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Lay</td>
<td>$402.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsey &amp; Cantrell</td>
<td>$162.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesse Miller (two lots)</td>
<td>$162.00; $106.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry McConnell</td>
<td>$103.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blair Mays</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. M. Northcutt</td>
<td>$140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. W. Reeves</td>
<td>$143.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. J. Hill</td>
<td>$630.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. J. Holcombe</td>
<td>$17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Lawson</td>
<td>$17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Simpson</td>
<td>$94.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Duke</td>
<td>$176.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. S. Law</td>
<td>$201.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. O. Dyer</td>
<td>$157.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Cantrell</td>
<td>$178.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Curtis</td>
<td>$189.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Orr</td>
<td>$265.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elias Lay</td>
<td>$205.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 1853, R. B. Young bought four town lots for $480.00; William P. Fain secured a lot for $26.00; George Young, M. D., paid $20.00; Isaac Wofford, $37.50; J. B. Richards, $16.00; Lindsey Neille, $176.00. The entire sum paid for town lots to January 15, 1853, is recorded to the fraction of a cent as $19,822.71 3-4, of which amount Judge J. P. King received half according to agreement.

**Name**

John Caldwell Calhoun, for whom the capital of Gordon County was named, was born in Abbeville District, S. C., March 18, 1782, the son of Patrick and Martha Caldwell Calhoun, of Irish ancestry. He was a graduate of Yale, class of 1804, and held a number of important public offices among which were: congressman from South Carolina, serving the state in both upper and lower houses; secretary of War in James Monroe's cabinet, vice-president of the United States 1825-1832, secretary of State under President Tyler 1844-1845.

He died March 31, 1850, and is buried in St. Phillip’s cemetery at Charleston, S. C.

**Area and Government**

Calhoun was created a corporate town by Act of the General Assembly approved January 12, 1852 (Acts 1851-'52, p. 419), with limits defined as the circumference of a circle with a radius of six hundred (600) yards from the courthouse. Richard Jones, Martin Duke, D. S. Law, W. H. Dabney, and W. W. Wall were appointed commissioners "with power to make by-laws and regulations necessary for the government of the said town."

This Act was amended February 17, 1854 (Acts 1853-'54, page 217), extending the corporate limits to a distance of one half mile in every direction from the courthouse, provided for the election of five members of the
council, prescribed the oath to be taken by them, defined the qualifications of voters, etc.

In 1856, a provision for the election of a marshal by the legal voters of the town was approved. By an amendment of 1871 (Acts 1871-72, page 93), council was authorized to appoint the marshal, also, to elect a chairman (now called mayor), a secretary, and a treasurer from the members of its body. The chairman received a yearly salary of one hundred dollars.

A new charter approved December 13, 1895, vested the municipal government in a mayor and four aldermen to be elected yearly and empowered to levy taxes, assess the value of town property for equitable taxation, and establish any ordinances for the welfare of the inhabitants not conflicting with the Constitution and laws of Georgia. Salaries of clerk and treasurer were not permitted to exceed sixty dollars a year.

On November 15, 1901, the mayor’s tenure of office was extended to include two years and the terms of aldermen were arranged so that two aldermen were elected for one year, two for two years, and two annually for two years thereafter.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Georgia, December 11, 1901, the corporate limits were extended “from the original boundary on north side of Calhoun in the center of the Western and Atlantic railroad to sixty rods north including the east half of the Western and Atlantic R. R. right-of-way; thence east to the west line of Prof. Neal’s peach orchard; thence in a southerly direction along said line to the corporate limits, including the Chastain addition and all other property within the above described lines.”

A tract of several acres adjoining the city limits on the west was made available for a residential section in 1908, the lots bringing at auction from fifty (50) to three hundred fifty (350) dollars each. This suburb was given the name Parkland.

In 1915, A. H. Isbell divided into lots his beautiful hillside acres adjacent to the city boundary on the northeast.
and sold them to home seekers. A number of residences were built and the section became known as Boulevard Heights.

The designation "town" of Calhoun was changed into "city" of Calhoun by Act of August 20, 1918, and in the following year, the city limits were extended a mile each way from the courthouse. Since that time, with the exception of three acres, more or less, of the Lowery farm on the west side including the site of the Rosenwald school for colored people, no additional territory has been secured.

**Situation**

Calhoun is situated in the western part of the county on the Western and Atlantic R. R., sometimes called the Battlefield Route because of its being in the direct line of Sherman's historic march to the sea and the scene of bloody engagements during the War Between the States. The town is seventy-eight miles north of Atlanta, Georgia, and sixty miles south of Chattanooga, Tenn. Viewed from Mt. Alto, Boulevard Heights, or any other neighboring elevation, Calhoun displays a magnificent setting said to be similar to that of the holy city, Jerusalem. The panorama is made up of hills and valleys and bordering streams; the beautiful Oostanaula pushing against the city's northern boundary; mountains hovering in the distance west and northwest: Oothcaloga creek, like a silken thread, skirting the southwestern edge; wooded hills invading the city limits on the north and east; canopied by the bluest of skies, sometimes flecked with fleecy cloudlets, and, when day is done, showing in the west a picture of transcendent beauty, rivaling in magnificence the most gorgeous of Italian sunsets.

Fourscore years and more (1850-1933) have passed since the June day when Oothcaloga Depot put off her swaddling clothes, was re-christened Calhoun, and became the capital of Gordon County. Public buildings were erected; simple dwellings, some constructed of brick, but most of them frame structures, sprang up; one-room wooden store houses with tree-shaded porches for display
of wares bravely fronted muddy entrance ways; a school-house and churches were completed; at convenient places in the business section public wells were located for quenching fires, as well as thirst; and the little capital, beholding her work, pronounced it good and settled down to a peaceful, dignified existence befitting her station.

The town was approaching her eleventh birthday when the War Between the States was declared. She was in the direct path of the invading army. Her churches were converted into stables, her homes into headquarters for the blue-coated soldiers, her families became outcasts in search of safety, adjacent farm lands from which the town drew sustenance were laid waste.

When the four years of strife were ended, Gordon County’s gray remnant, haggard, exhausted, maimed, disease infected, poverty ridden, but strong in spirit and loyalty to the South’s traditions, returned to ruined homes and began the task of rehabilitation. To reveal how the work was accomplished by these patriotic pioneers and their successors is the purpose of these pages.

Calhoun and the Liquor Traffic

From the beginning, the young municipality was committed to the enactment and enforcement of regulations needful for good government and progress. To this end, ordinances were passed from time to time. On December 11, 1858, council was given power to impose a tax not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars upon retailers of intoxicating liquors within the corporate limits of the town.

An ordinance of 1871 required the marshal to ring the public bell on the courthouse square at 10 o’clock P. M. every day except Sundays as a signal for all houses in which intoxicating liquors were kept for sale, all ten pin alleys, billiard saloons, and other gaming houses to be closed and remain closed until 4 o’clock A. M. For each violation of this ordinance a fine of not less than five nor exceeding ten dollars was imposed, “said fine to be collected by fi. fa. out of the property of the defendant.”

October 13, 1885, the Local Option Act was approved
providing that the qualified voters of the town should decide whether or not intoxicating liquors should be sold within the corporate limits, which resulted in a majority vote against the sale on December 25, 1885. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that, on the same date, Resaca banned intoxicants by a unanimous vote.

An amendment to the charter in 1900 made more stringent the existing law against the sale of liquors by placing lager beer, rice beer, or any kind of intoxicant usually sold as a beverage on the proscribed list and providing punishment for dealers of such products within the town limits. The penalty for violation was fifty dollars increased by Act of June 9, 1909, to one thousand dollars.

In 1912, ordinances were passed against carrying intoxicating beverages into any place of business, hauling liquors within the city limits, and drinking intoxicants in any public place of business, street, alley, and park within the incorporation.

The war against rum selling in Calhoun was won by intensive fighting through the years. As far back as 1852, the year the town was incorporated, a record states that the Sons of Temperance, known as No. 161, S. of T. division, secured a room of the courthouse for a meeting place, paying a rental of twenty dollars yearly. W. C. T. U. chapters and Good Templar lodges requiring all members to take the oath of abstinence were active in spreading prohibition propaganda. In 1883, the local W. C. T. U. conducted weekly meetings. Officers were: Pres., Mrs. L. Boisclair; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. H. F. Ferguson, Mrs. J. C. Harkins, Mrs. P. A. Summey; Treas., Miss Lou Jackson; Sec., Mrs. L. Willingham.

Actual balloting in those days was reserved for men, but women dared to throng the polling places at elections touching liquor selling, singing hymns, distributing cups of the drink that "cheers but does not inebriate," and urging fathers and brothers and sons and sweethearts to cast their votes against the saloon.
In 1892, the town council, composed of W. D. Fain, chairman; W. M. Hughey, Henry Roff, and M. C. Turner passed an ordinance prohibiting stock from the streets and commons of Calhoun. Sunday sales “except in cases of necessity or charity” were frowned upon, restaurants were not allowed to be open on Sunday except at serving time.

In 1903, under the leadership of Mayor W. L. Hillhouse, the municipal authorities added rules and regulations covering every requirement for morals, health, and good government.

Population Chart of Calhoun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>about 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>2,371</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By including Echota mill village adjoining the city limits, Calhoun may claim a population of 3,000.
Glimpses of Calhoun Life and Activities Through Fourscore Years, 1852-1932

COURTHOUSE

The first courthouse, located on the present site, corner north Court and Wall streets, was begun in 1851 and completed the following year, at a cost of $5,800, G. V. Margerum, contractor by authority of David B. Barrett, W. P. Rainey, Wesley Kinman, W. W. Wall, and D. S. Law, Justices of the Inferior Court.

The building was a brick structure of two stories. Blinds protected the windows, and the grounds were enclosed by a neat picket fence. During the War Between the States, Federal soldiers took possession of the house and county officers hastily removed all records to their residences for preservation, but, as depredations extended to the burning of every house in the village except those which the soldiers occupied, valuable data were destroyed.

After thirty-six years of service, the house was wrecked by a cyclone which struck the town March 20, 1888, destroying all public buildings with one or two exceptions, damaging business houses, razing fences, and uprooting trees, but sparing human life. In August, 1888, following the cyclone, court was held in the upper hall of a frame storehouse built for R. M. Young shortly after the War Between the States, now, the three-story brick building at south corner of Wall and Court streets occupied by Calhoun National bank.

The February, 1889, court sessions took place in the second story of J. B. Johnson's Store (now, Orr Drug Co.), south corner of Court and Railroad streets. Harrell's Warehouse on Railroad street, facing south park, was the scene of the August, 1889, court proceedings.

The present courthouse, costing approximately $14,400, was completed in 1889, W. H. Parkins, architect and supervisor; William Dowling, of Chattanooga, Tennessee,
contractor. County commissioners at that time were: J. M. Harlan, J. G. Fite, N. J. Boaz, M. V. Watts, W. A. J. Robertson. Bricks made from clay taken from the Oostanaula river bottoms and costing four dollars a thousand were used for wall material. The chief brick mason received forty cents an hour; subordinates, twenty-five cents; best carpenters, twenty cents, all labor, as well as building materials, being cheap.

In 1931-1932, Mr. George L. Fox, county commissioner, effected an astonishing rejuvenation of the forty-two-year-old courthouse building by the judicious expenditure of fifteen hundred dollars for painting and general repairs. At the same time, the grounds were beautified with ornamental shrubs and otherwise improved.

GENERAL NELSON'S CENOTAPH

A marble cenotaph twenty feet high, erected in memory of General Charles Haney Nelson, stands on the northwest corner of the courthouse square.

Gen. Nelson won his spurs as a soldier in the wars with the Seminole Indians, after which he became a conspicuous figure in the military operations around New Echota incident to the removal of the Cherokees. He was not a native of this section, but, falling in love with its picturesque hills and dales, he bought a plantation at Big Spring, eight miles east of Calhoun.

He married Miss Ruth Amanda Malvinah Dawson, of Greensboro, Ga., a member of the family for whom Calhoun was named when it was called “Dawson” in the early days. Her father was Charles Dawson, and she was niece of United States Senator William C. Dawson, close friend of Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun, reputed to be a politician without an enemy, and styled the “first gentleman in Georgia” for his courtly manners.

One of Charles Haney Nelson’s forebears, John Nelson, received from George III in 1775 a large land grant in Georgia comprising the present counties of Wilkes, Elbert, and others. He took part in the battle of Kettle
Creek, near the present town of Washington, Ga., a decisive engagement that sounded the death knell of Toryism in that section of the state. The Nelsons came of a long line of English ancestry with the fighting spirit of warriors extending back to Lord Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar.

At the outbreak of the Mexican war in 1845, Charles H. Nelson went to the front, bore an important part in the struggle, and returned home with the rank of brigadier-general, but, enfeebled by exposure to a tropical climate, he survived only a few months and was buried on his estate, still known as the Nelson farm.

The cenotaph bears this inscription:

WORLD WAR MEMORIAL MARKER

In 1930, Paul Gwin Post No. 47, American Legion Department of Georgia, World War Veterans, erected a monument on the southwest corner of the courthouse grounds as a memorial to the Gordon County boys who were slain in battle. The monument, which is 5 ft. 9 in. high, 3 ft. 10 in. wide, and 2 ft. 2 in. thick, is built of native stone. A bronze tablet surmounted by an eagle with wings outstretched, is affixed to the front and inscribed:

1914 — HONOR ROLL — 1918

In Memory of Our Buddies Who Did Not Come Back

Adair, Forrest  
Alexander, Ernest  
Amos, Harrison  
Bagwell, Linton  
Bennett, Dudley  
Brock, Ernest  
Cleghorn, Alton  
Cochran, Fred  
Davidson, James  
Edge, Ben  
Greene, Crawford  
Greene, Chesley  
Greene, Robert  
Greeson, Tom Lee  
Gwin, Paul  
Hardy, Clifford  
Hopkins, Lewis  
Hughes, Hardy  
Johns, Oscar  
Neal, Maynard  
Parker, O. P.  
Pettit, McKinley  
Smith, Rufus  
Stone, Dave  
Williams, Ray  
Wyatt, James Douglass
WORLD WAR MEMORIAL MARKER

“In Memory of Our Buddies Who Did Not Come Back”
The first house of detention for Gordon County criminals was a small room called "calaboose" (Spanish for dungeon), a word that struck terror to the hearts of evil doers in the old days.

In 1852, a two-story brick jail, Thomas Harkins contractor and builder, was erected on the corner of Piedmont and O'Callaghan streets, where it still stands, now used as a residence. Prisoners were confined in the upper story, the walls of which were reinforced with thick hewn logs, and the sheriff with his family occupied the lower rooms.

A few yards south of this building, a one-story rock jail was built in 1886. McDonald Brothers, of Louisville, Kentucky, were the architects and contractors and the cost amounted to $3,624.00. This house was razed in 1910 and a three-story brick structure, of modern design and equipment, costing $12,800.00, was erected on Piedmont street, a short distance below the site of the first jail, Pauly Jail Building Company, of St. Louis, Mo., architects; Bellonby and Wolcott, of Griffin, Georgia, contractors.

The jailer and his family occupy the front rooms of the building, the rear rooms are fitted up with steel cells for prisoners.

Comparatively few serious criminal cases have been recorded in the county, including four legal executions covering the period between 1851 and 1933.

FAIRS

Gordon County became Fair-minded as soon as she reached her majority. Back in 1871, monthly Fairs were conducted by the Gordon County Agricultural Society. They were held at Calhoun, and colts, cows, pigs, and farm and kitchen products of all kinds were entered in competition for the premiums offered.

In 1905, the Gordon County Fair, sponsored by J. T. McVay, H. J. Roff, and others, became a yearly event. It
was advertised as “North Georgia’s biggest annual show, a mammoth epitome of the resources of this section” and aroused intense interest.

There were agricultural and animal exhibits, women and children’s displays, speeches by orators of note, contests in spelling, declamation, recitation, and singing, military maneuvers, special days for Odd Fellows, Confederate Veterans, and children, midway shows, and entertainment in plenty for the huge crowds that attended.

The Fair grounds, comprising eight acres acquired by the Fair association in 1906, adjoined the pine thicket in Southwest Calhoun. Shares in the enterprise were sold at ten dollars apiece with each buyer limited to five shares. Officers were:

President, O. N. Starr.
First vice-president, H. A. Dover.
Second vice-president, C. E. Vance.
Secretary, J. T. McVay.
Treasurer, A. B. David.


OLD CUSTOMS

A half century ago, Calhounites who dared to sally forth into the night carried lighted lanterns or ran the risk of stumbling into a mud hole, butting against a fence, or contacting with some wandering quadruped. All animals were given the right-of-way through the streets. One enterprising citizen built his lot fence wrong side out to keep stock from gnawing the scantling.

Speaking machines, or phonographs were being introduced to the public.

Dressed hogs at five cents a pound paralleled present-day depression prices, eggs sold for 8c a dozen, bananas were a rarity, dog fennel was plentiful.
Moving pictures, ice cream, hot dogs, hitch hiking, football, radios, jazz tunes, basket-ball, electric devices, et cetera, were decades in the future, but railway excursions, dancing, horse swapping, buggy riding, debating and literary clubs, parties, and picnics were in their heyday.


SCHOOLS OF CALHOUN

Calhoun citizens have placed a proper valuation on the importance of education since the town was created, and the maintenance of good schools has been a major object through the years.

The free school fund, which amounted to very little for each pupil, was not available except for three months until 1895 when the time was extended to five months, hence, private schools received liberal patronage.

In the late 1860's and early 1870's, a highly successful school of this kind was taught in south Calhoun by Mrs. R. M. Tarver, mother of Malcolm C. Tarver, congressman for the seventh district of Georgia 1928-date (1933).

Miss Helen Jones's school, operated about the same time, included music and French in its curriculum. Fifty years ago, a largely attended private school, situated on Wall street where the Methodist church now stands and known as North Georgia Seminary, was presided over by Mrs. M. E. Fields, a sister of former Governor Allen D. Candler, of the noted Georgia family distinguished as educators, theologians, statesmen, and financiers.

Miss Mamie Pitts and Miss Azile Jones who have been connected prominently with the Atlanta public school system for a number of years, served their apprenticeship in Calhoun schools.
Other schools came and went, each one a step, more or less significant, toward the coveted goal of complete educational efficiency.

Calhoun Academy

By an Act of the General Assembly of Georgia, Jan. 21, 1852, W. P. Barney, Martin Duke, D. S. Law, W. H. Dabney, E. Barker, W. J. Cantrell, W. M. Peeples, and their successors were declared to be "a body corporate by the name and style of the Trustees of Calhoun Academy in the county of Gordon."

A school site was obtained on what is now known as the corner of Fain Street and College Avenue. This location has been used exclusively for educational purposes for eighty years. Patriotic youths of the sixties left its classic shades to wear the gray on southern battlefields, and, to thousands of boys and girls, representing three or more generations, the spot is one of cherished memories.

The first building, converted into a horse stable by northern soldiers during the War Between the States, was a large, square, one-story, frame structure with vestibule, double doors, bell-tower, and a number of wide, heavily sashed windows. Two or more teachers were accommodated easily in the one immense room, leaving ample space for a broad platform which served for Friday afternoon exercises, exhibitions, etc.

Furnishings consisted of home-made desks with splint-bottomed chairs, recitation benches, blackboards painted on the deftly joined wall ceilings, a wood burning stove, and other articles necessary to nineteenth century luxury. Slates fitted with dampened sponges for making erasures took the place of tablets, and public examinations were even more terrifying than present-day finals.

Services now delegated to janitors were performed gratuitously by the larger pupils. Girl students attended to house cleaning and boys cut the stove wood, besides bringing water from near-by wells to be served to the
thirsty in a common dipper letting germs fall where they may.

Amid these crude surroundings, the seeds of learning were sown diligently; some in fertile soil, some in shallow ground, among stones and by the wayside. Lifelong friendships were welded, ambitions were born, and students, for the most part, went forth to perform courageously the work that destiny had assigned them.

Although chartered as "Calhoun Academy," other names have been substituted repeatedly, but, like a wise maiden, the school has been weded to higher ideals and a broadened vision with each variation in nomenclature.

An announcement of "Calhoun Male and Female Academy" in 1861 gives the faculty as S. Housman, Principal; Miss M. Jennie Parker, Assistant; Miss Hannah Nelson, music teacher. It is interesting to note that Miss Nelson, who afterwards became Mrs. W. H. Morris, was the daughter of Gen. Charles Haney Nelson, a Mexican war leader, in whose honor the cenotaph standing on the courthouse square was erected as a tribute from Gordon County comrades.

Back in the 1870's and 1880's, Calhoun Academy served its classes a heavy academic and scientific diet of reading, spelling, writing, geography, English grammar, arithmetic, history, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Algebra, geometry, philosophy, logic, rhetoric, chemistry, and astronomy. The highest tuition paid was three dollars a month and there were no incidental charges. Spelling matches in which school and town were pitted against each other were popular for social diversion, as well as mental stimuli. In 1883, a two-story annex was built to accommodate the increase of students.

The first graduation exercises were held in 1885 when the school bore the high-sounding name of Gordon County University. Members of the class were Jennie A. Ellis (Mrs. L. Moss), Lucille M. Malone (Mrs. C. D. Meador), Minnie C. Kindred (Mrs. C. H. Leftwich), Nida Boaz (Mrs. H. A. Chapman), Frank L. Malone (deceased), John Douglass.
Partial List of Principals of Calhoun Academy

_________  Bishop
_________  Brownlee
J. W. Swain
S. Housman, 1861
W. R. Rankin, Sr., 1866
Geo. S. Fulton, 1870
_________  Haynes
Rev. ___________  Milburn, 1874
W. C. Holmes, 1875
J. D. Scott, 1876
W. E. Shaw, 1876
Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, Sr., 1879-1882 inclusive
Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, Sr., and T. A. Bivens, 1883
L. M. Landrum (Gordon County University), 1884-1885
H. B. Moss
John F. Wood, 1886
Capt. W. M. Dyer and J. I. Ingram (Calhoun Collegiate Institute),
1887-1888
W. F. Dickey, 1888-1891
Ronald Johnston
Rev. J. J. S. Callaway, 1893
Ernest Neal and G. S. Fulton, 1894
C. H. Humphreys (Calhoun Normal College), 1898

CALHOUN PUBLIC SCHOOL

On December 22, 1896, an Act was approved by the General Assembly of Georgia, authorizing the municipal authorities of Calhoun to levy a tax for establishing and maintaining a public school system for the town, and constituting a Board of Education composed of F. A. Cantrell, W. G. Fuller, T. W. Harbin, W. L. Hines, W. R. Rankin, Sr., O. N. Starr. This Act was ratified by the voters of Calhoun Sept. 14, 1901.

An Act approved by the General Assembly Dec. 16, 1901, permitted the transference of the old school property, corner of Fain Street and College Avenue, to the mayor and aldermen of Calhoun and their successors for public school purposes, and the buildings were erected on this site. In 1902, a five-thousand-dollar bond issue for a new schoolhouse was approved with only three dissenting votes.

The Board of Education held its first meeting in the law office of Cantrell and Ramsaur on October 14, 1901,
and organized by electing W. R. Rankin, Sr., president; O. N. Starr, vice-president; F. A. Cantrell, secretary; B. M. Harlan, treasurer. At subsequent meetings all details incident to the establishment of the public school system were worked out with care.

The tax levy for maintenance was fixed at $1.50 a thousand; superintendent's salary, eighty dollars a month; teachers' salaries, from $25 to $35 a month; janitor's hire, $4.50 monthly. Teachers were required to take ten weeks of normal training in a summer school. Tuition fees for non-residents ranged from one to three dollars. The school was divided into three departments: Primary, composed of first, second, and third grades; Grammar, fourth, fifth, and sixth grades; High School, eighth and ninth grades. Two grades were assigned to each teacher. A course of study covering nine grades was arranged, teachers were chosen and the public school, at that time the town's most ambitious venture, was inaugurated in September, 1902, with an enrollment of 155 pupils.

The first faculty was composed of W. A. Thompson, superintendent; Misses Edna Baker, Lulie Pitts, and Bertie Fain, grade teachers; Miss Bai Hall, supernumary. Classes were conducted in the old schoolhouse until the following year when the two-story, eight-room brick building, at present (1933) used for a High School, was ready for occupancy. This building, now the oldest on the campus, was erected in 1902-03 at a cost of $6,000, a Mr. Golucke, of Atlanta, Georgia, architect. A marble tablet imbedded in the wall is inscribed:

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN
1903
W. L. Hillhouse, Mayor
F. A. Cantrell, Clerk
L. R. Pitts, Treasurer
J. B. Addington
J. C. Moss

In 1906, the old school building that had housed three generations of Gordon County students was moved to the
CALHOUN PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS
www.gagenweb.org
southern part of the campus and converted into an auditorium.

Mrs. Ernest Neal, chairman of schools in Calhoun Woman's Club, a former member of the public school faculty, and active in civic affairs, raised a fund to improve the school grounds. A two-foot concrete wall was erected on the sides of the campus facing streets, the walk leading to the front entrance of the school building was tiled, concrete steps were built, and ornamental shrubs planted.

A drinking fountain surmounted by the statue of an Indian in memory of Sequoyah, inventor of the Indian alphabet, and placed on the campus in 1913, was the gift of Calhoun Woman's Club.

By 1913 the school had advanced to eleven grades and graduates were admitted to any college or university in the state without examination. Nine teachers were employed, their salaries ranging from $42.50 to $125.00 a month.

The growth of the school demanded enlarged quarters and, in 1917, a handsome, three-story brick building containing an auditorium, class rooms, library, laboratory, cafeteria, and office space, was erected on the campus at a cost of $15,000. Carved on the marble trimmings decorating the facade is this inscription:

**CALHOUN HIGH SCHOOL**

**Erected 1917**

G. A. Hall, Mayor
C. M. Lipham, Architect
Aldermen
F. A. Cantrell
H. C. Hall
W. E. Fuller
J. M. Byrd

The Golden Age of the school's development was 1916-1927 under the superintendency of M. C. Allen, at which time literary standards and physical equipment attained to the requirements of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, entitling graduates of the High School to enter any college or university in the South without examination. Music, expression, and home eco-
nomic departments were added, the latter sponsored by Calhoun Woman's Club in 1918, Mrs. J. A. Neal, chairman of domestic science, securing the necessary equipment.

A third building was erected on the school grounds in 1928 for use of primary grades. It is a one-story brick structure having four class rooms and modeled after the latest approved design for school architecture.

As early as 1906 one hundred fifty books had been collected for the nucleus of a school library. This number had increased to 1,250 in 1932, not including magazines and other periodicals. A trained librarian is in charge.

Sixteen units are required for graduation and twenty-five units are available. Graduates from the High School take leading rank in the colleges and universities where they matriculate. In 1931-32, the faculty numbered eighteen, and four hundred or more pupils were in attendance.

A Parent-Teacher Association, organized in 1927 with a large, intelligent, and enthusiastic membership, has rendered valuable assistance to the school by contributing books to the library, beautifying the grounds, awakening interest in sanitation and health, influencing the authorities to have class rooms electrically lighted, etc. Presidents of the Association include:

Mrs. F. C. Bolding, 1927-1929.
Mrs. J. B. Crowe, 1929-1930.
Mrs. W. A. Hill, 1930-1932.
Mrs. W. F. Chaplin, 1932-date (1933).

Members of the Board of Education Calhoun Public Schools from 1902-1933

Boston, J. H.  Harlan, B. M.  Paschall, J. H.
Brown, W. E.  Hicks, F. L.  Pitts, L. R.
Cantrell, F. A.  Hines, W. L.  Pritchett, W. S.
Chastain, A. H.  Hopper, T. A.  Rankin, W. R., Sr.
Crow, J. B.  Jackson, C. S.  Reeve, C. P.
David, A. B.  Johnston, Z. V.  Shellhorse, E. O.
David, C. E.  Jolly, Frank  Starr, O. N.
Erwin, J. G. B.  Lewis, W. O.  Starr, J. H.
Fuller, W. G.  McDaniel, A. R.  Tribble, G. W.
Harbin, T. W.  Moore, S. Z.  

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Superintendents Calhoun Public School 1902-1933

W. A. Thompson ........................................ 1902-1903
G. P. Hunt ................................................. June 3, 1903-Dec. 18, 1903
J. M. Stephenson ......................................... Dec. 30, 1903-1904
A. N. Swain ................................................ 1904-1907
Miss Edna Baker ........................................... 1907-1910
C. C. Wills .................................................. 1910-1916
M. C. Allen .................................................. 1916-1927
R. C. David ............................................... 1927-1930
D. W. Windsor ............................................ 1930-date (1933)

Teachers of Calhoun Public School from 1902 to 1933

Adams, Mattie (expression)  Harrison, Allen R.
Allen, Mrs. M. C.  Hayes, Gladys
Baker, Ruby (music)  Henderson, C. S.
Barrett, Beatrice  Hillyer, Marie (expression)
Baumann, Mary, (expression)  Hines, Kathleen
Brown, B. S.  Holland, Bertha
Brown, Mrs. Ruby Haulbrook  Hunt, Ora
Brownlee, Carrie May (music)  Hunt, J. S.
Bryant, Lucy  Hunt, Mrs. Julia Byrom
Champion, Frances (economics)  Johnson, Grace (music)
Christian, Mrs. Nannie Dover  Keith, Lila
Compton, Mrs. Nannie Byrom  Keith, M. L.
Craven, Delia  Keith, Alice
Craven, Helen  Keith, Rachel
Curtis, Mrs. Maude Byrom  Lea, Mrs. Luke (music)
David, Mrs. Minnie Nelson (music)  Legg, Agnes (expression)
David, Mrs. R. C.  Lester, Mabel
Dillard, Mrs. Lena Milner  Lipham, C. M.
Donahue, C. W.  Maddox, R. C.
Dyar, Mrs. Ethel Richards  McCormick, Jessie
Ellis, Mrs. M. M.  Meeks, Mrs. Lucile Withers
Elia, Bertie  (expression)
Fender, M. S.  Miller, Miss
Fortney, W. F.  Miller, Mrs. Pearl Fox
Fossett, Mrs. Moina Shackelford  Mock, Robbie (expression)
(economics)  Moody, C. E. (music)
Foy, Ella  Moon, Christine
Griffin, Mrs. Annie Keith  Murphy, Mrs. Miriam Hall (music)
Hall, Bai  Neal, Ernest
Hall, Mary  Neal, Mrs. Ernest
Hall, Mrs. Leila Mooney  Neal, M. V.
Hall, Morah  Neal, Mrs. M. V.
Hall, A. H.  Nelson, Carrobelle (music)
Hall, Mrs. Helen Peeples (music)  Owen, Mrs. Allee Jones
Hancock, Mrs. Nannie Fay McNair  Paulk, J. G.
Haney, Veda  Paulk, Mrs. J. G.
Harbour, Mrs. Pattie Wright  Pharr, Mrs. Lucile Wood
Harmon, J. F.  Pickard, Jewel

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Alumni and Alumnae of Calhoun Public School 1905-1932

A
Abbott, Barney
Acree, Ernest
Acree, Robert
Adams, Edna
Adams, Mary
Allen, Charles
Allen, Carolyn
Allen, Estelle
Allison, Minnie
Allison, Louise
Allison, Dickson
Anderson, Godys
Ashworth, Clara
Ashworth, Ruby
B
Bailey, Frances
Barnett, Henry
Barrett, Thelma
Barrett, Nettie
Barrett, Grace
Barrett, Willie Mae
Barrett, William
Barrett, Beatrice
Barrett, Margarette
Barton, Anna Gay
Barton, Gladys
Battle, Lucille
Battle, Mary Lee
Beamer, James
Bentley, Aubrey
Bentley, Pet
Berry, Marvin
Berry, Elizabeth
Blalock, Loyd
Blankenship, Margaret
Boaz, Gus

Bolding, Alda
Boston, Clyde
Boston, C. H.
Boston, Pierce
Boston, Willie
Boston, Edna
Boston, Aileen
Boston, Helen
Boston, Jack
Boston, George
Brewer, Mary Tom
Bridges, Kate
Brownlee, James
Brownlee, Fannie
Brownlee, Marguerite
Burns, Wilma
Byrd, Katherine
Byrd, Madison
Byrom, Maude
Byrom, Clint

C
Calbeck, Sidney
Calbeck, Winnie
Calbeck, Kate
Calbeck, Chauncey
Caldwell, Earl
Cantrell, Lois
Cantrell, Mildred
Cantrell, Martha
Cantrell, Agnes
Carpenter, Robert
Champion, Thomas J., Jr.
Champion, Annie
Chastain, Bernice
Chastain, Robert
Chastain, Mabel
Chitwood, Una
HISTORY OF GORDON COUNTY

Clarke, Edna Belle
Cochran, Jether
Collett, Taft
Collier, Bryan
Cox, Annie
Cox, Pauline
Crowe, Christine
Crowe, Patti
Crutchfield, Winnie
Crutchfield, Sara
Crutchfield, Marjorie
Crutchfield, R. L.
Curtis, Beulah
Curtis, Eulah

David, Thomas Banks
David, William B.
David, Ruth McConnell
Davis, Jewell
Davis, William
Davis, Janet
Davis, Elza
DeFoore, Dorothy
DeFoore, Christine
DeJournette, Daisy
Dew, Harris
Dickey, Deryl
Dillard, Ernest
Donald, K. C.
Dorsey, Frances
Dorsey, Katherine
Douglass, Bertie
Dover, Nannie
Durham, Ouida
Durham, Eugenia
Dyer, Louise
Dyer, Frances
Dyar, Clay B.
Dyar, Marguerite
Dyar, Marion
Dyar, C. B., Jr.

Eaves, Johnnie May
Erwin, Mary
Erwin, Sarah
Erwin, Bryan
Everett, Kiser

Faith, Nellie Joe
Faith, Willene

Ferguson, Mizzie Belle
Fine, Evelyn
Floyd, Laurence
Fossett, Etta
Fox, Peari
Fox, Elaine
Fox, Grethel
Freeman, John
Freeman, Nelle
Freeman, Mary
Fuller, Robert
Fuller, Eulah

G

Gaines, Ruth
Gaines, Lucile
Gaines, Elizabeth
Gaines, Meta
Gardner, Blanche
Gordon, Ruth
Gordon, Joseph
Gordon, O’Neil
Gordon, Sarah

H

Hale, Truman
Hall, Semite
Hall, Frances
Hall, Agnes
Hall, Miriam
Hall, Lyman
Hall, Mary
Haney, Lollie
Haney, Annie Mac
Haney, Arminda
Haney, Jack
Haney, Joe
Harbour, Talmon
Hardy, Rob
Harlan, Idawee
Harlan, Susie
Harlan, Mignon
Harper, Sidney
Harper, Mack
Haynes, Ruth
Haynes, Lillian
Haynes, Kittie Mae
Henderson, Alice
Henderson, Ruby
Henderson, Frank
Henson, Helen
Hester, Max
Hicks, Henry Lee
Hicks, Bessie
Hicks, Frank
Hicks, Elizabeth
Hill, Dorothy
Hill, Betty
Hines, Kathleen
Hobgood, J. H.
Honeycutt, Earl
Honeycutt, Leftredge
Hudgins, Sallie
Hudgins, Mollie
Hufsteter, Helen
Hufsteter, Arnold
Hughes, Frank
Hunt, Mary
Hunt, Lois
Hunt, Ruth
Jackson, Sam
Jackson, Carl
Johnson, Willie Mae
Johnson, Clifford
Johnson, Joe Norton
Johnson, Ishmael
Johnson, Mary
Johnston, Zebulon V., Jr.
Jones, Henry
Jones, Clarence
Keever, Frances
Keever, Ruth
Kendrick, Inez
Kendrick, Geraldine
Kiker, Tommie
Kiker, William
Kiker, Mabel
King, Bonnie
King, Jether
King, Dietzen
Kirby, Blanche
Kirby, Thelma
Kirby, J. A.
Kirkley, Emy
Knight, Bertha
Knight, Milton
Knight, Orene
Knight, Troy
Knight, Josie
Knight, Willene

L
Lang, Mary Kate
Lang, Gaines
Lang, Sewell
Lang, Marshall
Lang, Thomas H.
Lang, Lewis
Langford, Woffie
Langston, Leon
Legg, Geraldine
Legg, Foy
Legg, Maggie Ree
Legg, Agnes
Legg, Sallie Mae
Legg, Funice
Lewis, Nannie Joe
Lewis, Wynelle
Lewis, Elzie
Lewis, Mildred
Lewis, Mary Joe
Lewis, Howell
Littlefield, George
Littlefield, Howard
Littlefield, Fannie Lou
Littlefield, John Lewis
Logan, Annie Mae
Logan, Nan
Logan, Will Nell
Logan, John
Lyerla, Thomas R., Jr.

M
Martin, Avis
Martin, Lucy
McArthur, Mittie
McBrayer, Bertha
McDaniel, Judith
McDaniel, Alton, Jr.
McEntyre, Bane
McEntyre, Hilary
McEntyre, Abbott
McEntire, Elizabeth
McEntire, J. T., Jr.
McLain, Dollie
Miller, Sylvia
Miller, Grady
Miller, Eddie Mae
Miller, Avyleene
Miller, Lucille
Miller, Ralph
Mills, George
HISTORY OF GORDON COUNTY

| Mills, Reece  | Powell, Clay  |
| Moss, Etta    | Powell, Carl  |
| Moss, Gladys  | Prater, Fred  |
| Moss, Mary Will | Pritchett, Roy |
| Moore, Chesley | Pritchett, Dale |
| Murphey, Carrie Nelle |  |

| N Nash, Lonie  |
| Neal, Ruby    |
| Neal, Ethel   |
| Neal, Varner  |
| Neal, Doris   |
| Nelson, Willie Lou |
| Nelson, Ruth  |
| Nelson, Minnie |
| Nelson, Carrobelle |
| Nelson, Charlie |
| Norton, Mary  |
| Norton, King, Jr. |

| O Orr, Mary Louise |
| Orr, Elizabeth   |
| Overton, Mary    |
| Overton, Lois    |
| Owen, Willie V.  |
| Owen, H. B., Jr. |
| Owen, Ellis      |
| Owen, Etha       |
| Owens, Marie     |
| Owens, Lucille   |

| P Padgett, Janelle |
| Parks, Mellnice   |
| Parrott, Kathleen |
| Parrott, Inez     |
| Parsons, Buford   |
| Parsons, Farris   |
| Parsons, Sara     |
| Pass, Herman      |
| Pendley, Hilburn  |
| Pendley, Myrtle   |
| Pendley, Ruth     |
| Phillips, Robbie  |
| Phillips, Mary    |
| Pitts, Henry M.   |
| Poarch, Doris     |
| Powell, Frank     |
| Powell, Joyce     |
| Powell, Ralph     |

| R Ray, Stuart    |
| Ray, Jessie      |
| Ray, Lillie Belle|
| Ray, John        |
| Ray, Roy         |
| Reeves, Ward     |
| Reeves, D. H.    |
| Reeves, Lamar    |
| Reeves, Hillary  |
| Reeves, Seab     |
| Reeves, William  |
| Reeves, Jack     |
| Reeve, Ellis     |
| Reeve, Janette   |
| Reeve, James H.  |
| Reeve, C. P.     |
| Swain, Ryland    |
| Reeve, Margaret  |
| Reeve, Alice     |
| Richards, Ethel  |
| Richards, Roy    |
| Richards, Harry  |
| Roberts, C. L.   |
| Roe, Ford        |
| Roff, Allen      |
| Rowland, Troy    |
| Ruddell, Katie   |
| Ruddell, Anabel  |
| Ruddell, Mac     |
| Ruddell, Lois    |

| S Saxon, Bonnie Kate |
| Shaw, Clyde         |
| Shellhorse, Bonnie  |
| Shelor, Joe         |
| Shelor, Ethel       |
| Shelor, Will        |
| Shirley, Mary       |
| Shivers, Ruby       |
| Shugart, R. T.      |
| Shugart, Dewey      |
| Skelly, George      |
| Slagle, Annie Will  |
| Slagle, Ruth Ella   |
RED LETTER DATES IN CALHOUN HISTORY

1850—Calhoun chosen county site of Gordon County.
1852—Calhoun incorporated.
1889—Brick pavements laid in business section. Gasoline lamps bought for streets.
1892—Law passed prohibiting stock from the streets and commons of Calhoun.
1898—Water secured for Calhoun. Bond issue of $12,500 voted for waterworks with only six opponents. Joy over the outcome was expressed by cheering, fireworks, bell ringing, and whistling of locomotives. More goods were sold than in any previous year. Nearly $50,000 were spent in improvements.
1902—Public schools were inaugurated. Calhoun Woman's Club was organized. Calhoun post office
HISTORY OF GORDON COUNTY

was advanced to the presidential class. Telephones were installed. Rural free delivery was begun with two routes.

1907—Echota Cotton Mills were organized. Electric lights were turned on, cost of plant, approximately $15,000.

1912—Neighborhood postal delivery was granted to the town.

1915—F. L. Hicks and W. M. Hughey established the first public garage and automobile industry in Calhoun. Overland cars, and accessories and supplies for Ford cars were sold.

1917—Dixie Highway was built through the town at a cost of $3,000, several streets were graded, water mains were extended, and meters were installed, a street sprinkler was purchased and two thousand dollars were paid on water bonds.

1918—First airplane passed over Calhoun.

1919—Bond issue of $23,000 was voted for street improvements. The cost of building on Wall street amounted to $100,000.

1920—A white way on the business streets of Calhoun was fitted with lights of 13,200 candle power costing $4,000, financed by the city and subscriptions from residents.

1921—A fire truck and street sweeper were purchased.

1922—Ice plant was put into operation on North Wall street.

1930—Natural gas was turned on November 27, by Georgia Natural Gas Corporation. Pat H. Logan conducted the first bus service.

CALHOUN FIRE DEPARTMENT

In the old days when the bucket brigade was the only defense against fire, Calhoun suffered seriously from conflagrations. In 1888 almost the entire block of busi-
NORTH ENTRANCE TO CALHOUN, GEORGIA
ness houses on the south side of Court street was reduced to ashes, and there were other disastrous fires.

In 1898, shortly after the city water system was established, the first fire company was organized. It received the name Vigilant Fire Company, No. 1, and was composed of H. J. Roff, chief; A. R. McDaniel, Charlie Carter, Harry Ellis, Frank Mosteller, Paul Callahan, W. A. Hill, G. R. Rankin, G. Harwell, George Newsome. A hose operated by a hand reel was the only equipment.

In 1921, a fire truck was purchased. At that time J. H. Wilkins was fire chief. Members were: J. H. Starr, A. C. Malone, J. S. Poarch, C. H. Hufstetler, W. D. Tinsley, and J. W. Ray.

For the past nine years (1924-1933), the town has been served by a fire truck of modern design and necessary equipment.


Formerly, service was voluntary, now, each fireman is paid one dollar for responding to a call. Members of the fire company are given an annual banquet at the city’s expense in token of appreciation.

Record of Fire Calls and Losses 1928-1932

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>No. Calls</th>
<th>Amount of Loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>$7,000.00 approximately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>$1,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>$4,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To September, 1932</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$650.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CALHOUN NATIONAL BANK

The Bank of Calhoun, secured largely through the efforts of W. R. Rankin, Sr., was incorporated in 1891 by Daniel Livermore, Walter L. Race, C. C. Harlan, B. G. Boaz, W. A. J. Robertson, J. M. Ballew, N. J. Boaz, W. M. Trimmier, W. E. Ferguson, W. L. Hines, J. M. Harlan, and H. F. Ferguson. Authorized capital was $100,000;
paid in capital, $25,000; location corner Railroad and Court streets.

D. H. Livermore, son of Daniel Livermore, largest investor, became first president, C. C. Harlan was vice-president, and J. B. Gordon, H. J. Doughty, W. L. Hines, D. Livermore, and N. J. Boaz were chosen directors.

A bank statement of 1894 announced resources and liabilities to be $54,055.79, including a surplus of $1,400.

H. J. Doughty became vice-president and cashier in 1896 and B. G. Boaz, Jr., was given the position of teller.

From 1902-1907, the officers were P. M. Tate, president; A. B. David, cashier; C. E. David, bookkeeper, and the location was on North Court street, facing the courthouse. The bank grew steadily, and, on January 7, 1905, it was converted into a national bank and the capital was doubled. At this time, deposits had reached, approximately, $100,000.

Mr. Tate, under whose administration the bank had taken great strides in growth and stability, resigned the presidency in 1907, and was succeeded by O. N. Starr. A. B. David was elected vice-president and cashier, and C. E. David assistant cashier.

A fifty per cent stock dividend was declared in 1918, and the capital was increased to $75,000.

On the death of O. N. Starr in 1922, A. B. David was chosen president, C. E. David, vice-president and cashier, W. O. Lewis, assistant cashier. Bank records show that within a period of twenty years (1905-1925), dividends amounting to $132,500 were paid and a surplus of $25,000 was reserved. In 1929, T. R. and C. M. Preston, of the Hamilton Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee, bought a third interest in the Calhoun National.

Checking and loan departments are maintained, 4% interest, payable quarterly, being allowed on time certificates. At present (1933) the bank has twenty-four stockholders and resources and liabilities totaling $522,348.02, including a surplus of $10,000 and deposits of $398,470.37. (Bank statement April 12, 1932.) The bank was moved to the Doughty building, south corner of Wall and
Court streets, in 1913, and equipped with modern bank fixtures, deposit boxes, and safety devices.

Officers are:
President, A. B. David.
Vice-President, J. G. B. Erwin.
Cashier, C. E. David.
Teller, C. B. David.

PEOPLE'S BANK


This bank was organized as a private bank March 15, 1905, with a capital of $8,000. In November of the same year, it was reorganized and made a state bank with a capital of $15,000. Capital stock was increased to $25,000 in 1908. Deposits amounting to $47,227.02 at that time, grew to $129,162.48 by 1911.

W. F. Slagle became president in 1906. W. L. Hines served in this capacity for a number of years. The bank was a popular depository and prospered greatly for a time. It was dissolved in 1926.

CALHOUN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION


It proved a popular venture and assets mounted upward from the beginning. At the close of 1928, the amount was $5,092.65; in 1929, $24,135.08; 1930, $43,591.55; 1931, $64,971.02; 1932, $84,345.39.

Shares valued at one hundred dollars each are distributed among 114 holders who receive from 6% to 7% interest. Work accomplished includes the building of nine homes, re-financing fourteen homes, loans on real estate amounting to $39,450.00; share loans, $2,615.50; interest paid to installment share holders, $5,042.80; interest received by paid up shareholders, $920.65.


**ECHOTA COTTON MILLS**

Echota Cotton Mills are situated on a tract of land adjoining the northern limits of Calhoun formerly used for the Gordon County pauper farm. They were organized September 18, 1907, and given the name Echota in honor of New Echota, last capital of the eastern Cherokees, the ancient site of which is only a short distance from the mill property.

J. M. Byrd, A. H. Chastain, H. A. Dover, T. W. Harbin, A. R. McDaniel, and L. R. Pitts were the principal promoters. Capitalization was limited to $150,000, amount paid was $128,000. First officers were President, T. W. Harbin; Vice-President, L. R. Pitts; Treasurer, O. N. Starr; Directors: W. L. Hines, G. W. Mills, A. H. Chastain, H. A. Dover, T. W. Henson, J. B. Watts.

The machinery, consisting of one hundred twenty looms.
and five thousand spindles was put into action in 1909. Nine years later six thousand spindles were added. At present (1933) there are 550 looms and 20,480 spindles. Ten thousand bales of cotton are consumed yearly yielding an output of twelve million yards of fine sheeting.

In 1924, a co-operative store for the convenience of employees was established, and profits are shared with the customers. In the same year children of operatives were given the advantages of a four-teacher school of modern equipment financed by the mill with county aid. A flourishing Parent-Teacher association has been organized.

Echota Baptist church, dedicated in 1922, has an active membership. Services are conducted regularly and a Sunday-school is maintained.

One hundred forty families including the operatives, three hundred of whom have been employed since 1920, live in the mill village which contains one hundred fifty houses furnished with all modern conveniences.

The present (1933) officers are: H. F. Jones, President and Treasurer; W. T. Bell, Vice-President; A. H. Chastain, Secretary; A. B. David, L. Moss, C. E. David, directors. Paid in stock amounts to $300,000.

PEACH GROWING

The peach industry grew to immense proportions in Gordon County during the 1890’s and continued into the 1900’s. Georgia Belle, Mountain Rose, Carmen, and other varieties were popular, but the favorite for shipping was the Elberta.

The impetus to raise peaches for shipment was started when some nurserymen from Tennessee, happening to see the mountain farm of Milam Gunn, near Plainville, induced him to plant his high, red land in peach trees. The fruit produced was very large and delicious and brought what seemed to be fabulous prices.

In 1893, Mr. Gunn sold six thousand dollars worth of peaches from an orchard of thirty-five acres, realizing
a net gain of three thousand dollars, and John C. Brownlee, also of Plainville, who had ten thousand peach trees on fifty acres of land, cleared 150 to 200 dollars on every acre.

One hundred fifty cars of peaches were shipped from Plainville every summer. The village was a beehive of activity and fast becoming a great industrial center.

In a short time peach trees blossomed on a large number of Gordon County hills, as well as in adjoining territory. Thousands of acres of primeval forests were denuded of their giant oaks and hickories and chestnuts and beeches to make room for young peach trees which were planted as fast as nurseries could supply them.

Expert horticulturists were engaged to train local laborers in scientific pruning, spraying, and general cultivation, in fact, every tree was pampered and dosed and dieted with as much care as an incubator baby, and results were magnificent. Golden, velvety, perfect fruit blushed on the hilltops and poured a stream of wealth into the citizen’s coffers.

Merchants and other business men became interested and the peach boom was inflated to the uttermost.

During the short season of harvest, beginning about July 25 and lasting for only two weeks, the orchards teemed with workers including men and women, boys and girls, representing supervisors, pickers, packers, haulers, assorters, water boys, and what-nots, all toiling energetically through long hours and midsummer heat until the precious crop had been deposited safe in refrigerated cars and was speeding on its luscious way to the epicurean tables of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and other large northern cities.

So far as it concerned this section, the industrial problem was solved. The old, red hills had saved us. Cotton was still king, but his dominion was no longer absolute. A queen was enthroned beside him. Hurrah for the Georgia peach! Orchards multiplied. The future was roseate with promise.
But, after a few years, things began to go wrong, markets and railroads were glutted, and prices dropped below costs. It was the same old story of overproduction and imperfect methods of distribution. Orchards were abandoned and the hills, deprived of their tree protectors, were left exposed to eroding elements.

And another bubble was burst!

BEDSPREADS

One of the most unique, as well as profitable industries of Gordon County is the tufting of candlewick, handmade bedspreads.

Beginning in the adjoining county of Whitfield, it spread into Gordon by way of Sugar Valley where it was introduced by the firm of Bandy and Muse. Following designs stamped on coarse sheeting cut into bedspread lengths, workers do the tufting at their homes, using specially prepared, gauged needles and heavy thread, white or colored, such as was used formerly for candlewicks. Materials are supplied by the dealers. Whole families engage in the fascinating occupation, some children becoming almost as expert as their parents.

Dr. J. H. Boston was the first promoter of the industry in Calhoun. He began business in 1926 with 750 workers on the payroll. His line included not only bedspreads but dresses, kimonos, bath mats, and draperies.

The Calhoun firms of B. J. Bandy and Company and Kenner and Rauschenberg with a home office at Dalton, Ga., handle this industry on a prodigious scale, their combined output reaching from 40,000 to 100,000 spreads monthly, requiring from 120,000 to 300,000 yards of sheeting. Two hundred fifty patterns of more or less intricacy and changed twice yearly by the special designer, give variety to the product.

Demonstrators are installed in the large dry goods' establishments to boost the merits of this species of handicraft, and it finds ready sale in New York, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, on ocean liners, and wherever salesmen are sent.
Prices have been reduced considerably since the beginning of the industry. Formerly, tufters received from $1.00 to $1.75 a spread, according to the design; now, the wage runs from ten to eighty-five cents and sales' values have shrunk in proportion.

Even at these rates, it is claimed that tufting is putting more money into Gordon County than any other industry.

Many workers furnish their own materials and sell independently, advertising their wares on clotheslines along the highways to catch the tourist trade and, incidentally, giving to the landscape a colorful touch never attempted outside of Gordon, Whitfield, Murray, and Bartow, adjoining counties of northwest Georgia.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS OF CALHOUN, GEORGIA
FROM 1867-1933

1867
J. Daniel
F. I. Sullivan
W. J. Key
W. E. Brogdon
W. J. Cantrell
W. H. Stevenson, Marshal

1867
J. Daniel
F. I. Sullivan
W. J. Key
W. E. Brogdon
W. J. Cantrell
W. H. Stevenson, Marshal

1875
Aaron Roff, Marshal

1876
E. J. Kiker
W. R. Rankin, Sr.
J. T. Black
T. M. Ellis
M. W. Hall

1877
Mark Moore, Chairman
C. C. Harlan, Treasurer
R. W. Thornton, Secretary
P. A. Summey
J. W. Jackson

1878
P. A. Summey
J. W. Jackson
H. F. Ferguson
T. C. Milner
G. M. Hunt

1879
D. B. Freeman, Chairman
P. A. Summey, Secretary
J. W. Jackson, Treasurer
T. C. Milner
H. F. Ferguson

1880
G. W. Wells, Chairman
E. J. Kiker
W. L. Hines
N. J. Boaz
T. A. Foster

1881
J. H. Malone
T. C. Milner
J. M. Jackson
W. L. Hines
J. D. Tinsley

1882
H. F. Ferguson, Chairman
W. L. Hines
J. D. Tinsley
J. M. Jackson
J. H. Beard, Marshal

1883
Aaron Roff, Chairman
P. A. Summey
J. W. Jackson
W. F. King
J. M. Douglass
MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF CALHOUN
(Elected For 1934)
1884
N. J. Boaz
J. H. Malone
J. D. Timsley
B. M. Harlan
T. M. Ellis

1885
H. J. Roff, Marshal

1886
N. J. Boaz
W. F. King
J. M. Smith
J. B. Johnson
H. F. Ferguson

1889
J. A. Hall, Chairman
L. R. Pitts
O. C. Engram
W. D. Fain
W. M. Hughey
—— Morrow, Marshal

1890
W. L. Hines
B. M. Harlan
M. E. Ellis
W. D. Fain
W. M. Hughey

1891
W. M. Hughey, Chairman
W. L. Hines
W. D. Fain
M. E. Ellis
S. Mims

1892
W. D. Fain, Chairman
Henry Roff, Secretary
W. M. Hughey, Treasurer
M. C. Turner

1893
J. B. F. Harrell, Chairman
P. N. Baird, Secretary
W. L. Hines, Treasurer
J. W. Logan
W. L. Hillhouse
W. H. Bailey, Marshal

1894
F. A. Cantrell, Chairman
P. N. Baird, Secretary
W. L. Hillhouse, Treasurer

1895
J. M. Ballew
J. M. Neal
Thomas Holsonback, Marshal

1896, 1897
W. L. Hillhouse, Mayor
P. N. Baird
A. H. Chastain
W. W. Ballew
W. F. King
R. H. Land, Marshal

1898
W. L. Hillhouse, Mayor
A. H. Chastain
D. Westfield
O. C. Engram
W. W. Ballew (resigned)
W. R. Rankin, Sr.
J. J. Bozeman, Marshal
J. M. Murphey, Marshal

1899
W. L. Hillhouse, Mayor
A. H. Chastain, Treasurer
W. R. Rankin, Sr., Clerk
D. Westfield
O. C. Engram
Albert Quinn, Marshal

1900
W. P. Dodd, Mayor
J. M. Ballew, Treasurer
F. L. Dyar, Secretary
W. D. Fain
W. M. Hughey
John Simpson, Marshal
G. Harwell, Superintendent
waterworks

1901, 1902
W. L. Hillhouse, Mayor
L. R. Pitts, Treasurer
B. M. Harlan, Secretary
W. M. Hughey
J. B. Addington
M. E. Ellis, Marshal
1903, 1904
W. L. Hillhouse, Mayor
L. R. Pitts, Treasurer
F. A. Cantrell, Clerk
J. B. Addington
J. C. Moss
J. D. Dorsey, Marshal

1904, 1905
L. R. Pitts, Mayor
J. C. Moss
J. T. McVay
W. F. King
F. A. Cantrell
O. C. Engram, Marshal

1907
W. L. Hillhouse, Mayor
C. W. Watts, Clerk
W. M. Hughey, Treasurer
W. S. King
J. H. Legg
J. W. Kinman, Marshal

1908, 1909
W. L. Hines, Mayor
W. S. King
J. B. Gordon, Clerk
D. F. White, Treasurer
C. W. Watts
W. M. Hughey, Marshal

1910, 1911
P. C. Dunagan, Mayor
L. N. Legg
L. Moss
H. C. Brogdon
J. M. Fossett
J. D. Dorsey
K. W. Montgomery, Marshal

1912, 1913
J. F. Allison, Mayor
H. C. Brogdon, Clerk
H. C. Byrom
J. A. Strain
G. L. Gardner
K. W. Montgomery, Marshal

1914
G. A. Hall, Mayor
G. L. Gardner, Clerk
H. C. Hall
J. A. Strain
M. Moss
T. N. Owen, Marshal

1915
G. A. Hall, Mayor
G. L. Gardner, Clerk
J. A. Strain
H. C. Hall
G. F. Robinson
K. W. Montgomery, Marshal

1916
G. A. Hall, Mayor
G. F. Robinson, Clerk
J. A. Strain
J. M. Byrd
H. C. Hall
K. W. Montgomery, Marshal

October, 1916
City Hall rented, W. H. Bonner elected clerk

1917
G. A. Hall, Mayor
T. A. Hopper (resigned)
F. A. Cantrell
W. E. Fuller
A. B. David
W. S. Pritchett
G. L. Gardner, Marshal

1918
A. R. McDaniel, Mayor
W. M. Hughey
H. C. Brogdon
A. B. David
F. A. Cantrell
W. H. Bonner, Clerk

1919
A. R. McDaniel, Mayor
A. B. David
A. C. Malone
H. C. Brogdon
J. B. Littlefield
G. L. Gardner, Chief Police
W. H. Bonner, Clerk

1920
W. S. Pritchett, Mayor
A. B. David
A. C. Malone
J. B. Littlefield
H. C. Hall
1921
W. S. Pritchett, Mayor
A. C. Malone
H. C. Hall
J. B. Crowe
P. B. Lay
W. H. Bonner, Clerk
(died Oct. 8, 1921)
J. M. Fossett, Clerk
G. L. Gardner, Marshal
J. G. B. Erwin, City Attorney

1922
F. L. Hicks, Mayor
P. B. Lay
J. B. Crowe
W. R. Richards
T. C. Cantrell
R. F. Jones, Clerk
J. G. B. Erwin, City Attorney

1923
F. L. Hicks, Mayor
Z. T. Jackson
J. Culpepper
W. R. Richards
J. C. Garlington
R. F. Jones, Clerk
G. L. Gardner, Chief Police
J. G. B. Erwin, City Attorney

1924
F. L. Hicks, Mayor
Z. T. Jackson
J. Culpepper
W. R. Richards
J. C. Garlington
H. B. Owen, Clerk and Treasurer
J. B. Crowe, Chief Police
J. H. Paschall, City Attorney

1925
F. L. Hicks, Mayor
C. C. Erwin
J. C. Garlington
J. Culpepper
W. R. Richards
J. B. Crowe, Chief Police
H. B. Owen, Clerk and Treasurer
J. H. Paschall, City Attorney

1926, 1927
J. C. Garlington, Mayor
J. G. Lay
W. R. Richards
C. C. Erwin
J. Culpepper
J. B. Crowe, Chief Police
H. B. Owen, Clerk and Treasurer
W. R. Richards served as mayor
for the unexpired term of
J. C. Garlington, deceased
Y. A. Henderson, City Attorney

1928, 1929
W. R. Richards, Mayor
J. C. Fox
J. W. Phillips
J. G. Lay
C. C. Erwin
J. B. Crowe, Chief Police
H. B. Owen, Clerk and Treasurer
Y. A. Henderson, City Attorney

1930, 1931
F. L. Hicks, Mayor
W. F. Bond
C. C. Erwin
J. C. Fox
J. W. Phillips
H. B. Owen, Clerk and Treasurer
Lee Barrett, Chief Police, 1930
C. T. White, Chief Police, 1931
J. H. Paschall, City Attorney

1932
W. R. Richards, Mayor
C. C. Erwin
H. C. Hall
C. Pruitt Nelson
J. W. Phillips
H. B. Owen, Clerk and Treasurer
Joe B. Fox, Chief Police
Y. A. Henderson, City Attorney

1933
W. R. Richards, Mayor

Aldermen

H. C. Hall
C. Pruitt Nelson
J. W. Phillips
Dr. W. R. Barnett
H. B. Owen, Clerk and Treasurer
W. R. Boblitt, Superintendent
of water and lights 1926-
date (1933).
Joe B. Fox, Chief of Police
H. E. Miller, Night Policeman
C. H. Hufstetler, Fire Chief
Henry L. Barnett, City Attorney
*A SONG OF SALAQUOY
BY MAURICE THOMPSON

It seems like a dream and it haunts like a rhyme,
The memory, fraught with joy,
Of my childhood days in a far-off clime
On the banks of the Salaquoy.

I was swift as the wind and wild as the hare,
The birds kept no secrets from me,
And my thoughts were as keen and as rank as the rare,
Hidden honey of the bumblebee.

Strange longings were in me, a rhythm in my blood,
I breathed the perfume of the flowers,
I swam in the stream and I ran in the wood,
And I felt every throb of the hours.

Oh! the fragrance of pine and the odor of gum
No absence can ever destroy,
Like a dream and a rhyme on my mem’ry they come
From the banks of the Salaquoy.

I fled like a bird from my home in the wood,
Fled far and fled strong in my pride.
I found me a mate and reared me a brood,
And thought the old longings had died.

But the blue birds will sing at the coming of spring,
And I feel an old song in my mouth,
A song that my lips are a-hungry to sing
In the warm, dim woods of the South.

For it comes like a dream and it haunts like a rhyme
This memory, burdened with joy,
Of my boyhood days in a far-off clime
On the banks of the Salaquoy.

*Salacoa creek in Gordon County.
Chapter XI

TOWNS OF GORDON COUNTY

CURRYVILLE

Curryville in the western part of Gordon County, is one mile east of the Floyd County line and ten miles west of Calhoun on the Rome and Dalton highway, which was formerly an Indian trail leading from New Echota to another Indian village located in Chattooga County. Curryville, called first Little Row from the “little row” of houses that marked its beginning, was settled by white people long before the Indians were removed from this section.

The first mail service was by star route from Armuchee via Crystal Springs, Floyd Springs, Everett Springs, Rocky Creek, Curryville (then, Little Row) to Oostanaula and return. Mail was delivered weekly. After a few years bi-weekly service was given, later changed to three times a week, and, finally, daily service was established. This ancient star route, the only one left in the county, has been shortened to 5½ miles, the distance between Curryville and Oostanaula. A thirty mile rural route now starts from Curryville post office. Postmasters who have served since 1890 include W. L. Blankenship, eight years; J. M. House, twenty-two years; Miss Elma King, one year; Mrs. Emma D. Putnam, 1929 to date (1933).

Origin of Name

In the 1890’s, after the post office had been established at Little Row, the name was confused frequently with Lily Pond and other Georgia post offices of similar names causing so much delay on account of mis-sent mail that the post office department requested a change of name. Mr. W. L. Blankenship, postmaster at that time, asked David W. Curry, wholesale druggist, of Rome, Ga., to
suggest a suitable name. He recommended promptly Curryville and the suggestion was adopted.

Churches

West Union, a Baptist church, and Johnstone’s Chapel, Methodist, two miles from the village, are the places of worship for the community. Noted divines have served these congregations, including Rev. Sam P. Jones, nationally known evangelist, and Dr. G. A. Nunnally, president at one time of Shorter College, Rome, Ga.

Rocky Creek Primitive Baptist church, abandoned since 1920, is located in the village. It was organized before the War Between the States and is a historic landmark. Formerly, crowds from far and near were attracted by the foot-washing ceremony observed annually in May. Among early pastors were: Elders Sanford Hall, Royster Bray, W. H. Davis. Elders Woodfin, Pinkstaff, and Mims served the church at a later period.

School

In 1927, Curryville school district united with Oostanaula and Baugh Mountain to form Oostanaula Consolidated School, an institution that gives excellent opportunities for instruction through eleven grades. Buses are used for transportation of pupils.

Prominent names listed in the roll of pioneer citizens of Curryville and vicinity are: Culpepper, Walraven, Marsh, Camp, King, Talley, House, Reece, Keys, Partlow, Lindsey, Greene, Johnstone, and others.

The population at present (1933) numbers sixty inhabitants. The village smithy still does a thriving business and a general merchandise store caters to immediate needs.

—Data collected by J. M. House.
FAIRMOUNT

Fairmount, Gordon County, Georgia, eighteen miles southeast of Calhoun, was a thriving hamlet when the section was a part of Cass County and while the Cherokee Indians occupied this territory.

It was the only village on the old Tennessee road, a stage-coach line running north and south through the eastern part of what is now known as Gordon County, and was noted for its popular tavern, or inn, that catered to the traveling gentry of that period and to the cattlemen making regular pilgrimages with droves of live stock from Kentucky and Tennessee to barter in Augusta, Georgia, and other southern markets.

The town is encompassed by mineral filled hills, fertile valleys, and enchanting scenery.

The rich creek bottoms that surround Fairmount were populated in the early decades of the nineteenth century by such thrifty planters and desirable citizens as Ephraim White, Thos. A. Byrd, Willis Erwin, John Stanton, Ephraim Strickland, John Coulter, Judge Carter, L. R. Ramsaur, Phillip Ramsaur, Van Buren Watts, J. G. B. Erwin, Sr., Columbus Watts, H. G. Finley, James M. Erwin, Capt. John Patton, H. C. Erwin, Vester Watts, Leander Finley, J. H. Fuller, Capt. W. M. Dyer, and others.

Early in the life of the community a Baptist church was erected. Salacoa Academy (Indian, Sala, greasy; coa, corn) was the first school, and two general merchandise establishments supplied the necessities not attainable from the farms and home craftsmanship. Two grog shops served the bibulous and a flourishing tanyard furnished employment for many workers.

Far from the maddening crowd, cultured, well-to-do, contented, sufficient unto themselves, the pioneer citizens of this fair mountain village lived together like a happy family under conditions exceptionally ideal.

As the years went by, the town continued to prosper. Fairmount College, a fine seat of learning that reached its heyday in the 1890's under the management of Dr.
J. A. Sharp, was one of the educational units accepted by the North Georgia Methodist conference. An imposing building on the college campus known as Stanton Hall, was a memorial gift of the Stanton family honoring their parents, Judge and Mrs. John Stanton. By an Act of the General Assembly of Georgia approved December 14, 1897, Fairmount became a corporate town. In 1927, it was designated as a city with limits extending "one half mile in every direction from Dorroh's store."

A. J. Reynolds, W. B. Vaughn, J. A. Dorroh, W. H. C. Lloyd, and J. V. R. Taylor composed the town council, which was invested with the usual powers. The council elected Dr. W. B. Vaughn first president. Sales of intoxicating liquors were debarred, a prohibitive measure that had been in force since 1874 under what was known as the "one-mile" law, forbidding the selling of whiskey within one mile of a school or church.

Fairmount was without railroad facilities until the building of the Louisville and Nashville (L. & N.) railroad through this section, the first train passing over the line in 1905.

Mr. P. M. Tate, owner of lot No. 76 on the east side of the Tennessee road which separated it from the site of old Fairmount on the west side, sold fifty acres of his land for a new town site, and this is the present location of Fairmount.

A Witham chain bank was organized in 1908 with W. F. Dew, president; H. B. Warlick, vice-president; T. E. Brown, cashier; H. S. Watts, J. D. Tabereaux, J. A. Dorroh, directors.

Later, Mr. P. M. Tate accepted the presidency, and, at his death in 1911, Mrs. Tate, formerly, Miss Edna Ferguson, was her husband's successor, thereby gaining the distinction of being the only woman bank president in Georgia, if not in the United States, at that time.

Miss Maude Erwin was cashier.

Subsequent presidents included Mr. Rogers and Mr. McHugh. The bank was discontinued in 1932.

Among former citizens of Fairmount and vicinity who
TOWNS OF GORDON COUNTY


Fairmount post office has been served by W. H. C. Lloyd, John Hubbard, J. G. B. Erwin, Sr., Mrs. J. G. B. Erwin, Sr.

Telephones and electric lights were installed some years ago, and the Methodist denomination replaced its frame church with a handsome brick structure.

In 1929, a consolidated school building of thirteen rooms was completed. O. C. Dellinger 1930-1931 and L. P. Thompson 1931-1932 have served as principals.

Masonic and Odd Fellow organizations are maintained. The 1930 census gave Fairmount a population of 504.

—Data collected in part by Mrs. Edna F. Tate.

HILL CITY

Hill City in the northwestern part of Gordon County, eight miles northwest of Calhoun and situated on what is now known as the Atlanta Division of the Southern Railway, became a hamlet shortly after the War Between the States, receiving the name of Miller in honor of one of its pioneer families. The post office was known as Blue Springs. The similarity of the names Miller and Millen, another Georgia town, caused such frequent mix-ups in freight and mail deliveries that, in 1908, the name of Miller, or Blue Springs, was changed to Hill City at the suggestion of Mr. J. T. Parsons, local railroad agent at that time.

Mr. William Miller was the first merchant and Mr. A. G. Holcombe was first postmaster.

At present (1933) there is a population of one hundred. Conveniences include a store, a cotton gin, two grist mills,
a Baptist church, and a school building with rooms for Hill City Masonic Lodge on the second floor.

The Hill City Baptist Church was organized in November, 1885, by Rev. Canada Shugart. Charter members are: Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Shugart, Rev. Canada Shugart, Mr. and Mrs. George Williams, Mrs. Owens, and, possibly, others, records of whom are not available. Later members were: Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Bandy, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Mote, Mr. and Mrs. James Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Strain, and others from Sugar Valley and Swamp Creek churches. The present membership numbers one hundred seventy, Rev. M. H. Welch, of Dalton, Georgia, pastor.

Other ministers who have served as pastors of this church are Revs. A. C. Shugart, Bright, Blalock, W. A. Nix, W. L. Head, W. B. Bridges, J. A. Smith, Chas. C. Maples, J. A. Maples, I. R. Walker.

Before a church organization was effected, religious gatherings met at the schoolhouse. Shortly after the War Between the States, Mr. Marion Russell (Presbyterian) conducted a Sunday-school here and preachers of different denominations were invited to give their spiritual messages from the little platform.


—Data collected by H. E. Davis.
LILY POND

Lily Pond, a village of approximately forty inhabitants, five miles south of Calhoun, is so-called from the pond lilies that once grew abundantly in a marsh near the site. Formerly Lily Pond maintained a post office presided over by Postmasters Lynn, J. T. Thompson, James McDaniel, W. L. Colston, and others, but this was discontinued in favor of rural route No. 4, Calhoun, which has been serving the section for a score or more years.

Mr. Thomas Rogers is proprietor of the general store. The village school, now absorbed by Liberty Consolidated school, was taught formerly by Misses Sidney Johnson, Allie Burns, Minnie Trimble, Florence Henderson, and others.

Among well-known people who have resided in Lily Pond and vicinity are the Kinmans, Ballews, Colstons, Hills, Hollerans, Rogerses, Burnses, Andersons, Brays, Harrises, and many other leading families.

During the War Between the States, a detachment of Federal troops was stationed at Lily Pond for several months. A forceful illustration of the pluck and ingenuity of Lily Pond citizens during the war period is shown by the experience of Mrs. Priscilla Colston, a widow who supported her family of four children by meeting soldier-filled trains as they passed through Calhoun and selling homemade pies to the half starved passengers. After the war, Mrs. Colston’s thirteen-year-old son, true to the ancestral trait of courage, contributed to the family’s needs by farm work, using a discarded mule that, in lieu of any other feed stuffs, subsisted on a diet of boiled corncobs.

Elmo Ballew (deceased) and C. S. Kinman, of Lily Pond were among those who gave active service in the Spanish-American war, the former as a member of the 9th Infantry; the latter, belonging to Companies C and H, 7th Infantry.
The area now called McDaniel Station, three miles south of Calhoun on the Western and Atlantic railroad, was formerly the plantation of Mr. P. E. McDaniel who bought a tract of twelve hundred acres from a Mr. Henderson in 1860. The McDaniel family used it for a summer home until 1866 when it became their permanent residence.

During the War Between the States Sherman's army camped on the farm while en route through Georgia, giving their horses free range on acres of waving wheat. The slaves on the estate prepared supper by order of the blue-coated soldiers, and it was served in the McDaniel home from which the family had refugeeed. After the war Mr. McDaniel resumed farming, specializing in wheat and corn and operating his mill on Oothcaloga creek which turned out an excellent brand of water-ground flour and meal. This old mill, a three-story frame building ante-dating the War Between the States, is still standing, having escaped the ravages of Sherman's army.

A depot was established on the estate by the W. and A. railroad and given the name McDaniel Station. Mr. McDaniel was appointed agent. When he retired from active business in 1877, the agency was given to R. L. McWhorter, his son-in-law, who, after fifty years of service, was succeeded by Mrs. Mell McD. Nelson, great-granddaughter of P. E. McDaniel, the first incumbent.

A post office was established at McDaniel Station in 1888. It was called McHenry, and C. E. McDaniel became postmaster.

Portions of the McDaniel plantation were sold to R. L. McWhorter, L. C. Fields, and C. L. Burns, veterans of the War Between the States, and the families were neighbors for a half century.

The hills around McDaniel Station produce peaches of superior coloring and flavor and the Station was a busy shipping point in the nineties when the peach industry flourished in Gordon County.

Jones Floral Farm, formerly the Bray homeplace, is a
short distance from McDaniel Station. Four generations of the Bray family have enjoyed the trees, boxwoods, and flowering plants that beautify this fine old garden and numbers of sight-seers are attracted there every year. Mrs. Minnie Bray Jones, the present manager, specializes in jonquils, shipping hundreds of cut blossoms annually to New York, Washington, and other cities where they find ready sale.

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NICHOLSVILLE

Nicholsville, sometimes given the sobriquet of Little Five Points because of the five leading roadways that connect it with the outside world, is in the northwestern part of Gordon County, nine miles from Calhoun.

Corinth Baptist church and Pine Chapel Methodist church and the consolidated school, each one and a half
miles distant from the village, afford ample facilities for moral and mental development.

Industrial plants include a cotton gin, blacksmith shop, corn mill, used formerly for grinding wheat, stores dealing in general merchandise, a modern garage and filling station, C. B. Smith, manager.

Mr. Stone Shackelford was the first merchant in Nicholsville. Among others who have operated stores are Jones Shackelford, Andrew Jones, I. T. Bowen, and G. W. Robbins.


—Data collected by D. F. Phillips.

PLAINVILLE

Plainville, in the southwestern part of Gordon County, is situated on the Southern railroad (formerly known as Selma, Rome, and Dalton and later changed to East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia), ten miles southwest of Calhoun on Route 53, leading to Rome, Georgia.

The first passenger train went through this section in June, 1870, and Captain E. G. Barney, president of the railroad, named the town for his home city, Plainville, Conn. In those days, Plainville was a popular lunch station, and delicious meals were served to passengers and trainmen at the “eating house,” now the depot. After the road became the E. T. V. & G., this service was discontinued, and the building was used for the first school, Henry Barney, son of Captain Barney, teacher.

The first storehouse was built where the drug store now stands, Bell and Arnold, proprietors. Other pioneer merchants were Raleigh Bates and J. H. Brownlee.

The post office was established in 1871. Prior to that time, mail was delivered at Pinson’s store, a distance of three miles from Plainville. Lucius Bell was the first postmaster. J. C. and J. H. Brownlee, democrat and
BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF PLAINVILLE BRICK COMPANY
republican respectively, had charge of the office for thirty or more years. W. J. Miller also served for a number of years. His successor, Miss Florence Thomas, is the present (1933) incumbent.

There are two churches, Baptist and Methodist, the former dating back to 1849, and a small band of Masons, remnant of what was once a powerful unit of this fraternal order.

The village is surrounded by fine agricultural and fruit growing lands.

Plainville Brick Company, established by L. N. Legg, expert brick manufacturer, in recognition of the superior brick clays that abound in this section, has been operated successfully for many years.

Plainville bank, a link in the chain of banks organized by W. S. Witham and prosperous for several years, was dissolved in 1926.

Plainville Consolidated school, a modern, eight-room brick structure, completed in 1928, is one of the largest school buildings of the county. Austin Female Seminary, located on an attractive site about 1 1-4 miles east of Plainville on the Rome road, was once a very flourishing institution, patronized by students from five states, as well as from the immediate neighborhood. It was founded in the early 1880's by Col. J. S. Austin, M. A., of Kentucky, who purchased the property from H. C. Hunt. Mrs. Austin and Miss Herndon taught art and music. Competent instructors presided over all of the departments. Later principals were I. N. Mayes and John C. Calhaynes. The school has been discontinued for a number of years.

The census of 1930 gave Plainville a population of 124, an increase of 33 over that of 1920.

Prominent names in the roster of pioneer and other Plainville citizens are: Vandyke, Arnold, Bolt, Miller, Scott, Brownlee, Thomas, Hammond, Durham, Black, Wood, Zuber, Floyd, Hester, Henley, Legg, Gunn, Putney, Boswell, Champion, Sisk, Dodd, and many others.

—Data collected in part by Miss Florence Thomas.
TOWNS OF GORDON COUNTY

Park Adjoining Plainville Brick Company

Shale Bank Adjoining Plainville Brick Company
RANGER

Ranger in Gordon County, a town of one hundred forty-three people, is located eighteen miles east of Calhoun on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. This section was inhabited by white settlers before the Indians were removed. The land is fertile, yielding abundant crops of grain, cotton, and other farm products. Formerly, much wheat was harvested.

Back in the 1890's two enterprising young men, Messrs. Cooper and Rufus Swann operated a general merchandise store in this neighborhood at the intersection of the Calhoun and Tennessee roads. Gradually, a village grew around the store. The home of J. W. Ashworth was the distributing point for the weekly mail which was carried by star route from Colima to Calhoun via Red Bud and Crane Eater. In 1895, a post office was established and given the name Ranger at the suggestion of Mr. Ashworth, the postmaster. J. A. Horton, Jr., served as postmaster for a time and he was succeeded by H. M. Hamrick, the present (1933) incumbent.

Shiloh Methodist and a Baptist church are located within the town limits. Liberty Baptist church, one mile west of Ranger, has an active membership. It has been served by Pastors Harris, Patterson, Turner, Chadwick, Nix, Woody, and others.

An eight-grade school is conducted in a commodious, one-story frame building. Former and present merchants of Ranger include Will Swann, H. M. Ashworth, H. M. Hamrick, McAfee, Evans, G. W. Hill.

Prominent among the names of pioneer citizens of Ranger are: Neal, Jarrett, Shellnut, Ashworth, Chastain, Horton, Kell, Arnold, Hopper, Watts, Mitchell, Pittman, Putman, McAfee, Blalock, Penn.

Two rural routes, established in 1907, go out from Ranger post office with carriers H. M. Ashworth and Oscar Wright in charge.

The town was incorporated in 1910.
RED BUD

Red Bud, so called from the beautiful redbud trees that grew on its site, is a hamlet of about one hundred inhabitants situated eight miles northeast of Calhoun on route No. 2.

In the 1870’s, the land which Red Bud occupies was a part of the Jesse F. Stewart plantation, and, adjoining it, is a farming acreage unexcelled in North Georgia. On the north and bordering Salacoa creek to the Coosawattee river, are the old Stewart and Brother, E. Borders (now, B. F. Whittemore), W. A. J. Robertson (now, J. F. Slagle) plantations; on the east along Salacoa and Coosawattee are the lands of R. H. Nesbitt, James Reddix, the Dillards, and Mrs. Mamie Willingham Trimmier; on the south lie the estates of C. H. Lewis, Robert Jolly, Virgil Bentley, L. D. Harris, Dr. W. R. Harbin (now, John Reeves); on the west is Dry Valley, an area especially adapted to melon and cotton growing.

The country home and magnificent plantation of Dr. L. P. Owens, formerly the property at different times of H. F. Ferguson, Dr. D. J. Borders, and C. E. Vance, are the show places of this section.

Red Bud has two churches, well built frame buildings, of one story and commodious auditoriums that are used for Sunday-school exercises, as well as preaching services. Mt. Pleasant church (Methdist) has a membership of three hundred or more composed of such substantial pioneer citizens as the Fosters, Whittemores, Borders, Reeves, Reddicks, Johnsons, Owens, Millers, Harkinsees, Tolberts, and others.

Among those who have served as pastors of this church are Revs. W. T. Hamby, J. J. M. Mize, McKenzie, Nelson Hinesly, I. J. Lovern, R. I. Johnson. Mt. Pleasant was formerly on the Calhoun circuit, but it has been a station many years.

Bethesda, of Baptist denomination, has a large, influential, and loyal membership including the Trimmiers, Willinghams, Lewises, Arthur Smiths, Thomases, and many others. The church has been served by such pastors

C. H. Harmon and J. F. Boston conducted the general merchandise store of Harmon and Boston from 1908 to 1923. Other stores of this kind have been established by R. M. Fuquea, now in charge of Mrs. Sallie Fuquea; Foster and Borders, R. Roe, and J. L. Wyatt, Mrs. J. L. Wyatt, present manager.

Additional industries are: a cotton gin, a grist mill, and a blacksmith shop.

The schoolhouse is a wooden building of two stories. Four teachers are employed and a fine school is maintained.

The upper story is occupied by Odd Fellow and Masonic chapters.

Peopled by a citizenry that is God fearing, law abiding, patrons of learning, preservers of high living standards, hospitable, progressive, there is no finer section of Gordon County than Red Bud and vicinity.

REEVES

Reeves, a station on the Southern railroad, eighteen miles from Rome, Georgia, and six miles southwest of Calhoun, contains about fifty inhabitants.

When the railroad was being built through this section Osborne Reeves, owner of the land, gave the company a right-of-way through his property on condition that a depot and a wood depository be established there, and given the name of Reeves. Wood filling stations were especially desirable assets at that time when trains were propelled chiefly by wood-burning locomotives.

Two churches were organized, a Methodist and a Baptist, but only the latter remains.

In the 1890's, T. Fall Foster and Co. did a thriving business in general merchandise and W. L. Swain, supervisor of education in Gordon County from 1920 to 1932 inclusive, had charge of the school.

The Robert Garlington homestead near Reeves was
purchased by Seventh Day Adventists in 1915 and converted into a model training school and sanitarium. The equipment was valued at $150,000.00, and, under the leadership of Dr. O. M. Hayward, an expert and widely known physician, success was immediate, the attractive woodland setting among health giving pines, the pure air and water, the peace and beauty of the surroundings, and the efficient service drawing many patients from far and near.

Jesse Swain served as postmaster for a number of years, also operated a general store. Frank C. Swain is the present (1933) incumbent.

Among the outstanding citizens who have made their homes at Reeves are: C. J. Wright, R. J. Shelor, William Steele, W. J. Swain, Inghram, Dennis Miller, O. O. Mims, merchant, Barnett, Dr. McDaniel, and others.

RESACA

Before the creation of Gordon County, fairly well-to-do families and others had made settlements on the attractive home and farm sites in and near what is now called Resaca, a village of Gordon County located on the Dixie Highway, six miles north of Calhoun, Georgia. Some of the settlers had migrated from East Tennessee, some from South Carolina, and others from middle Georgia.

Among the earliest of these was Peter Fite, who bought a fine plantation in the rich bottom lands of the Oostanaula river and whose descendants have taken a noteworthy part in the upbuilding of that section.

In the 1840’s, when the Western and Atlantic railroad was being laid through Gordon County connecting Atlanta and Chattanooga, a large force of Irish laborers, engaged in its construction, located a short distance south of the Oostanaula river at the railroad crossing, built temporary houses, and remained there for almost a year. Harking back to the home land, the emigrants called the hamlet Dublin.
The fifth deed recorded in Gordon County was one by which Martin Duke conveyed to Robert Craig, of Gwinnett County, Georgia, in consideration of twenty dollars, "All that lot or parcel of land lying and being in the town of Dublin in Gordon County, Georgia, known and designated in the plan of said town by lot number three (3), being of such shapes and forms as will appear more fully by reference to the plan of said town. Said lot being a part of lot of land number forty-nine (49) in the fourteenth District and third Section, originally Cherokee, now Gordon County, and drawn by Josiah Sprigg, of Columbia County."

Signed Martin Duke.

Attest:
William M. Peeples
David B. Barrett, J. I. C.

Recorded July 18th day, 1850. J. B. Davis, Clerk
By W. M. Peeples, Deputy Clerk.

After the railroad was completed, a depot was built on the north side of the river where the bridge crossed, and this became the permanent site of the town.

When the soldier boys returned from the Mexican war, they re-christened Dublin, calling it Resaca in honor of their great victory at Resaca de la Palma (Spanish for "dry river bed of the palm").

The population numbered one hundred fifty (150), a post office was established, local traders handled the abundant crops from the surrounding farms and business flourished.

The schoolhouse was built near the railroad at a place called Water Valley, one mile north of town. Among the first teachers were Thomas Skelly, 1855-1856, and John W. Swain, 1856-1857.

On May 14 and 15, 1864, during the War Between the States, a terrific two days' battle between the forces of Johnston and Sherman was fought north and west of Resaca, so close to the village that cannon balls pierced the storehouses, and, for many years, the Ladies' Memo-
TOWNS OF GORDON COUNTY

Tribal Association, of Resaca, was active in caring for the Confederate cemetery located on the battleground.

John Hill and D. A. Norton, of Resaca, attained the rank of Captain during the War Between the States, and other soldiers from this patriotic section served the Confederacy in an official capacity.

Among pioneer Resaca residents are the Nortons, Hills, Waddells, Brownes, Johnsons, Buckners, Rookers, Offutts, Coxes, Douglasses, Barnettts, and others, progressive and industrious citizens who have reared worthy families that are filling important positions in the world’s work.

Drs. J. A. Johnson, Sessions, and Hale were among the early physicians, Dr. W. L. VanZandt practiced medicine in Resaca and its vicinity for eighteen years, and Dr. Berry Wilson Fite's private sanitarium near the town is a model of its kind.

In 1885, Resaca banned the liquor traffic without a dissenting vote. The town was incorporated for forty-nine years—December 13, 1871-1920.

Resaca contains a Baptist and a Methodist church and one of the best consolidated schools (building erected in 1931) in the county system.

The town is traversed by the Western and Atlantic railroad and the Dixie highway. The highway bridge that spans the Oostanaula at the entrance to the town, constructed of concrete in 1927-28 at an approximate cost of $100,000, including the approach, is a magnificent specimen of architecture.

Postmasters who have served Resaca include John Hill, D. H. Brown, J. G. Fite, Nat Robertson, William Taylor, and Mrs. S. M. Barnett, the present (1933) incumbent.

—Data collected in part by Miss Mary M. Fite.
SUGAR VALLEY

Sugar Valley in Gordon County is situated on the Southern Railway, twenty-five miles north of Rome, Georgia, fifteen miles south of Dalton, Georgia, and five miles west of Calhoun, Georgia. The name was derived from the sugar maple trees that grew abundantly in the valley east of Horn mountain near by, and supplied the early settlers with sap for sugar and syrup.

The beautiful, fertile valley was once the home of Cherokee Indians and numbers of flint arrow-heads and other Indian relics have been found.

Religious and educational advantages of the community have maintained a high standard since the early days.

A Baptist church, situated one mile northwest of the town, was organized in 1867. Rev. Zachariah Gordon, father of John B. Gordon, the noted Confederate general and former governor of Georgia, served this congregation. Other distinguished pastors included Reverends J. J. S. Callaway, Buchanan, McKane, Cooper, Bridges, Hunt.

A Methodist church was established early one mile west of the village and, in recent years, this denomination has erected a modern house of worship within the town limits.

Ryal's High School, established at Sugar Valley in 1890, flourished for nine years. It was under the management of the Georgia State Baptist convention and was regarded as one of the leading high schools of North Georgia. Sugar Valley Consolidated school, organized in 1927, takes high rank among the educational institutions of Gordon County.

Dr. M. L. Brittain, president of Georgia Technological school, began his teaching career in Sugar Valley. Other educators of prominence were Professors Brinson, Cheyne, Dickey, Hunt, Keith, McEntire, Swain, Tweedle, Wood, and Skelly.

According to the last census (1930), the town has two hundred inhabitants. There are four stores, one hotel, two gristmills, and one blacksmith shop.
RESIDENCE OF J. M. MUSE, NEAR SUGAR VALLEY
There are only a few colored residents in the village. They own their own homes and are industrious and law abiding.

The making of hand-tufted bedspreads was introduced into Gordon County by way of Sugar Valley and this has become an important industry. Thousands of these home-worked bedspreads are shipped daily to northern and eastern markets.

Iron ore has been mined extensively in the mountains around Sugar Valley, and, formerly, was disposed of in large quantities.

The surrounding lands constitute one of the finest farming sections of Gordon County. Corn, cotton, hay, clover, peas, oats are the staple crops.

Well known names of those who have contributed to the upbuilding of Sugar Valley are: Chandler, Harbour, Bridges, Strain, Haynes, Higginbotham, Walker, Abbott, Griffin, Tarvin, Dobson, Warren, Lay, Malone, Daniel, and many others.

—Data collected by Mrs. M. J. Griffin.
Chapter XII

FAMILY SKETCHES OF GORDON COUNTY PIONEERS

ADDINGTON

James Bartow Addington (Oct. 29, 1855-Feb. 8, 1928), son of Henry and Sallie (Smith) Addington, of Fannin County, Georgia, of English and Irish descent, came to Gordon County in young manhood. He sold goods for many years, later, entering the cotton trade as a buyer.

Mr. Addington married first, Miss Ellen Juan Hudgins, daughter of Elnathan D. and Rebecca Chastain-Hudgins, pioneers of Gordon County. Their children: Maggie (Mrs. Joel Culpepper, of Calhoun); Bessie (Mrs. Charles W. Hill, of Atlanta). Married second, Miss Georgia Duncan Smith, of Cherokee County, Georgia. Children: Mary Alice (m. Ira Everett. Children: Louise, James, Charles); J. Henry, of Calhoun (m. Miss Fredda Edwards. Son: James H., Jr.).

JAMES HARVEY BARNETT

James Harvey Barnett was born February 22, 1822, in Murray County, Georgia. He moved to Resaca, Gordon County, Georgia, in early manhood and resided there until his death on February 5, 1904.

Mr. Barnett was a charter member of Resaca Methodist church, having joined in 1866 and he served as a church officer for thirty-eight years. He was prominent in Masonic circles, holding the degree of Master Mason.

He married Miss Matilda Ragan, of Murray County. Their children are: Mrs. Thomas Buckner, James Ragan, Mrs. J. A. Johnson, Mrs. W. D. Rooker, Mrs. Joseph D. Johnson, Samuel McCamy Barnett.
BARNWELL

Robert M. Barnwell (born in Franklin County, Georgia, Jan. 6, 1796; died in Gordon County, Georgia, March 5, 1852; son of Robert and Nancy Barnwell, of Hall County, Georgia) was a pioneer settler of Cass County, later, Gordon County. He married Judith Byrd (Jan. 2, 1798-July 20, 1862), daughter of Thomas Byrd, 2d, and Judith May-Byrd, and moved to this section about 1850, settling at Fairmount, Georgia. Seven children were born to this union:

I. Robert.

II. Thomas Byrd—m. Miss Nancy Townsend. Their children: 1. Savannah (m. Dallas Bryant, of Fairmount. Children: Hugh, James, Nannie, who married Charles Henson, of Tennessee, and had three children: Virginia, Jack, who m. Miss Forde Darden, of Hogansville, Georgia, and had a daughter, Virginia, and Bryant, whose wife was Miss Irene Christian, of Buford, Georgia. Child: Nan. 2. Lucy—m. Allen Warlick, son of Williamson Warlick, of Buncombe, N. C. Children: Mollie, m. Benjamin Jones, of Calhoun, Georgia, and had five children: Vera (Mrs. Claude C. Erwin); Allee, who married J. C. Owen, of Calhoun, and has two sons: William Clifford and Charles Allen; Allen Vaughan, who married Frances Kiker, of Calhoun. Children: William Warlick and Mary Frances; Lois—m. Remus Jones, of Resaca, Georgia. They had two children, Robert and Marie; Homer Heuland, who died in infancy. Homer Thomas Byrd Warlick, second child of Lucy Barnwell and Allen Warlick, was born at Fairmount, Georgia, July 3, 1877, married Mary Lucy Hudgins April 29, 1906. Children: Homer Turley, Thomas Hudgins, Margaret Ruth Carter, Charles Lewis, Mary Josephine. Bell and Frank Warlick, youngest children of Allen and Lucy Barwell-Warlick died at the age of twenty. 3. Anna—m. Joe Jones, son of Johnnie Jones, one of the early settlers of Gordon County, a man of sterling qualities, genteel in his bearing, radiating cheerfulness, friend of many, enemy of none. His home
life was an inspiration. Mr. Jones died at his residence in Calhoun in 1932. Children: Minnie, who married G. W. Tribble and has three children: Leone (Mrs. Wade Hampton Dickens. Child: Wade Hampton, Jr.), Louise (Mrs. Columbus W. Mayo. Children: C. W., Jr., Ben Tribble), and Jack; Henry Lee, who married Miss Mildred Boston, of Gordon County. Children: Henry Lee, Jr., Joseph Earl. 4. Thomas Byrd Barnwell, 2d. 5. Alice—m. William Keith, of Canton, Georgia. The Keiths were pioneers of old Cherokee County and each generation has contributed honors to the name. Mr. and Mrs. William Keith spent several years of their married life in Gordon County, moving later to Canton, Georgia. They are the parents of two children: Nell and Alice. Nell became the second wife of Charles S. Hasson, of Canton, Georgia, now in the wholesale hardware business at Knoxville, Tenn. They have two children. Alice Keith teaches in Merideth College, N. C.

III. Mary Elinor—m. Ephraim Strickland, planter. Their two sons were 1. Crawford (m. Miss Belle Kingsberry, of Cartersville, Georgia, a lady of culture and refinement. Child: Charles, who married Miss Rosebud Bradford, of Bartow County, Georgia, and has four children: Alma, Sarah, Crawford, Rosebud). 2. Robert.

IV. Sallie—m. Mr. Baker and lived in Walker County.

V. Arrena—m. Mr. Davis and moved to Montana.

VI. Adeline—m. John Townsend and resided at Tilton, Georgia.

VII. Nancy—m. Henry Pittman and settled in this county.

BOAZ

Newton Jasper Boaz, son of Meshach Boaz, a pioneer citizen of Gordon County, was born in Tennessee, July 10, 1831. Shortly afterward the family moved to Cassville, Georgia, and later settled in Sugar Valley where the young son spent his boyhood. He came to Calhoun in 1854 and clerked for R. M. Young & Co. He was post-
master at Calhoun during the War Between the States and, after the war, entered the mercantile business with his brother, B. G. Boaz, and Joseph Barrett, under the firm name of Boaz, Barrett, and Co. He was also part owner of Oothcaloga Mill, at that time one of the most valuable properties in this section. His pleasing personality and executive ability won for him abundant success in all business activities.

Mr. Boaz was not only a successful financier but a great civic leader, generously devoting time, influence and pecuniary aid to the development of community interests. He was a strong supporter of the advancement of education and served on school Boards for many years.


The second wife of Mr. Boaz was Miss Sarah (Inman) Henderson, of Whitfield County. Children: Thomas M. (married Miss Annie Belle Richards, daughter of Dr. W. A. and Mrs. Samantha Cornelison-Richards, of Calhoun. Child: Gus, who married Miss Mae Cliff Chamblee, of Adairsville, Georgia); J. Barrett (married Miss Flossie Christensen. Son: Gerheardt); Jennie (Mrs. J. M. Wright, of Calhoun).

Mr. Boaz died in 1900 and is buried in Sugar Valley.

DR. E. W. BROWN

Elbert Washington Brown, son of Jesse Brown, of North Carolina (1810-1884), and Sarah (Kendall) Brown, was born in Pike County, Georgia, March 28, 1828.

He was the eldest of six children: Elbert W., Amanda, James F., Mary A., Thomas, Betty.
The family moved from Pike County to Forsyth County, Ga., in 1834, and settled on a plantation where young Elbert with his brothers and sisters was reared and given a common school education.

In early life, he chose the profession of medicine and devoted his time assiduously to preparation for this responsible calling, graduating from what is now called Vanderbilt University, in Nashville, Tenn.; Atlanta Medical College, Atlanta, Georgia; New York City University, and Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was also a graduate pharmacist.

At the outbreak of the War Between the States, the young physician enlisted in the Confederate army and served his country as assistant surgeon in the field service until 1864.

After the war he located at Calhoun, Ga., where he practiced his profession until his death in 1899.


Dr. Brown was a staunch democrat, a 32d degree Mason, and a member of Calhoun Methodist church.

BYRD

The Byrd family, of distinguished English ancestry, came to this section of Georgia in the early decades of
the nineteenth century, long before it received the name of Gordon County. The progenitors made their first settlement in America at Westover, Virginia, the estate which is now the site of Richmond, a truly lordly realm in the 1600's and 1700's when the William Byrds, father and son, the forebears of the Gordon County branch, were receivers of the royal revenues, members of the King's Council, and kept open house for all the country side.

Thomas Byrd, 3d (b. February 12, 1801—d. in Gordon County, November 12, 1866), son of Thomas Byrd 2d and Judith May-Byrd and grandson of William Byrd (1652-1704), of Westover, Va., came to what is now known as Gordon County in 1824. He was one of twelve children: Judith (b. 1798), Philip, Davis, Thomas 3d (b. 1801), Lucy, John, Fannie, Winnifred, William, Sallie, Daniel, Nathan.

He married Miss Mattie Russell, Jan. 7, 1824, and they established a home in Fairmount valley. This home, supported by rich farming lands tilled by many slaves, was noted for its hospitality. Mr. Byrd was interested in public affairs, representing his county in the legislature of 1851 to 1852 and serving as state senator 1857-1858.

Children of Thomas Byrd, 3d, and Mrs. Mattie Russell-Byrd:
I. Susie, b. 1826; m. first, Mr. Lewis; second, Mr. Ledbetter.
II. Martha Caroline, b. September 13, 1828.
III. Adeline, b. 1830; m. first, Mr. Jones (child, Isa); second, Oliver C. Wylie (four children).
IV. Thomas 4th, b. 1833; m. Miss Agnes Ballew (children: Alice, Roscoe, Foy).
V. Mary Maria, b. Jan. 24, 1835; m. William Tate, of Pickens County, Major of the Confederate forces who erected breastworks on the Resaca battlefield. To this union nine children were born, six of whom lived to maturity—Farish Carter 2d, congressman from Georgia for several terms; William Byrd, noted surgeon; Philip May, large landholder, banker, financier, m. Miss Edna
Ferguson in 1901 and moved to Gordon County. Children: William, Sarah, Philip, Jr., Carter.

VI. Rebecca Alice, b. Apr. 13, 1839; m. William Clark. Child: Capitola.


CANTRELL

William J. Cantrell (Sept. 1, 1813-July, 1904) was born in Jackson County, Georgia, from whence he moved to Hall County, Georgia, later coming to New Echota, Capi-
tablished in the Cherokee Nation (now, New Town in Gordon County), a flourishing settlement of several hundred inhabitants and forty or more business houses. Mr. Cantrell was engaged profitably in merchant tailoring while dwelling there among the Indians. Subsequently, he pursued his trade at Cassville, Georgia, but returned to this section when the new county of Gordon was created in 1850, and settled on a farm near Calhoun. He studied law and, until his retirement, was one of the most prominent attorneys of the Calhoun bar. During the War Between the States he served as a purchasing agent for the Confederacy.

He was a staunch Baptist and active in church work until incapacitated by age.

Mr. Cantrell married first, Miss Elizabeth Mayes, of Cassville, Georgia. Children:


S. Thomas, m. Miss Jennie Thornton. Their children: W. C.; Sallie (m. M. T. Adcock. Her daughter, Jennie, became the wife of J. M. C. Johnson and mother of two children: Clifford and Virginia); Dora (Mrs. J. C. Harkins); Cornelia (m. George Newsome); T. C. (m. Miss Inez Parrott, of Calhoun. Son: Edwin).

S. Elizabeth, m. Alvin Willingham. Children: Frank (m. Miss Davis, of Cave Spring, Georgia. Daughter: Alva); Mary (Mrs. Ernest); Beulah (m. J. W. Stanford, of Cartersville, Georgia. Son: J. W., Jr.).


A. F. married Miss Nettie Dykes, of Rome, Georgia. Children: Ethel, Louise, Donald, Felix.

F. A., Calhoun attorney, married Miss Harris Reeves,

John married Miss Nettie King, of Rome, Georgia.

CARTER

William Edward Carter was born November 30, 1817, in Buncombe County, North Carolina. He was the son of Jesse and Lavinah (Sams) Carter. Jesse Carter moved to Union County about 1820 and was one of the early settlers according to White's Historical Collections of Georgia, published 1854. He came from proud Cavalier ancestry and many noted people have been descendants of this family.

William Edward Carter moved to Cass County, now Gordon, about 1842 and married Caroline M. Watts, January 24, 1843. He was made Judge of the Prelate Court and throughout his long life of eighty-five years, took an interest in the political life of his county. He was a man with strong will, an alert mind, genial in his nature, and given to hospitality. Four children of this union married and reared families of their own: Thomas Askue, Laura, William Corden and Mary Carter. The four children who never married were: Margaret Lucinda, Levinah Ann, Nancy Jane and Josiah Wylie, who enlisted in the Confederate army at the beginning of the War Between the States and served in Company B, Phillip's Legion, Young's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stuart's Cavalry, A. N. Va. He was killed in action a few days before the close of the war.

CRAIG

Pinckney Musgrove Craig was the fourth child of Robert and Nancy (Adair) Craig, pioneer citizens of Gwinnett County, Georgia, where he was born April 23, 1827.
He moved to Gordon County in 1856 and settled on his river plantation near Resaca. During the War Between the States, he gave valuable aid by furnishing food supplies to the soldiers of the Confederacy.

Mr. Craig was married first, to Miss Parrizade Nesbit, of Gwinnett County, Georgia, who died in 1860. Their children are: Mary, Jimmie, Luella, all of whom died in childhood, and John P., who married Miss Fannie Bonner, daughter of W. H. Bonner, prominent Gordon County citizen.

In 1865, Mr. Craig married Miss Margaret E. Pitts, daughter of Robert and Mary (Craig) Pitts, of Laurens County, S. C. Their children are: Elizabeth (Mrs. John Hill), Lulie, Ella, Lyman R., who married Miss Willie Roe, daughter of Isaac A. and Barthelma (Gideon) Roe, and granddaughter of Dr. Berry W. Gideon, pioneer physician of Gordon County, and Lillie (Parks) Gideon. Their son is Frank Pitts Craig.

P. M. Craig died in 1903 and is buried in Chandler cemetery.

CURTIS

Dr. William Marion Curtis, son of James Curtis (1826-1912), formerly of Walhalla, South Carolina, and Elvina (Cobb) Curtis, of Cherokee County, Georgia, and grandson of William and Martha Boone-Curtis, was born in Gordon County, a few miles south of Calhoun, in 1848. He studied in the schools of Sonoraville, Georgia, and Calhoun and farmed a few years before taking courses in the medical colleges of Louisville, Ky., and Atlanta where he received his M. D. degree in 1871.

Dr. Curtis began the practice of his profession in Gordon County, later moving to Atlanta where he was a successful practitioner for thirty years, besides promoting a chain of drug stores and serving the city as a member of the Board of Health.

When impaired health forced him to give up regular practice, he returned to Gordon County and remained here until his death, occupying the old family home built in 1851.
Dr. Curtis was a high degree Mason, Woodman, Red Man, member of the Knights of Pythias, a good financier, a valuable citizen.

His first wife was Miss Anna Maria Houk, of Sonoraville, Georgia, daughter of Berry Houk, formerly of Sevier County, Tenn., and Mary Sanders-Houk. Children: Alfred Lee, David Clark, Walton Henry, Anna Valeria, Robert Battey, Daisy Marian, James Berry, Howell Cobb, Pinkie Myrtice.


Howell Cobb married Miss Hazel Kennedy, of Knoxville, Tenn. Children: Howell Cobb, Jr., Margaret Hazel, Alex Kennedy, William Marion.

Robert Battey, James Berry, and Pinkie Myrtice died in youth.

The second wife of Dr. Curtis was Miss Delilah Fowler. One child: Willie Mae.

Dr. Curtis died in 1930 and was laid to rest in the private cemetery near the old home where seven generations of the Curtis family are buried.

DEW

William Francis Dew, eldest child of Jonathan and Mary (Deans) Dew, was born July 27, 1845, in North Carolina, to which place his forefathers had emigrated in early colonial days.

In childhood, he moved with his parents to Gordon
County and attended school in Sonora, now called Sonoraville, where he rated high in good conduct and scholarship. At the age of sixteen, Mr. Dew enlisted in the Confederate army and gave faithful service through the War Between the States. After the war, he taught in the schools of Gordon County for a number of years, serving also as a member of the county Board of Education and as county commissioner.

He became first president of the Fairmount, Georgia, bank when it was organized in 1912. In 1904, he married Miss Jimsie Fuller, daughter of James Harris and Aldezera (Finley) Fuller, pioneer citizens of Gordon County. Their children are Harris, a physician of New York City, and William, of Chicago.

For several years, Mr. Dew lived on his Dew's mill estate, a valuable property eight miles east of Calhoun. The mill pond was a famous fishing resort and was frequented by anglers from far and near.

By honest industry and shrewd judgment, Mr. Dew accumulated considerable property and the needy found him a generous giver.

He moved to Calhoun, Georgia, in 1920, where he died March 2, 1928. He is buried in Fain cemetery.

DICKEY

William Franklin Dickey, eldest son of James Willis and Burgess Dickey, was born October 2, 1849, in Orion, Alabama. He was of Scotch-Irish descent.

In early manhood, prompted by a love for children and the belief that training young minds was the chief industry of mankind, Mr. Dickey chose the profession of teaching. The handicaps of a limited education and poor health were overcome by heroic persistence, and he won for himself an enviable place among scholars and educators.

He taught first in Montgomery, Alabama, during the early seventies, and served as principal of schools in Silver Creek, Calhoun, Rome, and Sugar Valley, Georgia. Dickey High School, of Sugar Valley, which he founded, became widely known and was patronized by young men and
women in many sections of Georgia. This successful teacher was a poet of ability, a lover of nature, and a prolific writer on educational subjects. His private library contained five thousand volumes of the best in literature.

He became interested, also, in agriculture and merchandising, assuming great responsibilities courageously and insisting on strict honesty in all transactions.

As a boy, Mr. Dickey's determination to compel fair dealing is shown by the following story: During the War Between the States, Federal soldiers confiscated all mules and horses belonging to the family, including young Dickey's favorite three-year-old colt, leaving a blind horse in its place. Discovering his loss shortly afterward, the boy, armed with a shotgun and leading the blind horse, pursued and overtook the raiders. "What do you want?" inquired the captain. "My colt," was the quick answer in a resolute tone. His bravery won the officer's admiration and a command for the colt's return.

Mr. Dickey was a devoted member of the Christian church and often substituted for absent pastors in the preaching service.

In 1872, he married Miss Huldah Yon, daughter of Jesse and Sarah Curry-Yon, of Montgomery, Alabama. Their children are: Carl Yon (d. 1894), Tamladge Yon (m. Miss Minnie Kyle), Virgil Yon (m. first, Miss Blanche Lacy who died in 1926. Children: Doris Lacy, Virgil Yon, Jr., Ralph Talmadge; m. second, Miss Nellie Collingsworth); Milton Yon (d. 1901); Clara Yon, (d. 1881); Burgess Yon (m. Ethel Etna Abbott. Child: Deryl Abbott); Ralph Yon (m. Jewel McGill. Child: Carlos Ray); May Yon (m. Henry Cuthbert Freeman. Children: Frances Yon, Johnnie Blanche, Irene Florence); Frank Yon (m. first, Miss Irene Giddens, who died in 1919; m. second, Miss Genevieve Gentles); Blanche Yon (m. James Wylie Quillian. Children: James Wylie, Jr., Hugaryane); Myrtis Yon (died 1901); Curry Yon; Herbert Yon (m. Miss Mattie Sanders, died in 1931).

Mr. Dickey died December 3, 1919, and he is buried in the family cemetery at Sugar Valley.
DORROH

D. L. Dorroh, second son of Captain Sam and Maggie McHugh-Dorroh, was born October 19, 1867, near Senatobia, Miss. When D. L. was four years of age his father died, and he and his brother, J. A., moved with their mother back to her old home in South Carolina, later coming to Georgia and locating near Fairmount, Gordon County, where Mrs. Dorroh became the wife of J. F. McHugh. Their child was T. W. McHugh.

Mr. Dorroh was educated principally at Fairmount High School, finishing in South Carolina.

In 1898, he married Miss Kate Fuller, daughter of J. H. and Aldezera Finley-Fuller. Their children: Ralph F., Dymple (Mrs. Blondy Womack), Larriene, who died in infancy, Sulane.

Mr. Dorroh was a successful merchant of Fairmount for a number of years and a member of the school Board. At the time of his death, May 18, 1927, he was serving Gordon County on the Board of tax equalizers.

He is buried at Fairmount, where he had spent the greater portion of his life.

DOUGHTY

H. J. Doughty was born in Roane County, Tenn., January 13, 1836. He came to Gordon County in early manhood.

After the War Between the States, Mr. Doughty settled in Bowling Green, Ky., where he amassed much property. He returned to Calhoun in 1890 and became a great factor in building up the town. He was Calhoun’s first realtor, and owned among other properties the handsome three-story brick structure now (1933) housing the Calhoun National bank. He superintended and financed its erection as is shown by his name on the ornamental facade.

Mr. Doughty was a Mason, a Knight Templar, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Baptist church, a great civic leader. At the time of his death in 1896, he was cashier of the Calhoun Bank.
He married Miss Nancy Ann Burch in 1860. There were no children except Eugene, an adopted son. Mr. Doughty is buried in Fain cemetery.

DUDLEY

Mr. Marion Jasper Dudley, son of Eden and Mary Dudley, was born in 1828, and resided in Gordon County all of his life, spending his childhood near Fairmount, later moving to Sonoraville.

He graduated from Macon, Georgia, Medical College and began the practice of his chosen profession in early life, traveling on mule back over a wide circuit on his mission of alleviating suffering.

In 1877, Dr. Dudley represented Gordon County in the legislature. He was a member of the Baptist church, a prominent Mason, and served as captain-surgeon during the War Between the States.

He married Miss Julia C. Lewis. Children: James B., Mrs. John F. Easley, Benjamin, Robert L., Marion. He died in 1903.

DANIEL MILTON DURHAM

Daniel Milton Durham, eighth child of Thomas Graves Durham, Jr., (May 26, 1802-Nov. 19, 1863) and Lavinia Roebuck-Durham (Jan. 23, 1807-Sept. 30, 1873) and grandson of Thomas Graves Durham, Sr., who, with his two brothers, emigrated to America from Germany in 1786, and Mrs. Mary O’Lara-Durham, of Belfast, Ireland, and Benjamin Roebuck and Mrs. Willis-Roebuck, was born in Gordon County, December 10, 1844, and died at the family homestead, two miles south of Calhoun, Georgia, on December 15, 1916.

Mr. Durham was a lad seventeen years of age when he joined the Confederate army in 1861, enlisting in Company I, 63d Georgia regiment, Georgia Volunteers, Mercer’s Brigade, Walker’s Division, Hardee’s Corps. He was wounded in the side at Perryville, Kentucky, in 1862, and took part in engagements at Rocky Face, Resaca, and Atlanta, where, in 1864, he received a terrible facial
wound that incapacitated him for further service. A blinded eye, a deafened ear, and a fractured jaw bone were the tremendous sacrifices that this young patriot had laid on his country's altar, but his morale never weakened, and, in the subsequent battles of life, he was sustained by the same steadfast courage that prompted him to face the foe unflinchingly on southern battle fields.

Two of his brothers, Marion C. and William W. Durham were killed in battle.

Mr. Durham was a devoted member of Camp 1,101, United Confederate Veterans, and wore with pride the cross of honor bestowed by Gordon County Chapter, No. 923, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

After the war, he settled on his plantation near Calhoun, Georgia, and engaged in farming. On August 25, 1871, he married Miss Martha Josephine Bowdoin, of Gordon County, daughter of Francis Marion Bowdoin, of French Huguenot descent, and Eliza Frix-Bowdoin. Their children are:

Mary Elizabeth (m. 1st, George Johnson. Child: Robert Lee Johnson; m. 2d, Albert Lee Barrett. Children: Daniel Milton, Margarette Harris, Virginia Pearl, Thelma Josephine, Willie Grace).

Mr. Durham served Gordon County as deputy sheriff 1885-1887, constable for 849th Georgia militia district 1891, tax collector, 1891-1895; sheriff, 1895-1899; notary public and justice of the peace for Georgia militia
district, No. 849, 1906 to date of death, 1916. He was an honest, efficient officer, a prominent Mason, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and loyal to every trust assigned him.

Mr. and Mrs. Durham are buried in Fain cemetery, at Calhoun, Georgia.

DYER

Wylie Mercer Dyer, son of Rev. Edwin Dyer and Nancy Austin-Dyer, was born at Social Circle, Georgia, October 31, 1837. In infancy, he moved with his parents to LaFayette, Georgia, where his father served as pastor of the Baptist church. The elder Dyer was a promoter and trustee of the old Cherokee Baptist College at Cassville, Georgia, also one of the builders and stockholders of the Chattanooga, Rome, and Columbus railroad, now a branch of the Central of Georgia railroad.

Both the Dyer and Austin families came from Virginia, and were of Welsh and English descent respectively.

Young Dyer attended the Academy at LaFayette until he was eighteen years of age, subsequently, going to Mercer University located at that time, in Penfield, Georgia, and receiving his M. A. degree from the Cherokee Baptist College in 1857, after which he accepted the chair of mathematics in this institution. While teaching, he studied law, and, on completion of his course in the law school at Chapel Hill, N. C., in 1860, he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law in Arkansas.

The next year, 1861, at the opening of hostilities in the War Between the States, he cast his lot with the Confederacy and enlisted as a member of the First Arkansas Mounted Rifles. His courage in action was so conspicuous that the commanding general of the brigade took him on his staff as Adjutant and Inspector General with the rank of Captain. He participated with distinction in the battles between Chattanooga and Atlanta. After the battle of Resaca, he accomplished the perilous exploit of getting his retreating brigade safely across the Oostanaula river on a burning bridge and under the enemy's fire. For this and other acts of heroism, he was recom-
mended for promotion to the rank of Major, but, before
the recommendation could be carried out by the war
department, the fearless young captain was taken pris-
oner at the battle of Peachtree Creek on July 18, 1864,
and confined on Johnson's Island until the surrender.

After the war closed Captain Dyer located at Fair-
mount, Gordon County, Georgia, and practiced law in the
courts of North Georgia until he entered the ministry.
He was pastor of the Baptist church at Calhoun in 1879,
1890, 1901-1903, and had charges in Adairsville, Ac-
worth, Kingston, and various other places, his talent for
oratory, thorough scholarship, and knowledge of the
Bible combining to render his preaching exceptionally
effective. Captain Dyer was a master teacher, conducting
successfully Salacoa Academy at Fairmount; Crawford
High school, Dalton; Collegiate Institute, Calhoun.

In 1889, he moved to Chillicothe, Texas, and served as
pastor of a number of Baptist churches in that state, also,
as missionary for old Red Fork Association. He returned
to his native state in 1899, located at Kingston and was
employed by the Baptist State Mission Board.

While on a furlough during the War Between the
States, Captain Dyer married Miss Louise Erwin, daugh-
ter of Major and Mrs. Miller Erwin, of Fairmount, and
a graduate of Cassville Female College. Their children
are:
I. Edwin M. (active in the Baptist ministry of North
Georgia for twenty years, his pastorates including
Kingston, Acworth, Calhoun, and Dalton. Married
first, Miss Carrie Bitting; second, Miss Birdie Mills, of
Calhoun. Children: Erwin M., Jr., who married Miss
Elaine Cox. Child: Samuel Edwin; Louise, Frances,
G. Wylie, James).
II. Mamie (Mrs. W. V. Whittenberg, successful teacher.
Children: Willouise (Mrs. Carmichael), Catherine, Joe,
Erwin).
III. Wylie N. IV. Hal. V. Paul.

Captain Dyer died February 20, 1917, and is buried
near Fairmount.
HISTORY OF GORDON COUNTY

ELLIS

Thomas Moses Ellis, son of Thomas and Mary Jane (McSpadden) Ellis, of Welsh and Irish lineage, was born at Tucker’s Cross Roads, near Nashville, Tennessee, Oct. 7, 1839.

He enlisted in the Confederate army at Little Rock, Arkansas, at the age of twenty-two and served the entire four years of war, participating in many battles, but, fortunately, escaping the enemy’s bullets.

Soon after hostilities were ended in 1865, he came to Gordon County, at first settling on a farm three miles west of Calhoun; later moving to Calhoun and engaging in the mercantile business on Railroad street. He was interested, also, in insurance.

Mr. Ellis was one of the charter members of the Calhoun Methodist church and served as trustee and steward until his death. He was a member of the local school Board for a number of years, Tax Receiver of Gordon County 1885-1887, Tax Collector 1887-1891, and always, a valued public servant.

Shortly after coming to Georgia Mr. Ellis married Miss Susan Amanda Phillips (Nov. 28, 1842-Dec. 28, 1897), daughter of Thomas Greene and Mary Sessions-Phillips, of Gordon County. Their children: Jennie A., Fannie Ellen, Kittie Burnett.

Jennie A. m. 1st, James H. Reeve. Children: Thomas Ellis (missionary to Africa for ten years, m. Miss Etha Mills, also a missionary. Children: Tom Ellis, Jack,
FAMILY SKETCHES


Fannie Ellen married Thomas M. Austin. There were nine children of this union, six of whom are living—Ellen (Mrs. A. P. Heath, Child: A. P., Jr.); Kittye Clyde (county school superintendent in Alabama); Tommie (Mrs. Guy Weatherford); Henry Ellis (married Miss Beth Wallace); Kenneth; Elizabeth.


Mr. Ellis died November 22, 1912, and he and Mrs. Ellis rest side by side in Fain cemetery.

J. G. B. ERWIN, Sr.

John Grey Bynum Erwin, Sr., born in Burke County, N. C., in 1836, was of Scotch-Irish descent. Nathaniel Erwin, first of the name to emigrate to America, and his wife, Mrs. Leah (Julian) Erwin, came from the north of Ireland in 1740, landed at Philadelphia, and made their home in Buck’s County, Pennsylvania, later removing to York County, South Carolina.

Two of their sons, Alexander and Arthur, went to Morganton, N. C., where they erected fine colonial homes and kept open house on their lordly estates.

The family moved to Fairmount, Georgia, in 1838, and settled on a fine plantation one and a half miles from the village in the fertile bottom lands of Salacoa valley, former home of Maurice and Will Thompson, the noted authors. Here the subject of this sketch was reared amid the same delightful surroundings that prompted Will Thompson's nationally known poem, "The Song of the Salaquoy."

He received his elementary education at the local schools, finishing at Emory college, then located at Oxford, Ga. He was a zealous student, a lover of books, persistent in a lifelong quest for knowledge, and a helpful friend to educational interests.

During the War Between the States, Mr. Erwin rendered efficient home service as captain of militia for Gov. Joseph E. Brown.

After hostilities were ended, he devoted his energies to the development of his plantation, using the most modern farm implements available, and operating, in connection, a saw mill, a threshing machine, and a cotton gin. He was interested, also in the mercantile business and conducted one of the first stores in Fairmount. Later, he moved his business to the homeplace and added a drug department with Dr. D. H. Ramsaur manager. Mr. Erwin served as postmaster at Erwin, Georgia, the post office that had been established on the Erwin estates, and, at one time, had charge of the Fairmount office.

He was a member of the Methodist church, a Mason, and allied with farmers' organizations.

Despite his many activities, he found time to be a loyal friend, a hospitable neighbor, a promoter of good citizenship.

In 1860, Mr. Erwin married Miss Jennie Matilda McClelland (1837-1903), of Iredell County, Statesville, N. C., a daughter of Archibald Nisbett and Martha (Parks) McClelland. Their children are:

1. Vernon McClelland, deceased. (m. Miss Mary Bea- mans)