

GRAHAM COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Volume 4, No. 2

April 2020

NEWSLETTER

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HONORING THOSE WHO PIONEERED THE RUGGED MOUNTAINS OF GRAHAM COUNTY



479.7971
WWW.HISTORYGC.COM

GCHA meets the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at 5:00 p.m.

United Community Bank
132 Rodney Orr Bypass
Robbinsville, NC 28771

Message from GCHA President Edd Satterfield

Due to COVID-19 precautions and in response to Federal, State and Local orders, the GCHA will temporarily stop all in-person meetings. We are planning on setting up a conference call on the same dates and times as our regular meetings. Call-in information and instructions for the call will be sent out later this week to members who have signed up for our email distribution list.

GCHA HIGHLIGHTS

GCHA issued an RFP for bids for Architectural and Engineering Services for the future Museum & Heritage Center.

GCHA hosts Plott hound Exhibit at GC Travel & Tourism Office.

GCHA Humanities Council Plott Hound Presentation with Bob Plott postponed.

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.

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, N.C., and promote cultural tourism and economic development in our area.

GCHA BOARD

Edd Satterfield- Pres. ~ Carolyn Stewart- V.P.

Lavina West- Sec. ~ Terri Phillips- Treas.

GCHA RFP – Architectural/Engineering ACCEPTING WRITTEN PROPOSALS

The Graham County Historical Association accepted written proposals from qualified licensed firms to provide architectural and engineering services for code updates and architectural plans for the future Graham County Museum and Heritage Center to be located in the old Sniders Department Store on Main Street in Robbinsville. Special consideration will be given to firms familiar with this project and the area. Proposals were accepted until 5:00 PM on April 3, 2020. Interested parties were to contact the Graham County Historical Association by email at grahamcountymuseum@gmail.com or by phone at 828-735-1350 to receive proposal instructions.

JUNE 1898 WALDO RANCH (cont'd from January 2020 Newsletter)

An historic Journal provided by Carolyn Stewart

Interesting insight into the everyday life of a ranch in the late 1800s

- “Jul. 1: After measuring some land that Mr. Waldo is thinking of buying near Andrews, I started for home by way of Andrews. Eat dinner at Mr. Fleming’s. Called on Miss Kittie Wiggins. I am staying with Mr. C.L. Jordain one mile below Robbinsville. We had a good shower this evening.
- Jul. 2: Came from Robbinsville out to our ranch. Put tags in some of our sheep ears at Mr. Moody’s. Expenses \$.20. Received a letter from Miss Lucy B. Fleming of Chattanooga Tenn. We have fine prospects of a good crop of corn this year. And the boys have our crop in good condition.
- Jul. 3: Stayed at home most of the day. In the afternoon I went up to our sheep corral and then on down to Col. Hickerson’s on Valley River. Found some of our sheep 3 miles from the corrals running away. Found Prof. Waldo at Col. Hickerson’s. My mother stayed with us last night but went home to-day.
- Jul. 4: Looked after runaway sheep in forenoon. Afternoon I helped the Masons of our lodge and Marble Lodge bury Bro. James Maxwell of Robbinsville at Old Valley Town. This is the second Masonic burial that I have attended. Met a lot of friends and brethren to-day. Started for Aquone. I am sitting by my horse 3 miles above Andrews at Robt. Young’s writing these notes. Gave R.J. Cook to buy stock bells \$.80. Aquone 10:30 P.M. I had a dark ride. It is raining. I am staying with an old friend C.S. Lord.
- Jul. 5: Rode all day around Aquone and Flats N.C. I contracted for about 100 head of sheep. I am staying to-day with David Lunsford near Flats.
- Jul. 6: Left Mr. Lunsford and contracted for sheep back toward Aquone. Went to Clear Cr. in the afternoon and bought some sheep from the Crews boys. Met with John Gregory and Sam Leveine who are buying sheep in this neighborhood just now. Rained a little to-day.
- Jul. 7: Bought sheep around Aquone. I am staying at the Munday House. Rained a hard rain to-day. I am at Flats N.C. to-day at Mr. Pinkney Garrison’s. Mr. Leveine and I are buying sheep together to-day.
- Jul. 8: Went back up to Aquone and bought a few sheep. I am having a lot of competition in sheep business in this section of the country. I had some men to gather up 30 head sheep for me to-day which I have bought.
- Jul. 9: Went down Nantahala River a few miles below Aquone to Jacob Rolland’s and see some sheep in the forenoon. Eat dinner at Mr. Rolland’s and drove some sheep up to Aquone to my pasture in afternoon. It rained hard this afternoon and I taken the most of it. Put tags in my sheep’s ears this evening.
- Jul. 10: Mr. Sam Leveine and I left Aquone early and rode over to Andrews. I taken dinner at Col. Hickerson’s with Prof. Waldo and came back to Aquone this evening. The weather is real warm just now.

(Cont'd in next GCHA Newsletter)

Graham County Historical Association hosts Plott Hound Exhibit

Graham County Historical Association is honored to host an exhibit focusing on the legendary Plott hound hunting dogs of Haywood County. The exhibit is now on display at the Travel & Tourism Office, 474 Rodney Orr Bypass, Robbinsville. The exhibit is on loan to GCHA from the Mountain Heritage Center at Western Carolina University.

“Our State Dog: North Carolina’s Plott Hound” explains the history and origins of the dog breed. The exhibit covers breed characteristics and describes how Plotts are used to hunt bears, boars and raccoons.



The original breeding stock of hunting dogs was imported to America by Johannes Plott around 1750. The Plott family and their dogs settled in Haywood County around 1800, and both the family and the dogs prospered in the New World, Jones said. As time passed, the Plott hound’s legendary ability to chase bears and

boars grew. Plotts are now

raised across the country and around the world.

Bob Plott (a Johannes Plott descendant) remarked in his article in the September 2018 issue of American Cooner magazine, “I had written about Will Orr, a famous western North Carolina hunter, in my second book and the Orr’s had enjoyed the profile. I hope to meet with them soon to learn more about their family and particularly about their relative the late Andy Orr. Andy was a rough character from the mountains of Graham County who reportedly killed seven men and later died in the federal prison in Atlanta. He allegedly murdered four of his victims for hurting or insulting his hunting dogs. I hope to get the real story about him through the Orr clan and get a photo of Andy as well.”

The exhibit was developed a few years ago by the Mountain Heritage Center who worked with the National Plott Hound Association, the Jackson County Coon Hunter’s Club, members of the Plott family, and local bear and boar hunters. Many aspects of the exhibit are based on the research of Plott hound experts Bob Plott and John Jackson.



“A hunting hound of striking color that traditionally brings big game to bay or tree, the Plott is intelligent, alert and confident. Noted for stamina, endurance, agility, determination and aggressiveness when hunting, the powerful, well muscled, yet streamlined Plott combines courage with athletic ability.”

From the American Kennel Club Breed Standard

Graham County Historical Association to host Plott Hound Presentation



“A good Plott Hound can run like a foxhound, fight like a terrier, tree like a coon hound, and has a nose like a bloodhound.” -- Von Plott

The GC Historical Association planned to host a presentation called “Touching the Face of History: The Story of the Plott Hound, NC’s Official State Dog” given by Bob Plott and made possible by funding from the North Carolina Humanities Council, a statewide nonprofit and affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

However, the presentation had to be postponed due to unforeseen circumstances, and then further postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

We will update our Facebook page and Website with the future date and time.

Influenza Outbreak of 1918-1919

by Steve Case, revised by Lisa Gregory, 2010
NC Government and Heritage Library

<https://www.ncpedia.org/history/health/influenza>

From the Spring of 1918 through early 1919, as nations experienced the upheaval of World War I, an influenza pandemic ran through North Carolina and the world. In April 1919, Dr. William Rankin, the Secretary of the State Board of Health and a noted proponent of health education, reported the death of over 13,600 North Carolinians from influenza, and estimated that approximately 1,000,000 of North Carolina's 2.5 million inhabitants had caught the disease. Nationally, the disease killed around 700,000, and some estimates suggest anywhere from 50 to 100 million died worldwide.

Known alternately as "the grippe," the "Spanish flu," and the "Spanish lady," the influenza A strain from this pandemic was particularly virulent, hitting the United States in multiple waves. There were a number of complicating factors that influenced the spread of the epidemic. Coming as it did during the height of the United States' involvement in World War I, such

Cont'd Pg. 4

Influenza Outbreak of 1918-1919 (Cont'd)

measures as the state took to combat the flu were often overshadowed by the patriotic fervor accompanying the war. In addition, the cause of the disease was unknown, and many hesitated even diagnosing it as influenza. Other diseases, like typhoid fever and tuberculosis, were affecting the state at the same time. North Carolina, along with the rest of the nation, was slow to respond with basic measures like temporary hospitals and quarantine areas and relied on volunteers to treat the sick.

The pandemic appears to have struck earliest in Wilmington (Cockrell 311). Thereafter, information from military camps across the state documents the rise and fall of flu. Camps within North Carolina (Greene, Polk, Bragg) as well as those in South Carolina (Sevier, Jackson), to which many North Carolinians were sent for basic training, supplied statistics to the United States Public Health Service, which were compiled in weekly Public Health Reports. Also included in the reports were articles on treatment, court cases, analyses, and telegraphic reports from other countries.

As the pandemic subsided, new hospitals were built around the state to make up for the lack of facilities during the pandemic. The government and those in the medical field recognized and promoted the importance of health education, both for the general public and health professionals. The staggering death toll and the degree to which the medical community struggled to deal with the virulent disease ended up being a "modernizing factor on the state's social health services" (Cockrell 311).

References and additional resources:

1. **Cameron, Annie Sutton.** 1919. A record of the war activities in Orange County, North Carolina. 1917-1919. Call #566. Manuscripts Dept. Southern Historical Collection, UNC-Chapel Hill. <https://docsouth.unc.edu/wi/cameron/cameron.html>
2. **Cockrell, David L.** 1996. "A blessing in disguise": The influenza pandemic of 1918 and North Carolina's medical and public health communities." *North Carolina Historical Review* 73(3): 309-27.
3. The deadly virus: The influenza epidemic of 1918. National Archives and Records Administration. <https://www.archives.gov/exhibits/influenza-epidemic/>
4. **Google Flu Trends.** <https://www.google.org/flutrends/about/>
5. **North Carolina and the "Blue Death":** The flu epidemic of 1918. LearnNC. <https://soeportal.unc.edu/business-operations/edit/learn-nc-archive/>
6. **Influenza 1918.** American Experience series, PBS. <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/films/influenza/>
7. **Influenza digital archive.** University of Michigan Medical School. <https://www.uofmhealth.org/node/660263>
8. **Influenza documents from the NC Digital Collections.**
9. **Taubenberger, Jeffrey K. and David Morens.** 2006. "1918 influenza: The mother of all pandemics." *Emerging Infectious Diseases*. <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/r/vol12no01/05-0979.htm>

WAYNESVILLE COURIER
OCTOBER 17, 1918

The Spanish Flu May Get You, Too

(By Jesse Daniel Boone.)

This old world is in the lurch;
For we cannot go to church;
And the children cannot roam;
For they now are kept at home;
And they've put a good, strong ban
On the moving picture man;
Also made the lodges close,
While we're in the awful throes
Of the pest the doctors call the Spanish Flu.

Yes, the preachers now can pray,
While they have their holiday;
And the teachers have a rest,
Which should give them punch and zest.
But there's some folks, you can bet,
Who are doing business, yet;
'Tis the undertaking man,
And the doctor and his clan,
With the help of all the druggists, fighting Flu.

Many patents sell like cakes,
While the sick man coughs and shakes,
And attempts to make a cure
That is certain and is sure,
Without doctor or a nurse,
Just to help his little purse,
While the wise man telephones
To his good friend, Dock Sawbones,
For he fears he cannot cope with Spanish Flu.

Some have toiled and sweat and hewn
With their systems out of tune,
Until now, when danger comes,
Without bells, or horns, or drums,
They are seized and put to bed,
Until countless scores are dead;
For in piling up their wealth
And neglecting self and health,
They are numbered as sad victims of the Flu.

It's a pity and it's sad
That a woman, man or lad,
With the warnings they've received,
Disregarded, disbelieved,
All the health boards had to say
Of the best and only way
To provide against disease
That is lurking in a sneeze
From some person who has got this Spanish Flu.

Once again, we say to you,
That the best thing one can do
Is to get your system right
For this fearful, bitter fight.
"Preparation" was the word
All this country lately heard
When the war god seemed to threaten;
And it is a good word, yet,
When we go against this demon, Spanish Flu.

*Even such grim circumstances can inspire
one's creative imagination!*

“Some US towns were untouched by 1918 Spanish flu pandemic. The military wants to know why.”

Richard Gray | BBC News | November 1, 2018

[On 4 June 1919, the Spanish flu] had finally found its way to the remote native Inuit communities that dotted the Alaskan coastline.

...

In just a few days nearly 200 people would die from the disease in the Bristol Bay area, leaving dozens of children orphaned. From some places, stories emerged of packs of stray dogs feasting on the bodies of the dead. In some communities, up to 90% of the population died and the mortality rates were some of the highest in the world.

Yet, just a few miles from some of the worst hit areas of Bristol Bay, one community in a tiny settlement called Egegik escaped the disease entirely.

...

The lessons [learned] are considered so important that the US Department of Defense’s Threat Reduction Agency investigated the handful of the places across the United States that were untouched by Spanish flu in the hope of gleaning some clues about how to keep military personnel safe in the future.

...

“These communities basically shut themselves down,” explains Howard Markel, an epidemiological historian at the University of Michigan who was one of the authors of the study. “No one came in and no one came out. Schools were closed and there were no public gatherings. We came up with the term ‘protective sequestration’, where a defined and healthy group of people are shielded from the risk of infection from outsiders.”



Is communication the key to a less severe pandemic in 2020?

“Woodrow Wilson and the 1918 Flu Pandemic”

History First | By Kaleena Fraga | March 14, 2020 | <https://history-first.com/2020/03/14/wilson-and-the-1918-flu/>

The 1918 influenza had competition when it came to the world’s attention span: the first wave hit during WWI. Military camps throughout Europe reported cases, but European governments chose to keep reports of the illness secret.

Spain, however, had no stake in the conflict. The country had chosen to remain neutral. Having no reason to suppress reports of the flu, Spanish newspapers reported the spread of a new illness.

For this reason, the world dubbed it the “Spanish influenza.”

The illness seemed to run its course. But a more powerful, second wave of the Spanish flu hit that summer. This time, it was so deadly that it could kill a healthy person within 24 hours.

The U.S. Government and the Spanish Flu

When the second wave of the flu hit, the U.S. government sought to downplay the crisis. They aimed to maintain morale in wartime by avoiding negative news stories. In Europe, governments censored any mention of a flu pandemic.

[President] Wilson never made a statement about the Spanish flu. Even when, in the month of October 1918, 195,000 Americans died.

Because of the wartime circumstances, negative reports were severely discouraged. Wilson had created the Committee of Public Information a week after declaring war, which sought to downplay any negative news.

The Committee believed that: “Truth and falsehood are arbitrary terms. The force of an idea lies in its inspirational value. It matters very little if it is true or false.”

In Philadelphia, where one of the worst outbreaks occurred, the Philadelphia Inquirer shrugged off increasing panic. “Do not even discuss influenza,” the paper suggested. “Worry is useless. Talk of cheerful things instead of disease.”

Across the country, as the flu spread, public health leaders toed the line. They stated that the Spanish flu was nothing more than a common form of influenza. Surgeon General Rupert Blue said, “There is no cause for alarm if proper precautions are observed.”

“Government censorship made the 1918 Spanish flu even worse”

Carroll County Times | By Kevin Dayhoff | Mar 20, 2020 | <https://www.baltimoresun.com/maryland/carroll/lifestyles/cc-kt-dayhoff-032220-20200320-wmahqlv3drbghpv2hziglq4jny-story.html>

“The government’s response to the 1918 flu epidemic is in stark contrast to the response to the coronavirus COVID-19 disease outbreak of 2020. This time, the government can talk about it and the press may report upon it. That was not the case in 1918. In 1918 the government essentially banned government leaders and the press from reporting upon the flu epidemic. The results were devastating.”

In this age of Global Information, it is a mystery that we are still not fully prepared for and somewhat sluggish in our response to such an event as COVID-19.

HISTORICAL THINGS TO DO WHILE STAYING AT HOME

by Tere Moore

Due to recent events, many of us are dealing with social isolation for the first time and looking for interesting things to do. Here are some suggestions of things to do with an historical focus.

Family Photos: Pull out those boxes and albums and write or record any memories about the people or places depicted. Imagine, you will be preserving your family's history for generations to come.

- **Organizing:** Documenting your personal photographs & snapshots is an important step in preserving your family's history. Once you have sorted through your picture archive, you may want to label some of your photographs with important information such as names, dates, places and such to keep track of your cherished memories.
- **Identifying:** The best photo identifications come from people who actually knew the people in the pictures. Document the name of persons/places depicted in the photo, dates if known.

Dating old photos using clothing clues:



This photo shows a young woman in a belted dress, seated in a fringed chair. This style chair first appears in photographs about 1864. The dress, with its small collar, dropped shoulder and narrow sleeves, is typical for the 1860s. There's no wedding ring on her hand. It's possible that this is a wedding picture.. Before the early 20th century, brides usually married in a good dress, not a white one, and not all couples wore

wedding rings.

- **Marking:** Professional archivists will often recommend using a soft #2 pencil on the back of photographic prints that are "fiber-based." "Fiber-based" simply means that the photograph was printed on photographic paper and not the newer plastic- or resin-backed types of color photograph. Two reasons that professional archivists recommend using a regular #2 pencil is that 1.) it is "reversible" in that it can usually be easily erased, and 2.) pencil lead is relatively inert, with none of the oily gunk that makes up the ink in many types of pens.

Unfortunately, pencils won't work on the coated papers used for today's photographs. Instead, purchase an odorless (when dry), waterproof, soft-tip marker like a Stabilo-All Pencil, which allow you to write clearly & legibly on the backs of photographs or the edges of film.

Ballpoint pens and regular felt-tip markers are not good choices for labeling photos: Ballpoint pens smudge and leave indentations in the photograph, and felt tip markers can bleed through the image.

Helpful Hint: Always work on a clean, hard surface and apply a LIGHT TOUCH when writing to avoid "pressure transfer," which may cause whatever you are writing to be visible on the image side. In a similar vein, it is also always best to write NEAR THE EDGES of your images, not in the middle.

- **Scanning your photos:** Scanning your photos onto a computer is an easy way to archive and identify your old photos with captions. If you have photographs marked with ballpoint pens, any damage is already done. Scan the photos to preserve the image and digitally repair ink smudges.

Have Fun and Make it a Family Project!

Write Letters to Loved Ones:

Many personal letters are included in the archives about the 1918-19 Spanish Flu Pandemic. The letters are full of the facts and feelings of the times and explain the atmosphere of that era to our generation today.

Take this opportunity to create an historic document that will carry into your children's children's future about the circumstances we are facing today in the COVID-19 Pandemic of 2020.

Archival Example:

Roy Martin's November 1918 Spanish Flu Letter

Apr 26, 2018

Author: Matthew M. Peek, Military Collection Archivist

<https://www.ncdcr.gov/blog/2018/04/26/roy-martins-november-1918-spanish-flu-letter>

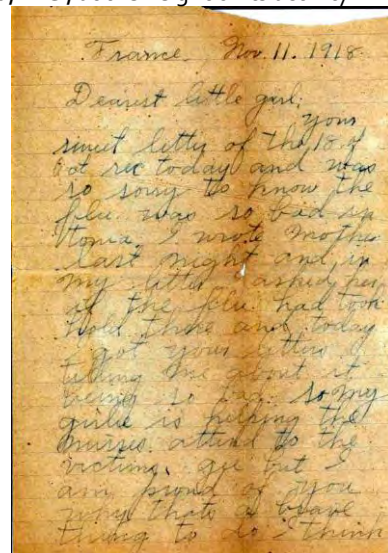
The Spanish flu was especially taxing on American service personnel serving overseas in the war. Not only would the soldiers, aviators, marines, and sailors all be susceptible to the illness, but they worried about their sick loved ones and friends back home. Soldiers looked forward to letters from home to help break the boredom, stress, homesickness, and loneliness.

...

Roy V. Martin of Gaston County, N.C., was one of the such soldiers. As of November 1918, he was serving in the U.S. Army in Company A, 115th Machine Gun Battalion, 30th Division—the famed "Old Hickory" Division to which the North Carolina National Guard had been assigned to in 1917. Martin had been serving in France since he first arrived with his unit on May 29, 1918. When he sat down on November 11, 1918, to write his girlfriend Lillian Augusta Cloniger (or "Gussie," as she went by), Martin likely was going to share his reaction to the Armistice announced that day that stopped the fighting in WWI. Instead, he was reacting to the news that Lillian shared with him in her letters from October 1918 about the extent of the Spanish flu in her hometown of Gastonia, N.C., at the height of its activity across the U.S.

Roy Martin begins his 5-page letter to Lillian, "I wrote Mother last night and in my letter asked her if the flu had took hold there and today I got your letters telling me about it being so bad."

By the time Lillian's letters had reached Martin, the Spanish flu had ravaged North Carolina, and had peaked in its extent by mid-November 1918.



First page of Roy Martin's November 11, 1918, letter to Lillian Cloniger (from Folder 4, Roy V. Martin Papers, WWI 80, WWI Papers, Military Collection, State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh, N.C.)

Covid-19 Social Distancing

Even though we need to keep our distance, reach out to your family, friends, and neighbors by telephone, email, text, Facebook, Instagram, or an old-fashioned letter. Let them know you are thinking of them and offer whatever assistance you can safely provide.

ANDY ORR NEWS ARTICLES (cont'd from Jan 2020 Newsletter)

Asheville Weekly Citizen
22 June 1893

Andy Orr, the young man who was shot while in the mountains hunting, has had the ball extracted and is getting well.

The other day while Mr. Pat Jenkins was breaking the jams on the river with a crew of men he set a dead tree on fire to warm by, and went to work on a jam near by and pretty soon the tree fell and came down on them. It broke one man's arm, a limb striking it, and came near hitting others.

The crops are looking well.

The Western Carolina Enterprise
14 April 1909

NEWS FROM SWAIN COUNTY.

Tragedy Near Medlin.

(By Leo.)

Medlin, N. C., April 10, '09.

On last Thursday evening **Andy Orr** shot and killed John Carter, who had been boarding at his house for some time.

Carter had been to mill, and on his way back he met Orr's wife, who told him not to go into the house; that her husband would kill him. Saying he went on. He was shot through the heart. At the inquest the Orr's swore that there had never been any short words between them. Orr has not been arrested.

Asheville Gazette-News
30 March 1911

ham County—Murder Cases Before Judge Cline in Cherokee.

Judge Cline is holding court at Robbinsville, Graham county, this week and the most important criminal case to come before him was a murder charge against **Andy Orr**. It was alleged that several years ago Mr. Orr killed a man in Graham county. He was not arrested until recently. The case ended in a nol pros since the state was unable to sufficiently connect Orr with the crime.

Among those who attended court were John S. Adams, J. E. Rankin, W. H. Tucker of this city. These gentlemen were interested in the suit of Roxford against R. L. Phillips. This was referred to a special master to take the evidence. It involves timber lands in Graham county.

Judge Cline is a new man on the bench, being elected to take the place of Judge W. B. Council who declined to accept a renomination. From all reports Judge Cline is making a most favorable impression. He goes to Murphy next week to hold the Cherokee court. Among the cases to come up is that of Lex Battles, the Andrews man charged with killing two men at Murphy last summer. Battles for a while was in the Asheville jail. The Battles case will be a hard fought one. The state will likely ask for a first degree verdict.

Asheville Gazette-News
26 August 1915

Orr in Gang, It Is Believed.

There is a rumor that another desperado named Orr, thought to be **Andy Orr**, a man who is charged with many murders, is with the company of desperate characters who may today engage in battle with the deputies and citizens who are determined to effect their capture. Orr is said to have terrorized the citizens of the western counties for months past. It is stated that he keeps an armed guard with him and that he visits the lumber camps of that region on pay days to distribute "fire water" to the employes. Many complaints have been received by the revenue officers lately from lumbermen in regard to Orr's activities and several times it has been reported that raiding parties were being organized to capture this "bad man" and his friends.



Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies

Develop Online Resources

adrienne.berney@ncdcr.gov

Members across the state have contacted me during this challenging time to express both ideas and concerns. Most of our organizations are experiencing program cancellations and closures.

Here are some ideas to help offset isolation as we all do our part to help control COVID19. The good news is we can all continue to discover, shape, and share local history.

- research with a number of accessible online materials. UNC, DigitalNC, the State Archives, and several local museums have many materials digitized and available. The Library of Congress and internet archive have put many more online including city directories, images, and useful documents. Some subscription sites like Ancestry and newspaper archive may be accessible with your local library card.
- Establish or add to a weblog and post brief local history essays and images.
- Compile existing online resources your organization may have created into one landing page. This is especially useful to help students and teachers explore your materials. Old Salem's Exploratorium is one great example and The N.C. Museum of History's History At Home is another.
- Consider collecting for the future to represent the current health crisis. Look for items with local significance. Photograph bare shelves at the local grocery store; select closure signs for significant locations. Delay accessioning items for at least a year to allow some perspective and quality selection.

The bad news is that some organizations that rely on admission revenue are entering a crisis phase. I wish I had any advice to share. Maybe some of you have some hard-earned wisdom that can help others. Get back in touch either way, and I'll try to pass on any guidance from other members to those in need.



<p>THE GOAL IS TO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a museum of Graham County located at the Snider Building. • An education center for our schools. • A place to learn how our community began, how industry changed the mountains, how families survived and made a living. • A wealth of knowledge with stories of our founding families and artifacts from earlier generations. <p>WE VALUE YOUR INPUT AND HELP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GCHA meets the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at 5:00 p.m., United Community Bank, 132 Rodney Orr Bypass, Robbinsville, NC 28771 • This is a community effort to transform Snider's Building into a museum and share our history. <p>GRAHAM COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION </p> <p>www.historygc.com info@historygc.com 828.479.7971 PO Box 1221, Robbinsville, NC 28771</p>	<p>DONATION FORM</p> <p>The work of Graham County Historical Association is greatly assisted by your generous support.</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Company _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>State _____ Zip Code _____</p> <p>Phone _____</p> <p>Email _____</p> <p>Thank you for your donation!</p> <p>Please mail to: PO Box 1221 Robbinsville, NC 28771 Phone: 828.479.7971 Email: Info@historygc.com</p> <p>GCHA is a non-profit, tax-exempt 501(c)(3) organization. Contributions are tax deductible.</p>	<p>GRAHAM COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION</p> <p>METHOD OF PAYMENT</p> <p>Check Money Order (Payable to GCHA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PayPal (Send to: info@historygc.com) • Credit Card: (All major credit cards) <p> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </p> <p>Expiration Date _____</p> <p>Cardholder's Name _____</p> <p>Signature _____</p> <p>One-time Donation \$ _____ Monthly Pledge \$ _____</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I authorize GCHA to auto-draft my donation from my bank account.</p>
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