

MOUNTAIN HERITAGE

The Gilmer County Genealogical Society, Inc.

June 1, 2017

Volume 5, Issue 2

MY WONDER YEARS IN ELLIJAY: GROWING UP IN THE 1960'S

BY KATHI HARPER HILL

Growing up in the sixties in Ellijay is a time I cherish. I was a “town” child, so my memories are centered around a small neighborhood that was a two minute walk from the town square (now called the roundabout.)

School was a place where the teachers were friends with or at least well known by your parents. For the most part, children behaved well, and there was always thirty to thirty-three to a classroom. I don't remember any behavioral problems other than the occasional mischief instigated by boys (you men know who you are!)

School in winter was often interrupted for a few days of snow. What joy I felt when awakened to a world of white. And what fun we neighborhood kids had staying out till we couldn't feel our fingers and toes, snowball fights, building tilting snowmen, and afterward, I ate snow cream with my grandmother.



Photo: Evelyn Morace—YesterYears of Ellijay



Photo: Gaynell Troglin Goswick - YesterYears of Ellijay

In the summer it was all about the public swimming pool (which was located where the primary school is now,) the public library (which was located right before you got to the pool,) bike riding and playing games outside till dark—and then coming back out after dark to catch lightning bugs until our mamas called us in for bath time. If it hadn't been a very dirty day, or if we had spent the afternoon at the pool, bath time was a washing of the face, hands, and feet, with promise of the giant claw foot bathtub the next night.

The town was ours to roam. There is no way to measure the miles my friends and I walked using every sidewalk and stairway there was.

That made the ice cream truck's music even sweeter as we grabbed our dimes from our daddies and waited in line for our turn for the treat as the truck drove slowly up the street to our corner.

On Saturdays it was the matinee at the movies for a quarter. The movie theatre was located on the square, and I've spent many a happy Saturday afternoon in the dark recesses of it watching Roy Rogers or Elvis or Cary Grant or whoever else graced the screen.

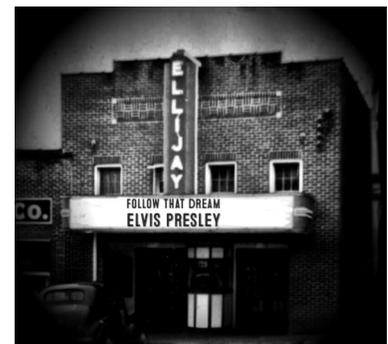


Photo: Gaynell Troglin Goswick - YesterYears of Ellijay
Edit: Barbara J. Dover

See MY WONDER YEARS IN ELLIJAY: GROWING UP IN THE 1960'S, page 2



**MY WONDER YEARS IN ELLIJAY:
GROWING UP IN THE 1960'S**

-continued-



Photo: Gladys Spivey

Sunday mornings I was awakened to the chimes playing at The First Baptist Church, just down the street. *"This is my story! This is my Song! Praising my Savior all the day long!"* I would hop out of bed, eat my bowl of bananas and cream and get ready to walk to church. I was always greeted warmly and felt enveloped by love.

I have been reading since I was a small child, so I always had a library book going. Often my cousin and I would climb up in one of the giant oaks in my yard and read from the boughs.

When I wasn't doing all of the above, I often spent time in my grandparents' grocery store. It was an old building with a front porch. Inside, the floors were broad planks that my granddaddy cleaned with the green compound they used at school. If I close my eyes, I can still smell that, and I can see the cool interior of the store. In the back room was a giant roll top desk that he used to work on the ledgers and where I painted by numbers or read.



Photo: Kathi Harper Hill

It wasn't all play though. There were gardens in the summer, and children were expected to do their share. I've strung and broke many a green bean. Sewed broke beans up with a big needle onto a heavy cotton thread so they could be hung up in the smoke house to dry. The grown-ups loved the leather britches, but I never developed a taste for them. We had to help pick blackberries too. We hated donning long pants, long sleeve shirts, and shoes to do the picking, but the briars were many and the threat of a snake slithering around made us dress without much grumbling. I can't figure out why our mouths were purple every time we finished picking berries...musta been something in the bushes. Ha!



Photo: Gail Dotson - YesterYears of Ellijay

Highlights of the summer were the Wagon Train, The Goatman, and the County Fair. Who could ask for more?



Chez McCartney aka The Goatman
Photo: Gaynell Troglin Goswick - YesterYears of Ellijay



Photo: Kathi Harper Hill

And then, the winter I turned ten, twin brothers were born into my household. That was a shock for everyone concerned, as no one knew two babies were in the making. They were born in December and we brought them home in the snow. It made Christmas so exciting that year! I was just old enough that it seemed I had live baby dolls to play with.

I became a teenager in the sixties, started high school, and began to grow up. But my childhood adventures, whether play or work, are deeply ingrained and make me more of who I am than I think even I realize.

Born and raised in the North Georgia Mountains of Appalachia, author Kathi Harper Hill writes about Southern life. Her children's book The Crow and The Wind was first runner up in the 2011 Georgia Author of the Year Awards. Her latest novel Betsy and Me has been nominated for the 2017 Georgia Author of the Year Awards in the Humor division. She states that Appalachian is her first language, English her second.





THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

BY SYLVIA JOHNSON

We received a good reception for our first Saturday meeting where Wayne Hooper gave an excellent presentation about a World War II Navy pilot's career in the South Pacific. We had 20 members and 20 guests in attendance, but I felt the guests were primarily attracted to the topic of the talk, and even though they seemed interested in the Genealogy Society and what we offer, we probably did not attract any new members.



We have a guest speaker scheduled on Saturday, September 30, 2017, who will talk about Genealogy and DNA. His name is Kenneth Thomas and he is a well known genealogist who has written a genealogy column for the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* for almost 40 years. Instead of a Saturday meeting, we are considering this a Special Event and will invite genealogy societies from neighboring counties. We will still have our September and October meetings. More to come later about Mr. Thomas and his talk.

Before Mr. Hooper's presentation, I explained what the Genealogy Society was all about and one of our board members told me that I should do this before every meeting so guests would understand what is going on! Basically what I said was at our meetings we encourage family history. Most of our speakers tell about their families. Sometimes we have guest speakers who tell us about preserving gravestones, about pharmacies, or other businesses of previous times, or even the Appalachian dialect. If you want to learn about your family tree, we have volunteers each Friday in the Genealogy Research Room of the Gilmer County Library to help you. We have a lot of books with local family stories and genealogy information from Gilmer County, neighboring counties, and neighboring states. We also have a designated computer that library card-holders can use to access Ancestry.com. Our volunteers do not do research for you, but help you as best as they can.

WE THE TREE SHAKERS GCGSI GENEALOGY TIPS

BY SYLVIA JOHNSON

"Eastman's On-line Genealogy Newsletter" is a free daily email that is sent every morning with several items listed. Mr. Eastman travels all over the world to genealogy conventions and provides information about them. He always has the most up-to-date information on hardware and software. He knows when collections all over the world are digitized. In addition to all this, he has interesting stories. This daily service is free but he has another version which has a fee. Sometimes he has a feature that has more detail in his other version and you can pay a small charge to see the "rest of the story". Some of his recent articles:



- + Stagecoach Mary – The Black Cowgirl
- + When High Class Ladies Wore Masks That Made it Impossible to Speak
- + Genealogy in The Days of George Washington

Go online to "Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter" and sign up for the free newsletter.



SECOND QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS, 2017

BY REBECCA BURRELL

MARCH MEETING

The March meeting of the Gilmer County Genealogical Society was held on March 9, 2017. Leslie Barker Thomas was our guest speaker. She shared some recently donated pen and ink sketches of Cherokee sites done by the late Rev. Charles O. Walker. He was also the author of several books on the Cherokees.



APRIL MEETING

The April meeting of the GCGSI was held on Saturday, April 1, 2017. Wayne Hooper presented a slide show he had prepared after his friend's father had passed. The family had found a box filled with documents of the deceased naval carrier pilot's activities during WWII. The presentation was very interesting.

See SECOND QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS, 2017, page 5.



SECOND QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS, 2017

-continued-

BY REBECCA BURRELL

LIBRARY STAFF LUNCHEON

On Tuesday, April 11, 2017, we honored the Gilmer County Library Staff with a luncheon during National Library Week to show them our appreciation and to have time to become better acquainted. We all enjoyed our time together and some delicious food.



MAY MEETING



The May meeting of the GCGSI was held Thursday, May 11, 2017. Our guest speakers were Roger and Ann Futch, owners of R & A Orchards. Ann shared with us the miracle of survival of her father, a POW in WWII. Upon his return from the war and his recovery, he was unable to hold a public job so he started a small 4-acre orchard where the current operation had its beginnings.



WOMEN IN THE APPALACHIAN HOME

AUTHOR SARAH SMITH NESTER

SUBMITTED BY LAUREL BRENDA COCHRAN



Full House

(Cherokee families were living in log homes by the 17th century. These homes were similar to the homes one would see on white-owned farms.)

<http://www.smliv.com/features/women-in-the-appalachian-home/#sthash.avxy6fch.dpuf>

Appalachian women endured much adversity and hardship in carving out a life from the hardscrabble mountains; however, they were the center of home life and its reflections of work, culture, and love.

“These women were a hearty bunch and joyful—but they didn’t do a lot for themselves, they focused around chores and things that needed to be done,” said Elaine Irwin Meyer, president of the Museum of Appalachia in Clinton, Tenn.

Women did most of the caretaking. They made the family’s clothing, cooked and swept the fireplace, and tended to the garden. Many times they were responsible for caring for the livestock.

Clothing was handmade, including spinning and dyeing wool and weaving it into cloth. Most women kept looms on the front porch of their homes because the looms were so large. Being able to buy cloth was a luxury. “Appalachian people with money had access to buying processed cloth, so when they could, they did,” said Paul Koch of the Mountain Heritage Center at Western Carolina University.

Cooking often was done over a fireplace. “There was absolutely a lot of maintenance from using a fireplace,” Koch said. “House cleaning and sweeping were a big deal. A lot people have said it was very dangerous for women to be doing that work around fireplaces with their long skirts.” Food was a way to cultivate friendships inside and outside of their homes. Recipes that are still widely used today were created and passed from friend to friend, and the best way to show off those recipes was during family meals.



WOMEN IN THE APPALACHIAN HOME

- continued -

“When the men came in from the fields for dinner during the day and supper at night, everyone ate together,” Meyer said. Food preparation is a notable part of Appalachian life even today. “To us, it’s about a special dish that’s been handed down. It’s bonding time, preparing that meal together,” she said.

Appalachian women made lasting friendships by helping each other with their workloads. “While it may not seem like the things they did were a lot of ‘fun,’ women would get together to complete chores and it really was a social atmosphere,” Meyer said. Quilting, breaking beans, boiling molasses, canning, and various other means of preservation all represented a chance to work together. It also was not uncommon to see women get together for hog killings, and shucking corn was an exceptional social event of shared labor. When a woman would get married, the community would come together to help make a wedding quilt. “These women worked hard and prepared everything lovingly,” Meyer said.

Kathryn Stripling Byer, a poet and essayist and former North Carolina poet laureate, recalled one of the biggest differences between Appalachian women and other Southern women having household help. Byer, a Georgia native, said, “Mountain women tended their own houses and gardens; my kinswomen often had black women to help them cook and clean, and they had help cultivating and harvesting their gardens.”

There also are examples of women using work as a form of pleasure. Emma Bell Miles recorded in her 1905 book, *The Spirit of the Mountains*, that weaving work gave a woman quiet time to sit at her loom, sing, daydream, and enjoy watching the patterns of those beautiful and interesting coverlets take shape. It also was chance to display one’s artistic side, though it wasn’t until after the Civil War that such items began to be made and sold for their artistic merits rather than simply utilitarian purposes.

“The daily grind of life could have so easily worn mountain women down, but they were able to turn their tasks into opportunities for self-expression. To make and cherish their ‘pretties,’ whether quilts, or flowers, or songs,” Byer said. “How can we not celebrate these accomplishments? They enriched women’s life in the past and continue to enrich our lives today.”

“Towns were small in the Appalachian Mountains, often with a meeting area and a church,” said Florie Takaki, park ranger and coordinator at the Oconaluftee Visitor Center in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Women weren’t pastors, but they were extremely active in religious life, and that carried to the homestead. Protestant Christianity dominated in Western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee, and many people converted to the Baptist faith from other denominations like Presbyterian where religious leaders had to be formally educated. Churches were a luxury in many towns that didn’t even have a town center, so pastors would often make house calls and religious services were conducted were inside the home, Koch said.



WOMEN IN THE APPALACHIAN HOME
- continued -

“Women were very instrumental in religion; they were the spiritual leaders of the home,” Meyer said. “This was most likely to be a role model for the children.” Children and adults often used church as a form of socialization, and many people met their spouses at church.

If the community did have a church pastor or a circuit preacher, it “was considered a big deal to have the pastor over for lunch,” Meyer said. Women would spend hours preparing Sunday meals and hold cottage prayer meetings, often in anticipation of revivals or other church-related events. The camp-meetings (large outdoor revival meetings that lasted several days) were one of the times families left their homes for extended periods of time.

Otherwise, people tended to stay home—women especially, since a primary duty was to tend to the children. “That doesn’t mean you wouldn’t see a woman out working a plough or men making cornbread,” Takaki said.

As part of the caretaking role, women often treated illnesses when doctors weren’t available, according to Anthony Cavendar’s book, *Folk Medicine in Southern Appalachia*. For example, putting sulfur in a sufferer’s shoes was used to treat the flu. Both Cherokee and other Appalachian inhabitants believed in “sweating out” diseases; often times this would lead to death due to dehydration of the body.

“Both men and women used home remedies, some plants introduced to them by Cherokee neighbors,” Takaki said. “[Western North Carolina] is the most diverse area in the country in terms of plant species other than the Everglades and the Pacific Northwest.”

Granny women—an expression unique to the Southern Appalachians that refers to a midwife—were essential for Appalachian women. “The number one cause of death for women at the time was in childbirth,” Takaki said. Granny women were usually elder women in the community and were often the only healthcare practitioners. Many times a granny woman played the role of obstetrician, pharmacist, psychologist, and birthing coach. She most likely learned these skills from other granny women.

Doctors were few and far between and did not always have the highest medical credentials or equipment and often could not make it to the home in time for the birth, Koch said. Midwives and granny women were seldom paid, but they were considered the authorities on childbirth. Often times home healing and midwifery overlapped as home remedies and plants were used to cure medical problems during childbirth. Plants were aids during childbirth—Cherokee women would drink cherry bark to speed delivery. Women were often back to working in the homes very shortly after delivery.

Nearly all of the homes of southern Appalachia until the early 1900s were log cabins. Appalachian architecture of log cabins can be attributed to the unique combination of German, Scotch-Irish, English, and



WOMEN IN THE APPALACHIAN HOME
- continued -

Scandinavian cultures that migrated to this area, according to the essay, *Historical Survey of Log Structures in Southern Appalachia*. Most structures were basic—one or two room homes. There was often a day room, and perhaps a bedroom shared among several children and family members. Cleaning would have been constant and necessary to keep order even in smaller spaces. Cherokee women also were living in log homes by the 17th century. The Oconaluftee Indian Village in Cherokee, N.C., features replicas of 18th and 19th century cabins that were similar to the homes one would see on white-owned farms.

After the Indian Removal Act of 1830, Cherokee Indians who were allowed to stay in Western North Carolina had to portray exceptionally good living conditions. Tyler Howe, of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Historical Preservation Office, said, “Cherokee people were very clean in practice; there are a lot of accounts of Cherokee women doing things like sweeping their yards.” Cherokee homes were clean because “they had to be,” Howe said. In the 1870s, writers from travel and religious magazines from the North visited Western North Carolina and wrote colorful tales about the experience. Because of their cleanliness and temperament, the Native American community was well portrayed versus tales of the uncivilized whites. Outsiders noted the phenomenon of women doing things during the Victorian era that were not typical women’s work or observed that their farms were unkempt, Koch said. However, agriculture in the mountains was different from west Tennessee or eastern North Carolina. Appalachians practiced “slash and burn” of crops and letting them grow on their own. Appalachian people did not typically fence in their animals, and they would often roam from farm to farm. The philosophy of Appalachian farming was considered far wilder than neighboring states.

Women often would sell or trade surplus from their gardens and livestock in order to earn income for the family.

“I don’t think that women had large roles in providing income, but they would often earn a little money and provide pockets of income, like selling chicken,” Meyer said. Women canned their food for preservation but would sometimes sell items like canned sausage, salt pork and beans.

Cherokee women also sold their surplus to white townspeople, and while both white and Cherokee women’s roles were not necessarily equal to men, they played a large role in decision-making and providing for their family.

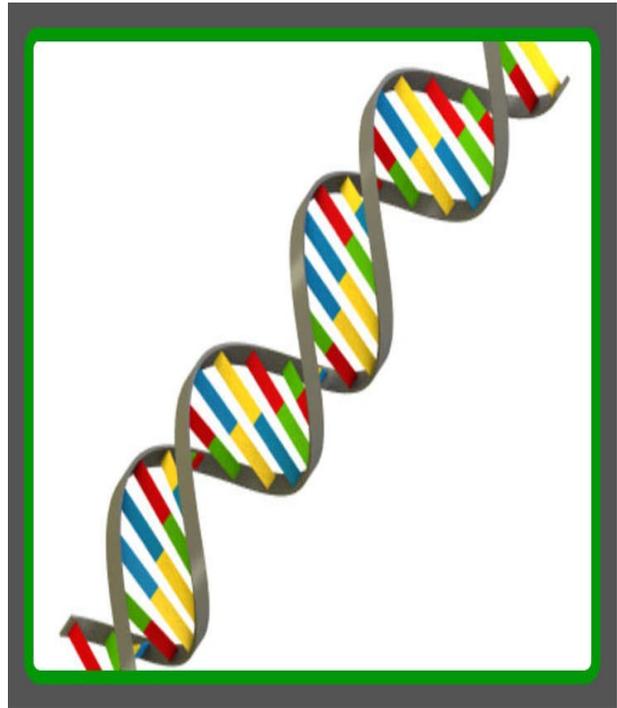
According to Howe, Cherokee women had a unique role in the fact that they were a part of government. Quallatown council meetings were open to women and they were active participants. There are records of women suing for personal property, and they often spoke up in attempts to persuade others not to sell land.



CHOOSING A DNA TESTING COMPANY (MAMA'S HANDS)

BY SYLVIA JOHNSON

Since we have Kenneth Thomas, a well-known genealogist, scheduled to speak with us on September 30 about "Genealogy and DNA," I thought I'd share information about DNA testing and my personal experience with this in order to give you a head start to prepare questions or possibly complete your own testing. The big three companies for DNA testing are Family Tree DNA (FTDNA); Ancestry.com; and 23 and Me. Most companies have special rates around holidays such as Father's Day, Mother's Day, Fourth of July, and Christmas, with savings around \$20.00, so your cost would be about \$59.00 to \$79.00 if you take advantage of those rates. FTDNA and



Ancestry.com have the largest databases and would be best for beginners. If you just want to learn your ethnicity, either company can provide that information.

With Ancestry.com, if you have an existing membership with them and a family tree built, when you test you should have them attach your DNA results to your tree. They then can match you to others with the same DNA and family trees. You will have to pay Ancestry.com's fees to see new matches. If you do not have a membership and do not subscribe, you will only be given access to your report for your family origins.

Family Tree DNA does not have an annual fee. They will provide you with first to fifth cousin matches, some with family trees and ancestor names, as well as your ethnicity or family origins. There are Family Surname projects also available: members researching the same family name. They also have projects for adoptees and country/state origins. Another feature provided is a chromosome browser which is important in determining the closeness of family relationships. Ancestry.com does not have this feature.



CHOOSING A DNA TESTING COMPANY (MAMA'S HANDS)

-continued-

To complete the testing, request a test kit from the company you choose, then fill out the data form, put a sample of your saliva in the vial provided, and return. (Return postage is not provided by the company.) It will take at least six weeks to receive the results, and much longer around holidays such as Christmas. It will probably not show that your grandmother was a Cherokee princess! (I thought mine was Seminole, but I learned that the mitochondrial DNA was passed down through the females and missed me!)

There is another option that I used that provides membership in both Ancestry.com and FTDNA for an additional \$39.00. I had tested at Ancestry.com before they had added features and actually not done much with it. When I learned I could transfer my raw DNA data from Ancestry.com to FTDNA, I called Ancestry.com's help desk and they began the transfer for me and the FTDNA help desk completed it for the cost of \$39.00. Amazingly, in three short days, I was active in FTDNA's database and had 1500 new cousins shortly afterwards! Note: This feature does not work from FTDNA to Ancestry.com.



My beginner's luck with DNA matching connected me with Edie, a third cousin whose great grandfather and my great grandmother were siblings. She lives in Baton Rouge, but was at her condo in Perdido Key, FL while I was 30 minutes away in Gulf Shores, AL for the coldest January in years! We met at her condo parking lot and by the time we reached each other she was smiling through tears. She said, "You've got Mama's hands." It pleased me to give her so much joy. We talked and laughed and shared pictures, and she would occasionally reach over and pat my hand. During our day together she taught me a lot about DNA, She not only had done a lot of family research, but is also a volunteer surname project manager for her husband's name on FTDNA. Unfortunately we found that we had, and still have, the same brick wall with our great great grandfather, William Johnson, born SC 1814.

I am glad to talk to anyone and show you my DNA pages on both Ancestry.com and FTDNA. It will give you some understanding of what it entails. Other than the basics, math and science were always mysteries to me. DNA seems to be both so I cannot explain how it works. Maybe I can share my information with you and you can share with me the mysteries of DNA testing!



REMEMBER WHEN

WHITE PATH WHISTLE STOP ON THE L&N RAILROAD, 1909



<http://www.deltamuseum.org/exhibits/delta-history/aircraft-by-type/propeller/stinson-t>

“The station at White Path served patrons of the White Path Hotel, a popular summer resort from the years after the Civil War until it was destroyed by fire in 1925. This photograph of the station was made in 1909. Note the hook from which the mail bag was suspended and picked up on the fly if no passengers were to be boarded or deposited.”

This photograph was printed in the 1994 Historical Calendar published by the Gilmer Arts and Heritage Association. The calendar was in the collection of Carlton Hardy of Ellijay, GA. Submitted by Hollyanna Hardy White.



<http://pontiacsolstice.info/newkeywords/r/railway-track-drawing.new>



FIRST FAMILIES OF GILMER COUNTY

BY JOY CHILDRRESS



The First Families program is designed to honor the pioneers who 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 settlers whose names appear on the 1840 or a prior Gilmer County Census to apply. Discovering your Gilmer County roots can be challenging and exciting. Your research can serve as a source of information for generations to come. An approved applicant receives a certificate and pin acknowledging this Gilmer County ancestor. Applicants are not required to currently reside in Gilmer County.

For more information, please visit our website at: <http://www.gcgsgi.org/firstfamilies.html>

First Families Committee: Gladys Spivey, Patricia Henson, John Davis, Brenda Cochran, Sylvia Johnson, and Joy Childress.

FIRST FAMILY MEMBERS ADDED DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2017

NEW MEMBER

Shirley Hagin Cantrell
Lowry Allen Harper, Sr.
Barbara J. Dover
Joyce Marie Dover Mulazzi
Arabella Dolores Mulazzi
Nicholas John Mulazzi
Lynne Dover Lawson
Devin James Lawson
David Gordon Dover
Owen Gordon Dover
Olivia Evelyn Dover
Charlotte Harper Dover

ANCESTOR

Josiah Clayton
James McDonough Anderson
Nicholas Robert Osborn
Nicholas Robert Osborn

GCGSI ANNUAL PICNIC

BY CARLA JOHNSON



Publicdomainpictures.net

Our next big event is the **Annual Picnic**, which will be **Thursday, August 10, 2017 at 12 p.m.**, at the **ETC Pavilion** on the beautiful **Coosawattee River**. **GCGSI** furnishes fried chicken and members bring delicious covered dishes. It is a relaxing and fun time to mingle and get reacquainted with old friends. Please bring family and friends to enjoy the beautiful day. We meet at **11 a.m.** and lunch is served at **noon**. From **Old Hwy 5 South**, turn onto **Legion Road**, and the **ETC Pavilion** is on the left.



WE CONNECT – GILMER COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BY PATRICIA HYATT HENSON

Be sure to check out the latest free publication "Information Please" available to all in Gilmer County. This special publication, a collaboration of the Gilmer Chamber of Commerce and the Times-Courier, provides information pertaining to everything you ever wanted to know about Gilmer County. It provides articles about activities and events as well as information on subjects such as accommodations; attractions; restaurants; religious organizations; health organizations; educational facilities; where and how to get your car tag and driver's license; and how to obtain your utilities. If you did not receive this publication with your Times-Courier it can be found at various locations throughout the county. This A to Z publication of fifty-seven pages is a guide for making Gilmer County, per the Chamber's vision statement, "the best place to visit, live, work, invest and play."



Actor Constance Cummings from 1934 movie Looking for Trouble.

Upcoming events mentioned in this publication include:

- Floral displays from the Garden Club of Ellijay, June 23-24, Gilmer Library
- Independence Day Festivities, Tuesday July 4, Parade, Beach Party, and Fireworks, downtown Ellijay
- Gilmer County Fair, First week of August, Lions Cub Fairgrounds
- Apple Queen Pageant, September, Ellijay Elementary School

FIRST FAMILIES BOOK

BY KAREN TITUS



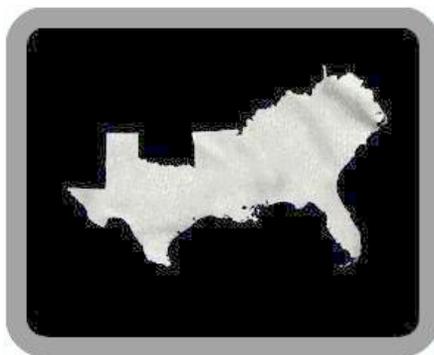
We have been meeting regularly and have members putting a lot of hard work into this project. First Family members have been contacted and asked to provide family trees, pictures, and stories of their ancestors. We have specialists assisting and they are moving forward with the book layout. We appreciate your cooperation by submitting the information the committee is asking for. If you are not a First Family member but happen to have old pictures of Gilmer County to lend for the book, we would be very grateful for the contribution.

Book Committee: Karen Titus, John Davis, Gladys Spivey, Patricia Henson, Tina Peavy, Brenda Cochran, Kathryn Watkins, and Sylvia Johnson.



LEARNING HOW TO BE A SOUTHERNER

BY DONNA LEHR



*South Without Borders T-Shirt Design
The Bitter Southerner*

We've been living in Georgia for almost 40 years and people are still trying to read my lips when I talk. When I finish a sentence, I am often asked, "You're not from around here, are you?" (Just when I thought I was developing a southern accent!) Maybe they overheard me say, "you guys" instead of "you all or y'all". I grew up saying "youse guys". A long time ago, when I was writing a letter home, I couldn't figure out how to spell it and so I dropped the "se" and just wrote "you guys". Whenever I use that phrase, I am reminded about a time when we were brand new in the South and I said, "Good morning, you guys!" and I was promptly corrected that they were women in the room and did not appreciate being called a "guy". I was then introduced to, Miss Suzanne and Miss Vicky (pronounced Veekee). There were guys who worked at the same place who were named, "June Bug, pronounced buuuuug" and "Emory, pronounced Emry." Please don't get me wrong; I'm not making fun of southern accents, it's like learning a new language for some of us!

We wouldn't trade living in the South for anywhere in the country! We moved here from the DC area in 1980. We fell in love with the early springs, "snow jams" in March, grilling *everything*, grits, okra, greens (all of them!) and every type of pea or bean that is not found up north!

It wasn't long before we discovered the North Georgia mountains. Most of our weekends were spent fishing and exploring the rivers and small mountain towns.

We purchased our first cabin in Cherry Log in 1997. We left our home in Cobb County every Friday afternoon and couldn't get to Ellijay fast enough. On most Friday evenings, we stopped at Poole's BBQ for a quick dinner. That was long before the development of all the restaurants on 515 and there were not a lot of choices in the area.

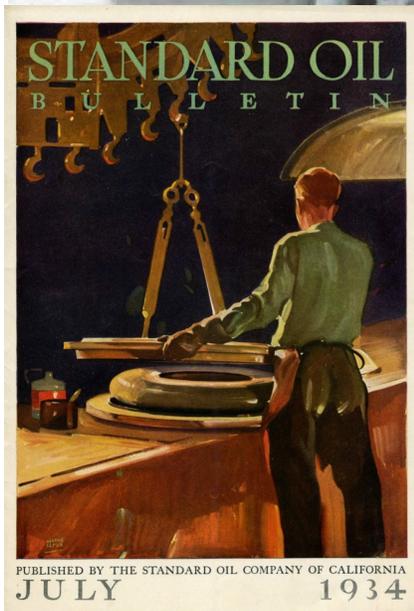
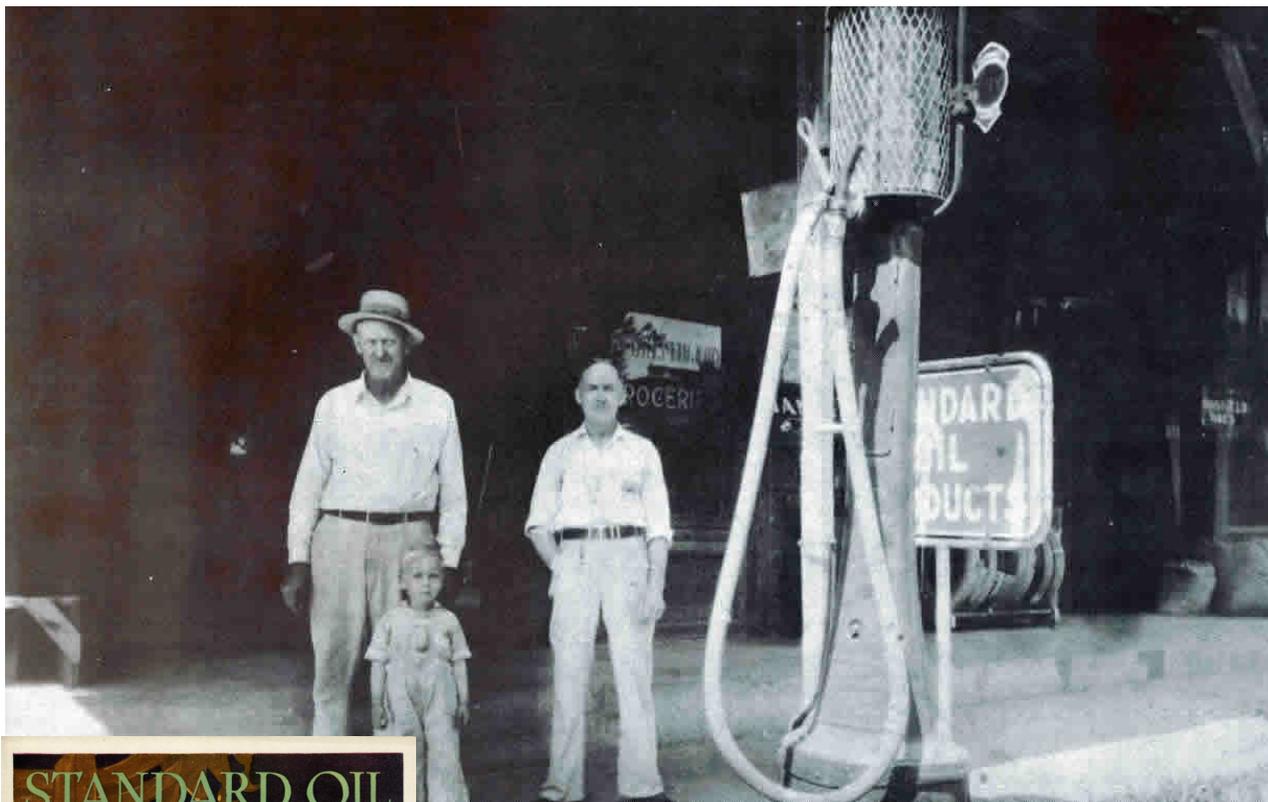
When we found our home on the Cartecay River, where we live now, we decided to rent the cabin in Cherry Log. The rental manager asked us to add a telephone, television and subscribe to cable TV for future renters. We were on a little fishing lake with a dock, in the middle of the woods with the AT going through our backyard. Our thoughts were that if they were not here to enjoy the outdoors, they should just stay home! After all, what's wrong with playing cards or board games and just sitting on the porch watching the wildlife?

No, we're not from here but we got here as fast as we could!



REMEMBER WHEN

HENRY PENLAND'S STORE ON RIVER STREET, 1934



“Probably the first general store in Ellijay to boast a gas pump. This store was adjacent to the present day pool room. Shown left to right, in this 1934 view are J. H. Penland, his small son Bill, and his brother-in-law Cleve Woodward.”



This photograph was printed in the 1994 Historical Calendar published by the Gilmer Arts and Heritage Association. The calendar was in the collection of Carlton Hardy of Ellijay, GA. Submitted by Hollyanna Hardy White.



BULLETIN BOARD

BY DONNA LEHR

JUNE 2017

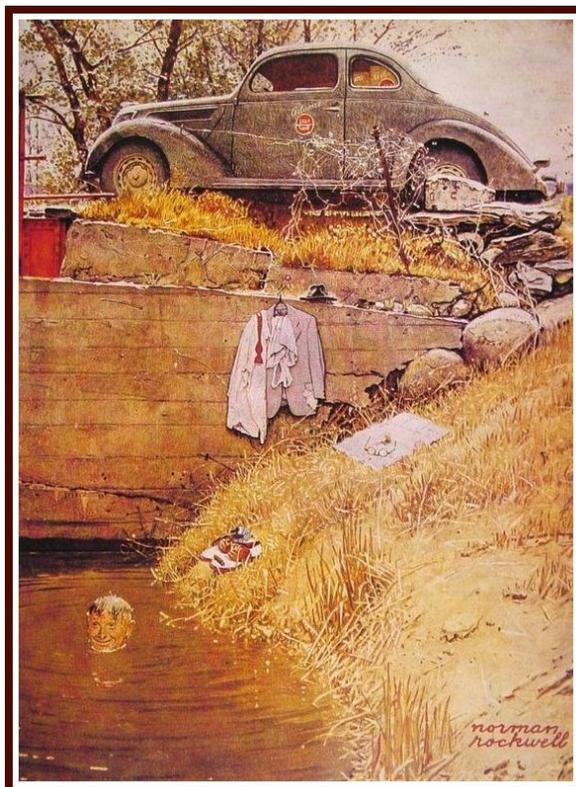
- Society Monthly Meeting - None
- Thursday, June 8 - "Genealogy 101"
John Davis, presenter
Friends of the Library, sponsor
Gilmer County Library - 6:00-7:00 p.m.
Open to public. Refreshments served!
- Genealogy Research Center Volunteers
(Fridays from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.)
Research Assistants:
June 2 - Patricia Henson
June 9 - Mary Hicks
June 16 - Wayne Hooper
June 23 - Mary Hicks
June 30 - Keely Chalk

JULY 2017

- July 4 - Library Closed. Happy 4th of July!
- Society Monthly Meeting - None
- Genealogy Research Center Volunteers
(Fridays from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.)
Research Assistants:
July 7 - Patricia Henson
July 14 - Karla Duke
July 21 - Keely Chalk
July 28 - Rebecca Burrell

AUGUST 2017

- Thursday, August 10th - Annual Picnic at ETC Pavilion
11:00 a.m.—2:00 p.m.
Everyone welcome! Bring guests!
- Genealogy Research Center Volunteers
(Fridays from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.)
Research Assistants:
August 4 - Patricia Henson
August 11 - Gloria Beudet
August 18 - Gloria Beudet
August 25 - Gladys E. Spivey



The Swimming Hole
Norman Rockwell, 1945



*This edition of the Mountain
Heritage Newsletter is dedicated
to the memory of member
Margaret Eloise Jones Champion
d. 22 Mar 2017*

Newsletter published
by Barbara J. Dover,
Publication Chair



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



