

MOUNTAIN HERITAGE

The Gilmer County Genealogical Society, Inc.

June 1, 2016

Volume 4, Issue 2

In Remembrance

This quarterly addition of the Mountain Heritage Newsletter is dedicated to the memory of Lillie M. Jones Haire.



HEART OF A SOUTHERN WOMAN

SUBMITTED BY GLORIA BEAUDET

Gloria found her ancestors in the blog Jamestown Colony Ancestors - 20 Grandparents! She has a very interesting family!
<https://heart2heartstories.com/2014/12/30/jamestowne-colony-ancestors-20-grandparents-including-capt-christopher-newport-52-ancestors-in-52-weeks-52/>

She thought our society would enjoy this blog space. Check it out!
Heart of A Southern Women is written by Helen Youngblood Holshouser as a "snapshot of life one blog post at a time." <https://heart2heartstories.com/>



The Surnames that she has been researching in her family trees, totaling well over 30,000 in different trees, include among others, in alphabetical order:

Alden, Baird, Banta, Battaile, Bieber/Beaver, Berkeley, Beverley, Botto, Briigliardello, Browning, Buck, Buckner, Burgess, Burton, Callaway, Carter, Cary, Chew, Clement/Clements, Cooper, Devoto, Eskridge, Fairfax, Goodell, Harbour, Hatcher, Hedenberg, Hogue/Hogg, Holshouser, Houchins, Jackson, Kerse/Kearse, Kip, Langhorne, Martiau, Muse, Newport, Omohundro, Orcutt, Pabodie, Pierce/Pearce, Pinkard, Raffo, Randolph, Revaro, Rogers, Rosa, Reynolds, Scarsbrook, Scott, Smith, Spangler. Spear/Speer/Spier, Steptoe, Stoops/Stoopees, Stovall, Tate, Tilley, Turner, Vreeland, VanSwol, VanWinkle/VanWynkle, VanVoorhees, Voelkler, Wagner/Waggoner, Wilson, Witt, Youngblood.

In this quarterly issue:

In Remembrance	1
Heart of a Southern Women Blog	1
A Look Back: The Quill Post Office	2
Why Some Civil War Soldiers Glowed in the Dark	3
President's Desk: New Research Link	5
Last Quarter Highlights	6
First Families of Gilmer County	7
In Focus: Cox Mill	7
Family Research Center	8
Bulletin Board	9
Irish Ancestors Research Link	9



American Pioneers: Flapjacks.
 Albert, D. *Beyond the Mississippi.*
 Hartford, CT: American Publishing Company, 1867.

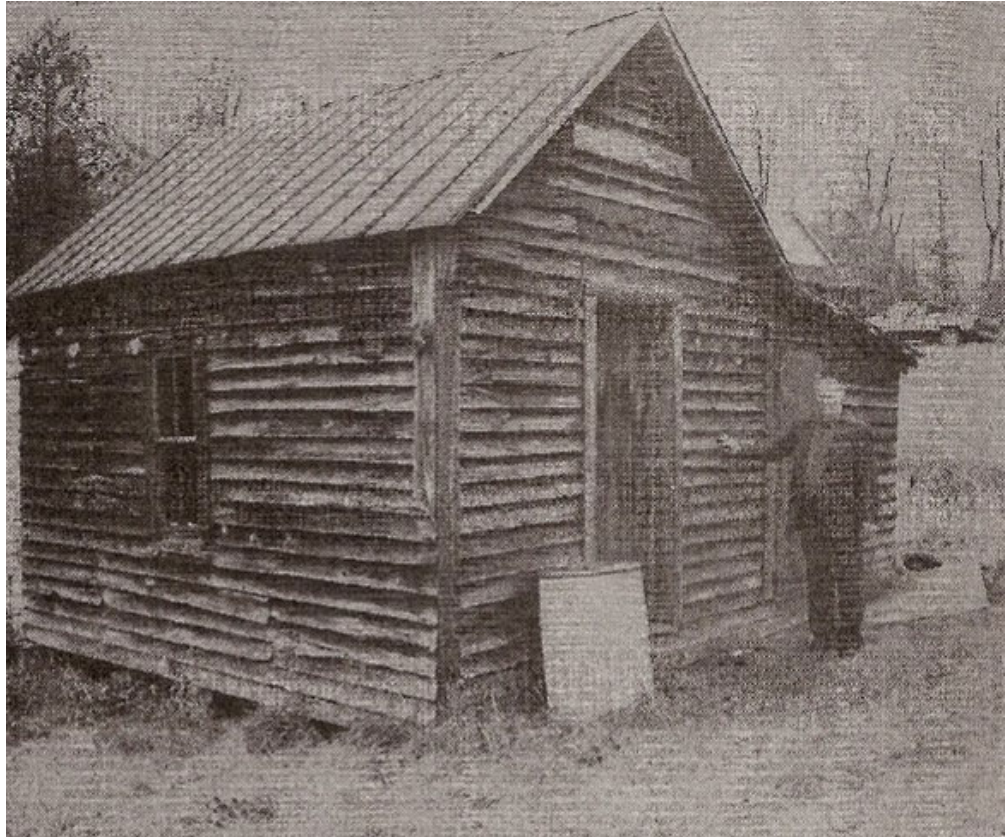


A Look Back: Quill Post Office

**SUBMITTED BY
GLADYS SPIVEY**

Information was taken from a Times Courier article written by Staff Writer, Dub Joiner. Dated Thursday, January 15, 2004.

Photo is also by Dub Joiner.



The Quill Post Office operated in a room fashioned on the front porch of G.W. Mooney's home in the Quill community, located near the intersection of Roy Road and Tickanety Road where it crosses the Tickanety River.

Mooney's grandson, Paul who operates Mooney's country store adjacent to where the old homeplace once stood, said his grandfather operated the first Quill Post Office in a little room on the front porch of his home.

He said his grandfather died in 1940, and the old home also burned many years ago.

When the post office was moved to what is now Quill Loop, a short distance from the old homeplace, Mary Clayton took it over and operated it.

According to the Heritage Book, the Quill Post Office operated until sometime in 1953 when all but one of the remaining community post offices were consolidated in to the Ellijay or possible the East Ellijay Post Office.



Why Some Civil War Soldiers Glowed in the Dark

SUBMITTED BY BRENDA COCHRAN

Information was taken from Matt Soniak at http://www.mentalfloss.com/article/30380/why-some-civil-war-soldiers-glowed-dark#.Vs90uVo_V4k.facebook

By the spring of 1862, a year into the American Civil War, Major General Ulysses S. Grant had pushed deep into Confederate territory along the Tennessee River. In early April, he was camped at Pittsburg Landing, near Shiloh, Tennessee, waiting for Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell's army to meet up with him.



Battle of Shiloh

On the morning of April 6, Confederate troops based out of nearby Corinth, Mississippi, launched a surprise offensive against Grant's troops, hoping to defeat them before the second army arrived. Grant's men, augmented by the first arrivals from the Ohio, managed to hold some ground, though, and establish a battle line anchored with artillery. Fighting continued until after dark, and by the next morning, the full force of the Ohio had arrived and the Union outnumbered the Confederates by more than 10,000.

The Union troops began forcing the Confederates back, and while a counterattack stopped their advance it did not break their line. Eventually, the Southern commanders realized they could not win and fell back to Corinth until another offensive in August (for a more detailed explanation of the battle, see this animated history).

All told, the fighting at the Battle of Shiloh left more than 16,000 soldiers wounded and more 3,000 dead, and neither federal or Confederate medics were prepared for the carnage.

The bullet and bayonet wounds were bad enough on their own, but soldiers of the era were also prone to infections. Wounds contaminated by shrapnel or dirt became warm, moist refuges for bacteria, which could feast on a buffet of damaged tissue. After months marching and eating field rations on the battlefield, many soldiers' immune systems were weakened and couldn't fight off infection on their own. Even the army doctors couldn't do much; microorganisms weren't well understood and the germ theory of disease and antibiotics were still a few years away. Many soldiers died from infections that modern medicine would be able to nip in the bud.

Continued on Page 4



Why Some Civil War Soldiers Glowed in the Dark

Continued from Page 3

A BRIGHT SPOT

Some of the Shiloh soldiers sat in the mud for two rainy days and nights waiting for the medics to get around to them. As dusk fell the first night, some of them noticed something very strange: their wounds were glowing, casting a faint light into the darkness of the battlefield. Even stranger, when the troops were eventually moved to field hospitals, those whose wounds glowed had a better survival rate and had their wounds heal more quickly and cleanly than their unilluminated brothers-in-arms. The seemingly protective effect of the mysterious light earned it the nickname “Angel’s Glow.”

In 2001, almost one hundred and forty years after the battle, seventeen-year-old Bill Martin was visiting the Shiloh battlefield with his family. When he heard about the glowing wounds, he asked his mom - a microbiologist at the USDA Agricultural Research Service who had studied luminescent bacteria that lived in soil - about it.

“So you know, he comes home and, ‘Mom, you’re working with a glowing bacteria. Could that have caused the glowing wounds?’” Martin told [Science Netlinks](http://sciencenetlinks.com/science-news/science-updates/glowing-wounds/). (<http://sciencenetlinks.com/science-news/science-updates/glowing-wounds/>) “And so, being a scientist, of course I said, ‘Well, you can do an experiment to find out.’”

And that’s just what Bill did.

He and his friend, Jon Curtis, did some research on both the bacteria and the conditions during the Battle of Shiloh. They learned that *Photobacterium luminescens*, the bacteria that Bill’s mom studied and the one he thought might have something to do with the glowing wounds, live in the guts of parasitic worms called nematodes, and the two share a strange lifecycle. Nematodes hunt down insect larvae in the soil or on plant surfaces, burrow into their bodies, and take up residence in their blood vessels. There, they puke up the *P. luminescens* bacteria living inside them. Upon their release, the bacteria, which are bioluminescent and glow a soft blue, begin producing a number of chemicals that kill the insect host and suppress and kill all the other microorganisms already inside it. This leaves *P. luminescens* and their nematode partner to feed, grow and multiply without interruptions.

As the worms and the bacteria eat and eat and the insect corpse is more or less hollowed out, the nematode eats the bacteria. This isn’t a double cross, but part of the move to greener pastures. The bacteria re-colonize the nematode’s guts so they can hitch a ride as it bursts forth from the corpse in search of a new host.

Continued on Page 5



Why Some Civil War Soldiers Glowed in the Dark

Continued from Page 4

The next meal shouldn't be hard to find either, since *P. luminescens* already sent them an invitation to the party. Just before they got back in their nematode taxi, *P. luminescens* were at critical mass in the insect corpse, and scientists think that that many glowing bacteria attract other insects to the body and make the nematode's transition to a new host much easier.

A GOOD LIGHT

Looking at historical records of the battle, Bill and Jon figured out that the weather and soil conditions were right for both *P. luminescens* and their nematode partners. Their lab experiments with the bacteria, however, showed that they couldn't live at human body temperature, making the soldiers' wounds an inhospitable environment. Then they realized what some country music fans already knew: Tennessee in the spring is green and cool. Nighttime temperatures in early April would have been low enough for the soldiers who were out there in the rain for two days to get hypothermia, lowering their body temperature and giving *P. luminescens* a good home.

Based on the evidence for *P. luminescens*'s presence at Shiloh and the reports of the strange glow, the boys concluded that the bacteria, along with the nematodes, got into the soldiers' wounds from the soil. This not only turned their wounds into night lights, but may have saved their lives. The chemical cocktail that *P. luminescens* uses to clear out its competition probably helped kill off other pathogens that might have infected the soldiers' wounds. Since neither *P. luminescens* nor its associated nematode species are very infectious to humans, they would have soon been cleaned out by the immune system themselves (which is not to say you should be self-medicating with bacteria; *P. luminescens* infections can occur, and can result in some nasty ulcers). The soldiers shouldn't have been thanking the angels so much as the microorganisms.

As for Bill and Jon, their study earned them first place in team competition at the 2001 Intel International Science and Engineering Fair. (<http://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/education/competitions/international-science-and-engineering-fair.html>)

President's Desk - New Research Link

Research Link tip shared by Karen Titus: [Findmypast.com](http://findmypast.com). Records include over 24 million passenger list records. You can also find census records, BDM records, Parish records, Marriage records, Military records and more!





Last Quarter Highlights

March Monthly Meeting:

Pictures Submitted by Karla Duke

Our March speaker was Mr. Raland J. (Pat) Patterson. He is a local Author and TV Host from Fannin County He has written several books including "Gravelly Gap" "Sugar Creek" and one on Vietnam, "Bear Cat" His family has been in Fannin County since the late 1800's. He retired from the U.S. Army after 22 years and also worked as a financial planner. He currently is the host of the very popular ETC TV3 Show - "Those Who Served". Pat read from his new book of short stories, "Mountain Memories".



April Monthly Meeting:

Picture Submitted by Karla Duke

Our April Speaker was Emily Beaman Beal. She spoke on the contributions of the D.A.R. (Daughters of the American Revolution) and shared stories and pictures of the various historical buildings and artifacts that the D.A.R. helps to maintain through their volunteer efforts. Ms. Beal also shared this wonderful research link!

http://services.dar.org/public/dar_research/Search/ .

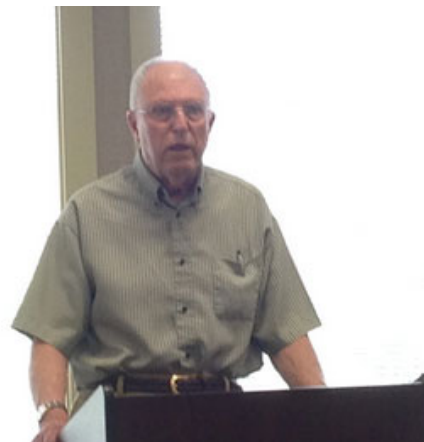


The DAR Genealogical Research System (GRS) is a free resource provided by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) to aid general genealogical research and to assist with the DAR membership process. The GRS is a collection of databases that provide access to the many materials amassed by the DAR since its founding in 1890.

May Monthly Meeting:

Picture Submitted by Rebecca Burrell

Our May Speaker was former Revenuer Warren Cagle. He gave an interesting and informative account of the many activities of moonshiners and their apprehension in Gilmer, Pickens and Cherokee counties. Mr. Cagle has generously allowed GCGSI to re-produce his daily worksheets into a hard bound book which is available for purchase at the Gilmer County Library. The cost is \$50.00.





First Families of Gilmer County

SUBMITTED BY JOY CANTRELL

The purpose of the First Families program is to honor the pioneers who were settled in Gilmer County in 1840 or before, and to recognize those descendants who become members of this program.

We encourage anyone who is directly descended from early citizens listed on the 1840 Gilmer County Census to apply. Applicants are not required to be currently residing in Gilmer County. For more information, please visit our website at:

<http://www.gcgisi.org/firstfamilies.html>.

First Family Members added this quarter.

- Anthony Clayton
- Ernestine "Suzie" Annis

"The purpose of the First Families program is to honor the pioneers who were settled in Gilmer County by 1840 or before and to recognize those descendants who became members of this program."



Leslie Barker Thomas

In Focus: Cox Mill on Cox Creek in Ellijay, Ga.

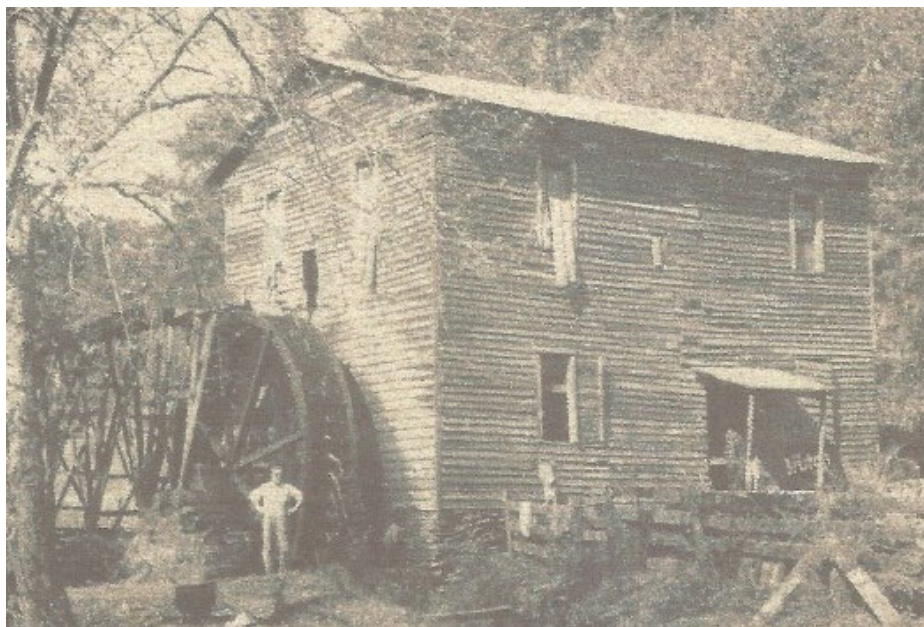
SUBMITTED BY GLADYS SPIVEY

Cox Mill on Cox Creek was used to grind corn meal, wheat and rye flour.

This photo was contributed by Mrs. Herbert Tabor

More information about Cox Mill can be found at:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/ajmexico/15990143372>.





Family Research Center

Juanita Mills would like information regarding Gilmer Counties preachers. My 3rd great-uncle is Rev, Andrew Jackson Hutchison, who is first shown on the 1880 Cartecay, Gilmer, GA census. His occupation is blacksmith, which was his father's trade. His wife Sarah dies on 10 Feb 1898, and by the 1900 Ellijay, GA census he is Preacher. I am not sure if the county borders change, but his daughter dies on 7 Dec 1901 in Sumter Co. The 1910 and the 1920 census, he is listed in Americus, GA, his occupation being minister. I am trying to learn which church(es) he was a minister at and what denomination. Any help would greatly appreciated. Also, thank you for your time. You can email me at Wife2bishop@yahoo.com.

Sharon Potts is searching for the will of Miles Southern. She would also like to know any information on the children of Miles Southern. She She knows that he was born in South Carolina in the 1790's and had property tax payments in the 1880's. He died in 1887. She thinks that he was buried at Ebenezer cemetery and that he was related to Jane or Jenny Southern that died in 1891. If you have any information, please call her at (480) 431-0892 or email her at spotspot75@yahoo.com.

Does anyone know what year that Boyd Johnson's house burned? He was the last resident of AI. The town of AI was the center of the Cashes Valley Community (near Cherry Log). It is on the border of Gilmer and Fannin County. If you have any information, please email gcsi@hotmail.com.

Irene Ralston Alred is looking for information on David Ralston. She is trying to find information confirming that he was wounded in service during the Indian Removal. If you have any information, please call her at (706) 305-0234.

Wilson Golden is looking for information on James Liles (mistakenly listed as Lyle on the 1850 census), Roday Guthrie Liles and Sarah Arrena Liles, born in Gilmer in 1835. Please email him at wilsongolden@aol.com.

Doris Bentley is researching Sarah Poole. She was born in N.C. in 1810 but is found in Gilmer in 1850. Her email is dpbentley53@yahoo.com.

Machelle McFadden is researching Jonathan Withrow, Thomas Whithrow and George Withrow. Please call her at (918) 931-9006 if you have any information.

June Makowski is researching Henry Putnam Long and Martin Luther Long. She can be contacted at (314) 839-0775.

Cheri Robinson is researching several families. If you have any information on the Bandy, Redman and McCowen families, please email her at sccheri@gmail.com.



Bulletin Board

June:

- No Monthly GCGSI meeting

Genealogy Research Center Volunteers - Fridays from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Research Assistants: Karla Duke, Gladys Spivey, and the Research Team.

July:

- 4th - Happy Fourth of July! Library Closed. Parade and Fireworks in downtown Ellijay.
- No monthly GCGSI meeting

Genealogy Research Center Volunteers - Fridays from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Research Assistants: Patricia Henson, Rebecca Burrell and the Research Team.

August:

- 11th - Annual GCGSI picnic at the ETC pavilion. Picnic begins at 11 AM. Bring a dish to share!

Genealogy Research Center Volunteers - Fridays from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Research Assistants: Shirley Sluder, Willie Long, Gladys Spivey and the Research Team.

September:

- 5th - Happy Labor Day! Library Closed.
- 8th - Monthly meeting at the Gilmer County Library at 2 PM.

Genealogy Research Center Volunteers - Fridays from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Research Assistants: Karla Duke, Gladys Spivey, Rebecca Burrell and the Research Team.

Irish Ancestors Research Link

SUBMITTED BY BRENDA COCHRAN

A great website to use, for anyone who is searching Irish Ancestors.

<http://www.thearmchairgenealogist.com/p/irish-genealogy-for-beginners.html>



The Gilmer County Genealogical Society, Inc.
P. O. Box 919
Ellijay, GA 30540



The Gilmer County Genealogical Society, Inc.
P. O. Box 919
Ellijay, GA 30540

We're on the web!
www.gcgsi.org
Contact email: gcgs@etcmail.com

What Is Available Online?

- GCGSI Membership
- Book Order Form
- First Families Application
- 1834 and 1840 Census
- Genealogical Links
- Contact Information
- Officers
- Research Resources



Receive your newsletter via email.

Send your email to gcgsi@hotmail.com