

GRAHAM COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION



HONORING THOSE WHO PIONEERED
THE RUGGED MOUNTAINS
OF GRAHAM COUNTY



www.HISTORYGC.org

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Tere Moore, Editor



Barn Quilt Trail

NEWSLETTER

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GCHA meets the 1st & 3rd
Mondays of each month
(except holidays) at 5 pm
at United Community
Bank, 132 Rodney Orr
Bypass, Robbinsville.

We also have a
teleconference option.



Contact us for
call-in information

GCHA VISION STATEMENT

To maintain a heritage center located on Main Street, by focusing on education, history, and community activities, to assure that Graham County's place in history will be secured for future generations. Participate in the revitalization of downtown Robbinsville, NC, and promote cultural tourism and economic development in our area.

GCHA MISSION STATEMENT

To preserve, interpret, and convey Graham County, regional, and Appalachian history through exhibitions and educational programs to showcase our history, making Graham County a desired historical destination.

GCHA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

EDD SATTERFIELD – PRES
CAROLYN STEWART – VP
LAVINA WEST – SEC'Y
TERRI PHILLIPS – TREAS
DOYLE BROCK
MAX BUCHANAN
JAMES CALHOUN
TERESA GARLAND
JACK B. WIGGINS

GUN RAFFLE



HENRY SILVER BOY .22 WMR, Model H0045M

PURCHASE TICKETS AT:

GCHA Booth at GC Farmers Market & Special Events
 Hometown Tax Lovin Equipment & Sales

Chances \$ 5.00 Each or 5 for \$ 20.00

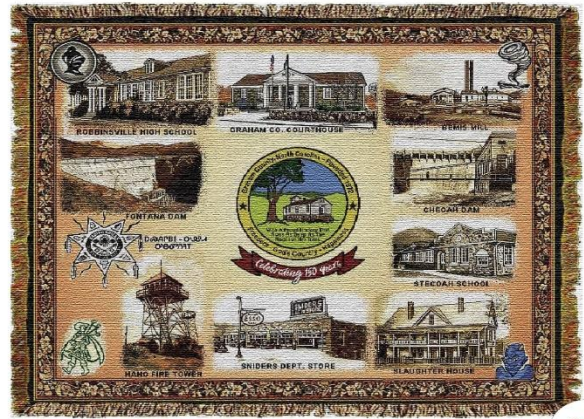
Drawing to be held at the 2023 Stecoah Harvest Festival

Winner is required to legally own/obtain a buyer's permit and pass all background checks. If not be eligible to own and/or acquire a firearm permit, the winner will be disqualified and another ticket will be drawn.

All Proceeds benefit the GRAHAM COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

WE LOVE
 OUR VOLUNTEERS

Graham County 150th Anniversary Blanket Sale



Order yours Today! Call Carolyn Stewart @ 828-735-6979
 Proceeds benefit Graham County Historical Association

\$50

Winner of the GCHA YETI Soft Cooler & Lunch bag

Christy Norcross

The Yeti Soft Cooler & Lunch bag Raffle raised **\$515.00**. The proceeds go toward completion of GCHA's goals and mission. Thanks to each and every one of you who took a chance to make this GCHA Raffle Fundraiser a success.



MEET MAX BUCHANAN



Max is a native of Graham County, born in Robbinsville on December 24, 1935 at his Grandparents' (Bart and Harriet Snider) home located on Main Street.

After graduating from Robbinsville High School in 1955, he joined the Navy, serving 20 years before retiring in 1975, and then serving 21 years with the Federal Service for the Navy.

Volunteer work is not new to Max. He worked with the Veterans Center in Pensacola, Florida and the Gulf Coast Boy Scouts for 16 years. In 2013, he returned to Robbinsville after the loss of his wife, Roma Edwards Buchanan, to be closer to family and friends.

After joining Graham County Historical Association in 2016, he was elected to the GCHA Board of Directors in 2019. He is GCHA's steadfast and hard-working ambassador seen at many events such as Festivals and the GC Farmers Market, an active committeeman, and a very knowledgeable historian.

GCHA is greatly honored to have such an unfaltering and dedicated volunteer whose participation sustains the very foundation upon which GCHA is built.

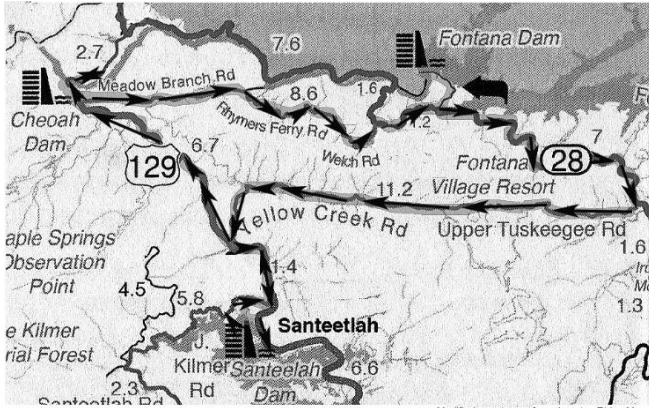
HISTORY OF GRAHAM COUNTY - PART X

A compilation by Tere Moore

THE COMING OF THE DAMS

In preparation for a segment on Hydroelectric Power in Graham County in the next issue of this newsletter, the following article about Rhymers Ferry offers a glimpse into life in Rhymers Ferry during that era.

Excerpted from a booklet called "Rhymer's Ferry: A Special Place" by Margaret Farley Orr, a part of the Rhymer's Ferry Collection donated by Richard Owens.



RHYMERS FERRY: A SPECIAL PLACE

HISTORY

The Little Tennessee River Basin in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina is a mountainous region with steep slopes and fast streams. In the early 1900s, the Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA), searching for low-cost hydroelectric power for plants in Blount County, Tennessee, bought land and water rights along the Little Tennessee River and its tributaries.

The first dam built was Cheoah in a narrow gorge on the Little Tennessee River just above the mouth of the Cheoah River. The first concrete was poured in March 1917, and the powerhouse began operating in April 1919. The second hydroelectric development was Santeetlah, completed in June 1928. Water is diverted by means of a huge pipeline from Santeetlah Dam, located on Hwy U.S. 129 between Tapoco and Robbinsville, to Santeetlah Powerhouse and then emptied into Cheoah Lake. Just before Santeetlah was completed, a third project – Calderwood – was started. Completed in April 1930, this development is located about nine miles downstream from Cheoah Dam. The fourth dam and powerhouse built by ALCOA on the Little Tennessee River was Chilhowee, located a few miles below Calderwood, construction began in July 1955 and was completed in August 1957.

Rhymers Ferry was the name given to the small community of houses built by ALCOA to be occupied by the employees at Santeetlah Powerhouse. The name comes from the name of the person who operated the ferry across Cheoah Lake from Hwy N.C. 28 to the

construction site. In the early years of construction and operation, there was no road between Rhymers Ferry and Tapoco.

Initially, there were tents, dormitories and a boarding house in Rhymers Ferry for use by construction workers and early permanent employees. During construction the boarding house was operated by Louella Seymour, Gladys Jenkins, and Anna Mae Toomey.



Rhymers Ferry Camp

After construction, the Rhymer's camp was converted to a village with 12-15 permanent houses. In the early '60s the Santeetlah Powerhouse was converted to a remote control operation and the employees were either retired or transferred to Cheoah or Calderwood and the houses subsequently torn down or sold and moved.

For a number of years you could either drive through or walk around the village. Now the road has washed out at the bottom of the hill and is blocked by huge boulders at the upper entrance.

RHYMERS FERRY FAMILIES

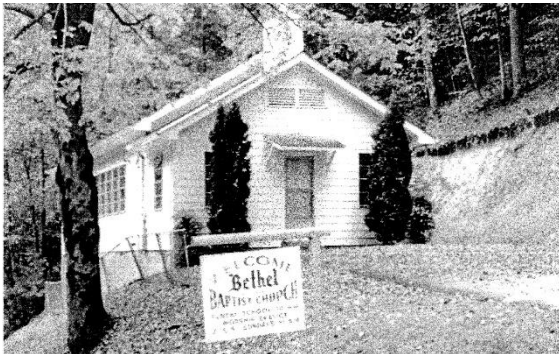
1. Ayres, Bruce and Flora – Children: Tony, Mickey, and Donald
2. Ayers, Clyde and Ella Mae – Children: Paul, Doyle, Nahala, and Peggy Nell
Ayers, Clyde and Nell – Children: Peggy Ann, Buck, Ronnie, Kay, Connie, and Jackie
3. Ayers, Donald and Mattie – Child: Donna
4. Farley, Roy and Myrtle – Child: Margaret
5. Guge, Agee and Lillie Mae – Children: Sharon, Brett, and Rodney
6. Higdon, Jackie and Audrey – Children: Jim, Margie, and Steve
7. Jenkins, Allen and Gladys – Children: Zelma Lee and Ralph; Grandson: Raymond Williams
8. Johnson, Jay and Blanche – Children: Johnny and Douglas
9. Jones, Arthur and Addie – Children: Ozlea and Melba
10. Massey, Glenn and Karen – Children: Charles, Eva, Bill, Nancy, Lance, David and Diane
11. McRae, Delmas and Betty Jean – Children: Wanda, Wendell, Walter, and Wendy
12. Millsaps, Harvey and Lillie
13. Owens, Harry and Lucille – Children: Janice, Richard, and Patsy

HISTORY OF GRAHAM COUNTY - PART X (cont'd)

14. Owens, Roscoe and Olene – Children: Junior, Jimmy Mack, Lola and Jackie
15. Rogers, Elmer and Zelma Lee – Children: Kathy, Doub, and Tracy
16. Seymour, Woodford and Louella – Child: Wilburn
17. Sheffey, George and Ethel – Children: Debbie, Kent, Pam and Kevin
18. Siler, John and Lavor – Children: Danny and Nancy
19. Stalcup, E.B. and Violet – Children: Gary and Brenda
20. Toomey, Emerson and Anna Mae – Children: Elizabeth (Lib) and Kenneth

CHURCH

Bethel Baptist Church was the church attended by most of the Rhymers Ferry people, the Tapoco people and some other area residents.



SCHOOL

For a short span a one-teacher school was operated at the bottom of the hill near the lake, with some of the students crossing Cheoah Lake by boat from Swain County. It was built by ALCOA and served both as a church and a school. After a road was built between Rhymers Ferry and Tapoco, the Rhymers Ferry children attended the school at Meadow Branch. Fontana School served the Rhymers Ferry children for grades seven and eight. When the Meadow Branch School was closed, all children in grades one through eight were bussed to Fontana School. Robbinsville HS, located about 25 miles away, served the high school students. In the fall of 1954, Mountain View School on Farley Branch Road opened to serve all the area children.

DAILY LIVING

The village consisted of just a few families living in close proximity with no other buildings except the powerhouse. The maintenance employees worked the day shift and the control room shift foreman and an operator worked rotating shifts on 24-hour duty. The women of Rhymers Ferry were housewives who held no jobs outside the home except for the early operation of the boarding house.

Most of the time was taken up by providing food for their families. There was no road to any store, so

groceries were transported to Cheoah Dam from the company commissary at Calderwood and then by tugboat up Cheoah Lake to Rhymers Ferry. After a passable road was built to connect U.S. 129 at Tapoco, Jenkins General Store, owned and operated by Faset and O'Neal Jenkins and located on Meadow Branch Road, was the primary source of goods.

Almost every family in Rhymers Ferry had a vegetable garden. A few of the families raised hogs and/or cows. For a few years a rolling store made regular runs to Rhymers Ferry from Robbinsville carrying staple grocery items. In the summer a truck hauling peaches from either Georgia or South Carolina usually made a run or two to the area.

RECREATION

Recreational opportunities were limited except for homegrown activities such as an occasional taffy pull at the Owens' house. Children would quickly gather when Roy Farley robbed his bees, expecting a chunk of honey cut directly from the hive. Every Friday night there was a movie at Tapoco, a wooden building off the side of the road between the bridge at Tapoco over the Cheoah River and the bridge to the actual dam and powerhouse. A Quonset type building at Tapoco was later built to serve as a theater and community building.

Outside communication was basically the radio. The first television set was bought by Emerson and Anna Mae Toomey in 1954. A TV line connected to an antenna had to be run to the top of the mountain and had to be checked fairly frequently to move fallen branches. Crank-type telephones were provided in the houses that were connected to the powerhouse operator.

There were a few activities unique to Rhymers Ferry. Fireworks were not on Fourth of July but at Christmas. Another custom was serenading newly married couples. After dark, the house where the couple lived or was visiting was surrounded by neighbors making as much noise as they could with pots and pans, cowbells, or shouting. The couple would be forced from the house by all the noise and the groom ridden on some kind of pole by having to straddle it and being lifted from the ground, the bride pushed around in a wheelbarrow.

CHILDREN'S ACTIVITIES

Mountains and streams provided many opportunities for play, looking for spring lizards, making play houses by raking back leaves to form rooms, grapevine swings, trails made out of pine needles down a steep slope used for sledding. Most toys were homemade: two discarded oil cans stomped onto shoes made fine *romper stompers*; pinwheels made of a pencil with eraser, straight pin and a piece of folded paper; kites made from newspaper, broom sedge and string; June bugs tied by the back leg with sewing thread and let to fly; extra paper doll clothes made from an old Sears Roebuck catalog.

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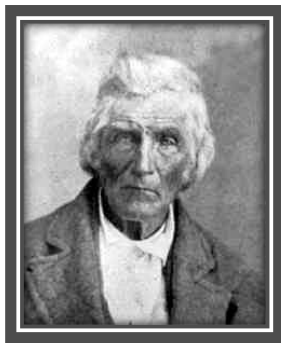
RHYMERS FERRY: A SPECIAL PLACE (cont'd)

Surprisingly the children were allowed to play in and around the powerhouse. The quantity of bream that could be caught off the porch with a cane pole, black fishing line, any kind of hook baited with an earthworm or grasshopper was limited only by how long they fished. They were allowed to paddle around in an aluminum boat that stayed tied up at the powerhouse.

Growing up in Rhymers Ferry was a pleasant and stable environment where children felt more like brothers and sisters than just neighbors.

Look for "History of Graham County - Part XI" in the next GCHA Newsletter

Genealogy Corner



ABRAHAM "ABRAM" WIGGINS

Born about 1800 in Alarka, North Carolina and died February 18, 1880 in Graham County, North Carolina.

Abraham Wiggins was the son of Abraham "Doc" Wiggins (1761-1850) and Nancy Colvard (1767-1867). He married Margaret "Peggy" Deaver (1805-1888) on March 11, 1826 in Haywood, North Carolina.

Abraham Wiggins was one of the first settlers of Graham County. He came from Alarka in 1840 and established grants for 600 acres of land, part of which he donated to the Old Mother Church.

At his death he owned 100 acres in Swain County, 50 acres on the head of Bear Creek, 200 acres on Long Creek and Talulah, and 100 acres at Mill Creek. He left his lands to be equally divided between his children.

CHILDREN:

WILLIAM BURTON (1826-1888), married Ruth Ammons.

JAMES WILBURN (1828-1840), died at age 12.

NANCY MARIAH (1830-1911), married J.J. Colvard.

REV. JOSEPH ALEXANDER (1832-1920), married Mary Jane Hayes, served as Chaplain for the Confederate Army.

MERCY MINERVA (1834-1843), died at age 9.

FRANCES ELIZA (1837-1914), married (1) Harvey Davis, (2) William Cooper.

AMANDA ARABELLA (1841-1919), married Capt. Nathaniel Mateson Slaughter.

JOHN WILLOUGHBY (1843-1863), killed in 1863 while serving in the Confederate Army.

LAVADA EVALINE (1846-1880), married Harvey Hyde.

Abraham and Margaret had been on good terms with area Cherokee and developed relationships. The established story of Tsali finds a place within the family.

When Tsali made his famous command decision to risk it all by escaping Cherokee removal in 1838, he had an encounter at the Wiggins cabin. It was at the home of Abraham Wiggins that Tsali ate his last meal. Margaret, served food to the entire party and insisted on holding prayer service in the clearing.

Cherokee Warrior Tsali was an old man with grown sons when the soldiers came to the Cheoah Valley and told the Cherokee to leave their ancestral homes and go to the stockade. Tsali, his sons Alonzo, Jake and George, and their wives chose to stay in their homes near the mouth of the Nantahala River.

Jackson's soldiers found the families and seized them, taking them to a stockade near the junction of the Tuckaseegee and the Little Tennessee River. On the way to the stockade, the soldiers camped out with the prisoners near the homestead of Burtin Welch's father.

The next day, some of the women complained of being unable to walk and were given horses to ride. At a dense laurel thicket along the Little Tennessee where Paines Branch flowed toward Fairfax, according to a prearranged signal, the women removed tomahawks and knives they had concealed in their skirts and threw them to Tsali and his warriors. Then the women rode off around the thicket and disappeared on a trail.

The warriors fought and prevailed over the soldiers, and followed their wives into the hills. Three soldiers died because of the battle and a full company of soldiers was sent from Knoxville, Tennessee to find the runaways.

Tsali and his family evaded the soldiers for a while until his sons were betrayed by another Indian. They were captured and shot on the bank of the Little Tennessee River near Panther Creek.

William Holland Thomas, a white friend of the Cherokee, persuaded Tsali's group to come out of the mountains with a promise from the U.S. Army that the runaways would be tried by their own people and those found not guilty would be allowed to remain in their North Carolina homes.

Tsali gave himself up at the home of Abraham Wiggins. He was led off by his people, tried and shot.

Chief Junaluska Re-dedication

November 16, 2022

by Mardy Ashe, November 2022 Battle of Sugartown Chapter DAR Newsletter

A brisk, windy morning with a few flakes of snow greeted the attendees at the Junaluska Memorial Gravesite for acknowledgement and commemoration of the contributions made by Chief Junaluska in saving the life of General Andrew Jackson at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

It was on November 5, 1910 that the original monument was erected and a plaque installed by the General Joseph Winston Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution from Winston-Salem marking Chief Junaluska and wife Nicie's graves.

What an honor it was, 112 years later, for Daughters of the American Revolution Battle of Sugartown Chapter Regent Vicki Baker, members Tere Moore and Lynn Deegan to be honored guests at the ceremony conducted by the Eastern Band of the Cherokee.

The program opened with the Color Guard of two Cherokee Veterans from the Steve Youngdeer Post 143 carrying the flags to the speaker's stand. Rev. Alfred Welch said a prayer in the Cherokee language and a group of Cherokee school children said the Pledge of Allegiance in the Cherokee language. The Principal Chief of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Richard Sneed, welcomed everyone and acknowledged special guests, including the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Warren Dupree of the Veterans Administration, gave an interesting and detailed history of Junaluska, a man who was most loved by the Cherokee people. Most remember that after the removal of the Cherokee people from North Carolina in the 1830s, Junaluska walked the 800 miles back to North Carolina, a state he loved. He is a veteran of the United States, having fought in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend and saving the life of Andrew Jackson during the War of 1812.

The ceremony continued with two young descendants of Rev. Cornsilk, a dear friend of Junaluska, laying a wreath on the monument. The program ended with a beautiful song played on a wooden Cherokee flute by Jarrett Wildcatt. All were invited to the Robbinsville Community Center for lunch, where they could view the new GCHA Junaluska photo panels.



Richard Sneed, principal chief of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, delivers opening remarks during wreath-laying ceremony at Junaluska burial site.
(Photo Randy Foster, The Graham Star)

Wreath Laying by Rev. Cornsilk Descendants
(Photo Lynn Deegen)



Jarrett Wildcatt performs on flute during wreath-laying ceremony at the Junaluska Memorial and Burial Site
(Photo Randy Foster, The Graham Star)

(L-R): Regent Vicki Baker, members Tere Moore and Lynn Deegen of the Battle of Sugartown DAR
(Photo Vicki Baker)



**THE FOLLOWING CONTENT IS FROM THE NEW PHOTO PANELS
CREATED FROM THE GCHA JUNALUSKA COLLECTION.
Panels donated by Clare Vee Roach and Carolyn Stewart.**



Photo: Courtesy of W.L. Eury Appalachian Collection, Appalachian State University

Rev. Armstrong Cornsilk, a Cherokee Baptist minister, gave the main address as he shared his personal knowledge of Junaluska with the impressive crowd. Lewis Smith was his interpreter.

Other ministers in the program were: Rev. J.J. Matney, Methodist; Rev. C.B. Yeargan, Presbyterian; Rev. J.A.

Cont'd Pg. 7

JUNALUSKA PHOTO PANELS (cont'd)

Wiggins, Methodist; and Rev. GW. Orr, Baptist.

The native stone boulder was provided by R.J. and A.H. Colvard, who hauled it about 1/2 mile uphill using 8 pair of oxen and a similar number of men and boys from the bank of Tallulah Creek.



Photo: Courtesy of W.L. Eury Appalachian Collection, Appalachian State University

Miss Caroline Anne Hawkins, was a Presbyterian missionary, teacher and author. By using her wisdom, talents, creativity and leadership, she honored and expanded the knowledge of Junaluska for everyone.

Junaluska provides all citizens with lessons of bravery, patriotism, fidelity and hospitality. Miss Hawkins published a book in 1916, entitled Junaluska at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

In her goodbye, she expressed "cordial esteem and abiding affection to my pupils, patrons, fellow workers and friends, in Robbinsville, in Graham County and in those matchless NC Mountains."



Photo: Courtesy of W.L. Eury Appalachian Collection, Appalachian State University

Chief Junaluska's Snowbird kinfolk, neighbors and friends gathered around. Together they sang *Blessed Home* in their Cherokee language. Miss Maggie Axe and Miss Ellie Jackson unveiled the stone.

The Murphy Brass Band provided the program music. They were the first Brass Band to perform in Graham County. Mr. W.J. Rogers led everyone present in singing

The Star Spangled Banner, The Old North State and America.

Others in the program included: Mr. T.A. Carpenter, Col. N.G. Phillips, Mr. L.D. Hooper and Mr. J.N. Moody.



Photo: Courtesy of W.L. Eury Appalachian Collection, Appalachian State University

The master of ceremonies, Mr. Geo. B. Walker, shown with his family, owned the land, but he presented the deed to the General Joseph Winston D.A.R. Chapter. The plaque mounted on the stone was made in Winston-Salem. Local men put up the iron enclosure that has Junaluska's name on the gate.

Good citizens who gave faithful assistance to the project included: Mr. W.F. Mauney, Dr. M.T. Maxwell, Mr. H.L. Ghormley, Dr. V. Orr, Mr. W.H. Hamilton, Mr. B.F. Grant, Mr. R.L. Phillips, Mr. A.D. Raby, and Mr. J.J. Snider.



Photo: Courtesy of W.L. Eury Appalachian Collection, Appalachian State University

Here lie the bodies of Junaluska and Nicie, his wife. Together with his warriors, he saved the life of General Andrew Jackson at the battle of Horseshoe Bend in Alabama, on March 27, 1814. The state of North Carolina rewarded him with money and land located in Graham County.

He died November 20, 1858. The monument and memorial to his memory were presented on November 5, 1910 through the General Joseph Winston D.A.R. Chapter. When all was over, the Band slowly marched away, playing *Rock of Ages*.

Holiday Window Display at the GCHA Museum Building

Thanks to volunteers Leota Wilcox, Max Buchanan, Terri Phillips, Bonnie Nichols, Kathie Hatton and Tere Moore, GCHA presented a Holiday Window Display at the Museum Building for the 2022 Holiday Season. We hope that bringing the spirit of the season to life in these whimsical displays helped brighten your holidays!



*To Our
GCHA
SUPPORTERS
Thank You*

For making
Our goal of acquiring
this building a reality!
Because of your
support and generosity
the final payment was
made September,
2022.

-Graham County
Historical Association



*MERRY
CHRISTMAS*

May This
Magical Season
Bring You
Love, Joy and Peace.



Talula Mound, Graham County, NC

<https://apalacherearch.com/2022/07/03/the-talula-mound-in-graham-county-north-carolina/>

Suddenly around 1000 AD, numerous Indigenous American towns with mounds like this one appeared in present-day Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and western North Carolina. Within a short period, those towns in northern Georgia and western North Carolina were making the same style pottery as found in Etowah Mounds.

Part 23 of *The Americas Connected* series

by Richard Thornton, Architect and City Planner



Photo of the Talula Mound from US Hwy. 129 – April 2010

Graham County, NC ~ March 2010

“Here, I was standing on Tallulah Road (Hwy. 129) next to the Talula Mound, North Carolina’s best preserved Native American mound, and in a perfectly preserved archaeological zone, adjacent to a major highway. Professional archaeologists from the NC State Office of Historic Preservation had excavated test ditches and extracted significant amounts of Native American artifacts from several strata. Yet, the 1000-year-old Talula Mound was intentionally NOT listed on North Carolina’s list of Indian Mounds nor on the National Register of Historic Places.

“I first noticed the Talula Mound when driving into Robbinsville, NC for the first time on February 23, 2010. It was snowing and there were several inches on the ground, so I didn’t stop.

“There was no state historic marker, but this was obviously a large mound... being used to store hay bales. There were some pot shards in the exposed mud near the mound. I measured the mound in order to create a computer model of it. The mound covered over an acre and originally had been about 15-20 feet tall.

“I next went to the Graham County Library... the librarian... said that the mound was called the Talula or Tulala Mound. About 10 years ago (c. 2000) it had been studied by a retired archaeologist from Florida, who said that state archaeologists had probed the mound in the 1970s or 1980s and found artifacts similar to those at Etowah Mounds in Georgia. The Florida archaeologist speculated that the mound had been built around 1000 AD.

“I next visited the Snowbird Cherokee branch office of the Eastern Band of Cherokees Cultural Preservation Office. I asked the staff archaeologist why the Talula Mound was not on the North Carolina Mound List. He said that it was because of the artifacts the archaeologists found. I asked him what that meant. He lowered his voice, so no one else could hear ... “because they were not Cherokee.” With a louder voice, he added, “Well, I have my hands full in the Andrews Valley. Wealthy people in Charlotte and Atlanta began buying up land in the Valley after the Murphy Cherokee Casino was announced... In a little over one year’s time, twelve mounds have been bulldozed.”

Tribe set to purchase Tallulah Mound land

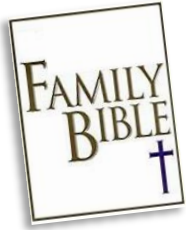
<https://theonefeather.com/2015/09/08/tribe-set-to-purchase-tallulah-mound-land/>
by Anthony Brown Sep 8, 2015

“The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians is set to purchase close to 12 acres in Graham County, and in doing so will take ownership over an historical Cherokee site. The land, known as the Tallulah Property, home to the historical town of Tallulah and a mound, is set to be purchased... from owners Ronald and Sherry Williams.

“Tallulah joins Kituwah and Cowee as cultural properties that have been regained by the EBCI,” said TJ Holland, Junaluska Museum. “Tallulah is unique in the fact that this is the first mound property purchased that was lost directly as a result of the Cherokee Removal in 1838. Kituwah and Cowee were taken as a result of the Treaties of 1817 and 1819.”

“The tribal council approved a resolution to purchase the historic Tallulah Mound near the town of Robbinsville.”

The Family Bible



When doing genealogical research, websites like *Ancestry* or *My Heritage* are wonderful resources. However, when proving lineage with documentation for organizations such as the Daughters and/or Sons of the American Revolution, it is now required to present birth, marriage and death certificates for several generations, which can be time-consuming and costly. Two of the best resources to prove lineage prior to modern recordkeeping are Church records of births, baptisms, marriages and burials and the precious *Family Bible* where births, marriages and deaths were recorded in a Bible handed down from generation to generation.

Have a Family Bible in your closet or attic? Take time to discover the hidden treasures within!

Become A Member

JOIN US TODAY

MEMBERSHIP LEVELS		Membership Benefits
1-year	\$25.00	Membership Card Quarterly Newsletter Meetings and Committees GCHA Decal 10% discount on GCHA merchandise
5-year	\$100.00 (1 year free)	All 1-year benefits plus GCHA Short-sleeve Tee Shirt
10-year	\$200.00 (2 years free)	All 1-year benefits plus GC Centennial Book
Lifetime	\$1000 or more	All 1-year benefits plus memorial at Museum

Become a Member Today and proudly display your new GCHA Window Decal!

Send your payment:

- Through **PayPal** to grahamcountymuseum@gmail.com
- Drop off at **Hometown Tax**, 62 Tapoco Road, Robbinsville
- Mail to **GCHA, PO Box 1221 Robbinsville, NC 28771**

If you know someone who loves history like you do...

Gift a MEMBERSHIP!

GRAHAM COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
 MEMBERSHIP / DONATION FORM

The work of Graham County Historical Association is greatly assisted by your generous support!

Membership Includes: Membership Card & Decal / Meetings & Committees / Quarterly Newsletter

1 year \$25.00	5 years \$100.00 (1 year free)
10 years \$200.00 (2 years free)	Lifetime \$1000 or more

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

City/State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Email _____

* First \$25 of donation goes to 1-year Membership

Membership \$ _____ Donation \$ _____

One-time or Monthly Donation \$ _____

METHOD OF PAYMENT

Check | Money Order (Payable to GCHA)

grahamcountymuseum@gmail.com

Credit Card: (All major credit cards)

Expiration Date _____

Cardholder's Name _____

Signature _____

I authorize GCHA to auto-draft my donation from my account

P.O. Box 1221, Robbinsville, NC 28771
 828.479.5008 / grahamcountymuseum@gmail.com
www.historygc.org / GCHANC

GCHA is a non-profit, tax-exempt 501(C)(3) organization. Contributions are tax deductible.