

GRAHAM COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION



HONORING THOSE WHO PIONEERED THE RUGGED MOUNTAINS OF GRAHAM COUNTY



www.HISTORYGC.org

828.479.5008

grahamcountymuseum@gmail.com

Volume 5, No. 4

October 2021

Tere Moore, Editor



Cherochala Skyway Fall Foliage

NEWSLETTER

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Take a Chance!



Be the Winner of a
GCHA Fundraising
Raffle Prize

(See Page 5 for details)

← Contact Us Today!

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, N.C., 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 meets the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at 5:00 p.m. at United Community Bank, 132 Rodney Orr Bypass, Robbinsville, NC. **At the present time** we meet via teleconference due to COVID restrictions.

Contact us for call-in information.
grahamcountymuseum@gmail.com

GCHA Board of Directors

Edd Satterfield - President
Carolyn Stewart - Vice President
Lavina West - Secretary
Terri Phillips - Treasurer
Doyle Brock Max Buchanan
James Calhoun Teresa Garland
Jack B. Wiggins

WHAT'S SO IMPORTANT ABOUT HISTORY?

Tere Moore, Editor

Preserving an area's history is one of the most important things we can do. To live here is to be a part of that history.

When you respect and preserve your community's history, you are preserving and respecting its personality, the very thing that gives it character.

When most people think of preserving history, they envision restoring old buildings and historical sites. While that is certainly a very important part, preserving the history of our people is even more important.

What makes Graham County history so fascinating is that the history of our area has been preserved through its people. Unlike larger

metropolitan areas whose families scatter and move away, many descendants of the original pioneers who settled here are still in residence today.

Graham County has retained its identity through the close-knit unions of the core families living in these mountains. Unique to this area, many residents are related through marriage to one or more of our ancestral families.

Historians relish the opportunity to memorialize a story related to them by two or more sides of one family; better yet, by more than one family experiencing the same event. We are so fortunate in our county to have so many residents who have memories of the county's history and who have heard stories passed down from their ancestors, loved ones, neighbors and friends.

When a community has a tangible remembrance and presence of its history, it improves that community's culture. Preserving local history can also help to improve property values and tax revenues, especially when historic buildings are renovated to become the focal point of the town, such as the future GCHA museum at Snider's Store.

It is incredibly important for our citizens to take pride in their history and their heritage. Having pride in where you come from improves your connection to your community and ensures a viable future.

ITS OFFICIAL NOW!

As of September 3, 2021, GCHA's future museum building at 10 North Main Street received a "National Historic Place" designation as part of the "Robbinsville Downtown Historic District" designation by the National Register of Historic Places.

Thank You to all who worked so hard to make this possible!



Hopes & Dreams

Hoping this will be the start of something beautiful!

HISTORY OF GRAHAM COUNTY - PART V

A compilation by Tere Moore

LODGING IN THE NEW TOWN

Excerpt from grahamcounty.net

"Soon after the county was formed, Captain N.G. Phillips came to Robbinsville from Valley River near Andrews and built the first hotel. This hotel was operated for several years and known as the Junaluska Inn.

"Another hotel built about 1880 was the Love Joy Hotel operated by W.F. Cooper.

"Just before the turn of the century, the Slaughter Hotel was constructed."



Slaughter Hotel – 1897

"ROBBINSVILLE NOTES"

Article from the Asheville Democrat - 19 June 1890

"At Graham Court we met many old and made a number of new friends. The Asheville Democrat is well received by a large number of the good people of Graham, and its list is rapidly increasing in that county.

"Colonel Green Phillips has given up the Junaluska House at Robbinsville, of which he was the noted proprietor for a number of years, to conduct a popular hotel at Blue Ridge, Georgia. We were pleased to meet him again, however. The Junaluska is now well kept by Doctor and Mrs. Sudderth, who lose no opportunity to render their guests comfortable and pleasant. The doctor was but recently married, and his happiness seemed to pervade the atmosphere of his home and impart itself to all his friends.

"Colonel Bill Cooper and his good family also conduct a popular hotel, and deserve a patent for being able to take good care of more people than they have room for, and do it well.

"Mr. Manning, the popular register of deeds, suffers with the same complaint, for he, too, was crowded to overflowing, and all happy.

GCHA NEWSLETTER

"Purd' Tatham, the 'old clerk,' keeps a 'stag house' in the town, and when a visitor or friend finds all the hotels too full for one more, he only has to go to 'stag hall,' where the latch string is always out, walk in, make himself at home, much to his own comfort and Mr. Tatham's pleasure.

"No man is allowed to go away from Robbinsville unfed – and well fed at that – and unslept.

"Mr. George B. Walker, the first man to represent Graham in the legislature after the formation of the county, is a growing merchant of his place. Mr. R.L. Davis is also an energetic and successful young merchant, while Dr. Sudderth conducts the drugstore and physics the sick. Sheriff Flemming, besides being a good officer, is also a successful farmer. All are good people, proud of their county, and anxious to welcome good people who will go in with them and help develop their rich country."

LOGGING IN GRAHAM COUNTY



Three men pausing after felling this huge white oak tree and bucking it into mammoth 12-foot logs with a two-man crosscut saw. A Southern Appalachian forest scene about 1895, indicating the gigantic trees common there before the extensive lumbering activity of the late 1800's.

Excerpt from blog by Jeremiah Jacobs

<https://www.oldtownbrokers.com/blog/fishing-in-graham-county-and-the-surrounding-snowbird-area/>

"Graham County in its early days was strictly an ancient forest with forest pressing close by on every side. Pre-1800's this was home for the indigenous people, most recently the Snowbird clan of the Modern Cherokee Nation. The dense undergrowth and rough terrain coupled with complete lack of transportation facilities caused

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HISTORY OF GRAHAM COUNTY – PART V (CONT'D)

this area to be one of the last in the state to attract industries. However, the outside world was soon to realize the vast potential of this region of hardwood forests. Lumbering and saw milling, however primitive the method, were the first industries of the county. The sobriquet, lumberjack, although coined in the west has meaning to a resident of Graham County. The first boards sawed in Graham County were probably for local use. It is likely that they were cut with a whipsaw pulled up and down by a man above the log and one below. River drives were started in the 1880's. The Belding Lumber Company and the Heiser Lumber Company bought and cut timber on Santeetlah, West Buffalo and Snowbird Creeks. The stumpage paid for virgin yellow poplar trees was 25 cents each. Only the best white pine, yellow poplar, chestnut, basswood, and cherry were cut.



Above, left to right: John Orr, Buck Campbell, John Cooper, Oliver Orr, Davie Orr, Simp Crisp and Virge Phillips.

Such trees had to be within reasonable horse or ox skidding distance of a navigable stream. Splash dams were built on West Buffalo, Little Snowbird, and Big Santeetlah Creeks. Logs were floated down Big Snowbird during periods of naturally high water. These logs floated down the Cheoah River and the Little Tennessee River to a sorting boom below the present Chilhowee Dam. Men followed the logs in whaleboats and freed lodged or breached logs with pike poles and peavies..."

Peavey: a lumberjack's cant hook with a spike at the end.

Excerpt from the Encyclopedia of North Carolina edited by William S. Powell

"Although the pay was often good, logging was extremely dangerous work. Harvesting trees,

particularly on steep mountainsides, required focus, skill, and experience. Sawmill operators often carried the results of a moment's inattention around in the form of lost eyes or amputated limbs. Log flumes, wooden troughs filled with running water, were used to transport logs in steep, mountainous terrain. Flumes were usually used by lumbermen only when other modes of transport were found to be impracticable. Most flumes were built by nailing two boards together at a 90-degree angle, producing a trough that was V-shaped. In North Carolina, flumes are known to have been in operation near Robbinsville, Sylva, and Wilkesboro...

"Like other extractive industries, logging often came to define a rural community. Logging companies would build a town adjacent to the sawmill, complete with a school, a general store, and worker housing. Despite its dangers, logging often represented the best-paying occupation for uneducated workers in rural areas, and there were seldom labor shortages.

"By the 1890s the expansion of logging threatened the future of North Carolina's forests. George Vanderbilt, owner of the lavish Biltmore Estate near Asheville, decided to take action. In 1895 Vanderbilt brought German forester Carl Schenck to Biltmore to form the first forestry school in the United States, allowing Schenck to use Biltmore's extensive forests as a laboratory for the latest techniques in scientific forest management. By the 1920s, the state and federal governments began acquiring land for forest management. Loggers and the industries they supported often opposed these state and national forests on the grounds that limits on timber harvesting stymied North Carolina's industrial potential. Proponents of forest management countered that such methods were the only way to guarantee a supply of timber for future uses. More efficient methods of harvesting made this issue more divisive. Logging companies, often because of regulatory oversight, eventually adopted more environmentally sound practices, but the controversies surrounding logging continued. Despite such divisions, logging has had a tremendous influence in North Carolina's social and economic history."

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RAFFLE!

To Buy Tickets: Contact us at grahamcountymuseum@gmail.com or drop by the GCHA Booth at

the Farmer's Market next to the library on Saturday mornings, or at Hometown Tax, 62 Tapoco Rd

Raffle

WIN TWO (2) YETI COOLERS



TICKETS: \$5.00 EACH OR 5/\$20.00



Purchase your Tickets at:

Hometown Tax Graham Co. Library
Southern Gals Farmers Market

Drawing to be held on
December 18th, 2021

Proceeds go to:

GRAHAM COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION



GUN RAFFLE

BROWNING BAR Mark III - 308



TICKETS: \$10.00 EACH OR 6/\$50.00



Purchase your Tickets at:

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

Drawing to be held at the Graham County
150th Anniversary Celebration
Summer 2022

Proceeds go to:

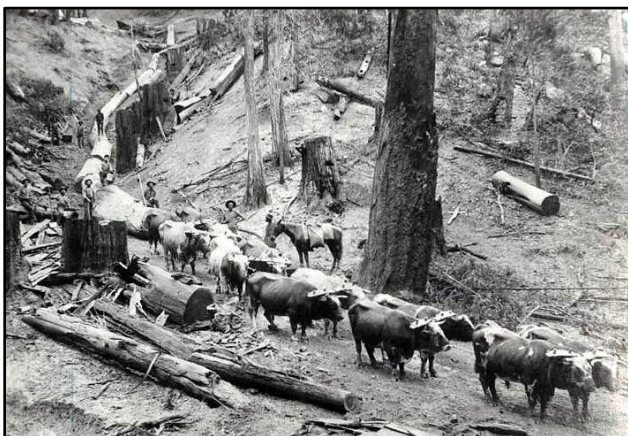
GRAHAM COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION



HISTORY OF GRAHAM COUNTY – PART V (CONT'D)

EARLY LOGGING USING OXEN

Excerpt from article - William L. Nothstein, Grahamcounty.net



Ox team pulling logs down a steep slope

“One of the splash dam builders and river drivers was the late Samuel McFalls of Andrews, N.C. He was once camped at the present parking

lot in Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, ready to start cutting when the company decided not to cut the timber at that time.

“Each log was stamped with the owner's brand before it was put into the stream. The owners collected their logs at the sorting boom and bound them into rafts. Men then guided and rode the rafts to the sawmill at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Forrest Denton, of Little Snowbird, reported that the last river drive was in 1894.

“Trains of packhorses and mules from Tennessee, probably Loudon, supplied these early loggers. Trails had to be built for these pack trains. The Belding Trail came across Citico Creek to the head of Little Slickrock, down that drainage to cross the main creek and sometime through the Yellow Hammer Gap to Cheoah River at the present site of Tapoco.

“The first sawmills were the up and Cont'd Pg. 6

HISTORY OF GRAHAM COUNTY – PART V (CONT'D)

down type powered with water. Jason Hyde operated one on Atoah Creek, John Barker had one on Long Creek, and Hardy Wiggins reported his father operated one at Sweet Gum before Hardy was born.

“Sam Wilhide operated the first circle mill powered by steam at the mouth of Anderson Creek on Tallulah Creek. He later moved to Alarka Creek in Swain County. Portable steam mills largely cut timber from the Tallulah and Sweetwater drainages. Claude Kinsland was reported to have operated such a steam mill in Graham County for several years.

“River driving gave way to railroad transportation. Getting logs or lumber to railheads was often a problem. Little Snowbird attracted operators during this period. Smith and Egger built the Plankroad Gap Road and Dorsey had a steam mill at the head of Little Snowbird. Lumber was pulled over wooden tracks by a steam engine to Plankroad Gap. The lumber was then flumed down Hyatts Creek to Marble. Porterfield and Grandin built the Porterfield Gap Road in 1897. They operated a circle mill at Long Bottom. Lumber was hauled to Marble in wagons.

“Another wooden track was used by a steam engine to pull lumber to a gap on Yellow Creek. The C. M. English Lumber Company cut and milled the logs on Yellow Creek. The lumber was hauled by wagon from the Yellow Creek Gap to a rail point on the Little Tennessee River.

“Will Sandlin apparently surveyed the so-called Barker wagon road from Andrews to West Buffalo, and C. M. Watson and John A. Tatham were foremen on the grade. John Saunooke, Will West, and other Indians from Yellow Hill and Graham County worked for John A. Tatham on the grade. Earl P. Tatham and Fred Ghormley cut the right of way from Atoah Gap to Jones' Top.”

THE BOATS THAT ONCE PLIED MOUNTAIN WATERS

Excerpt from article - George Ellison

“The whaling boat story was related by John Preston Arthur in a delightful account that appeared in his *Western North Carolina: A History — 1730-1913* (Asheville, 1914) under the heading ‘A Thrilling Boat Ride’.”

“A large whale boat had been built at Robbinsville and hauled to a place on Snowbird

Creek just below Ab Moody's, where it was put into the creek, and it was floated down that creek to Cheoah River and thence to Johnson's post - office, where Pat Jenkins then lived. It was hauled from there by wagon to Rocky Point, where, in April 1893, Calvin Lord, Mike Crise and Sam McFalls'



lumbermen working for the Belding Lumber Company got into it and started down the Little Tennessee on a 'tide' or freshet.

“No one ever expected to see them alive again. But they survived. By catching the overhanging branches when swept toward the northern bank at the mouth of the Cheoah River, the crew managed to effect a landing, where they spent the night. They started the next morning at daylight and got to Rabbit Branch, where the men who had been sent to hunt them. They spent three days there till the tide subsided, then they went on to the Harden Farm, which they reached just one week after leaving Rocky Point. No one has ever attempted this feat since, even when the water was not high. The boat was afterwards taken on to Lenoir City, Tenn.”

HEISER LUMBER COMPANY

Excerpt from *Nantahala National Forest: A History* - Marci Spencer

“On a snowy day in December 1899, two Heiser Lumber Company employees left Tellico Plains on foot, bound for Robbinsville. They never arrived. In September 1900, Forest Denton, avid hunter and son of the Joyce Kilmer settler John Denton, found the remains of Andy Sherman and Paul O'Neil, a whiskey jug and an old campfire site. Today, a gravestone and white cross mark Sherman's grave on Huckleberry Knob. In the early 1900s, the Graham County court system donated O'Neil's intact skeleton to Dr. Robert J. Orr of Robbinsville for a medical exhibit.”

BELDING LUMBER COMPANY

Belding Lumber Company was involved in litigation against two trustees over its holdings of 47,000 acres in Graham County. Graham County

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HISTORY OF GRAHAM COUNTY – PART V (CONT'D)

is comprised of 193,280 acres in total, so Belding held 24.32% of that in the late 1800s.

Belding v. Archer, 42 S.E. 800 (N.C. 1902)

“It is alleged that the contracts... disclose a trust on the part of the defendants Archer and McGarry which required them to take immediate possession of the land and cut and market the timber, and with the proceeds pay, first, the expenses and costs of such cutting and marketing the timber, and then apply the balance to the creditors named in the deeds of 1899, and that that not having been done, a breach of their trust has occurred.

“Further specific breaches... neglected and failed to prosecute or defend certain civil actions pending in the counties of Graham and Cherokee, involving the title to portions of the land in question, and in neglecting and failing to keep off trespassers and squatters from the land, and preventing them from cutting and removing timber from the same... failed and neglected to pay the taxes upon said land to the county of Graham, and suffered the same to be sold for taxes... suffered a large number of logs, which had been cut previous to 9 December, 1899, and left upon said land, to remain there, unprotected from the weather, and that the same have decayed and are greatly damaged, if not entirely worthless... that prior to the commencement of this action... trustees entered into a contract with certain parties... whereby they undertook to bind themselves to sell and convey the lands in Graham County, and that... the amount to be realized from said sale is not one-half the value of said land...”

KANAWHA HARDWOOD COMPANY

Excerpts from article - William L. Nothstein, Grahamcounty.net

“Kanawha Hardwood Company began operations about 1899 with William A. Lewis as president and John Q. Barker as general manager by purchasing from J. A. Cook and J. W. Eller of 100,000 feet of logs decked on West Buffalo in Graham County at the Homer Martin place. A wagon road was built about 1902 from Andrews, starting at Webb's Mill and going to Jones' Top, now known as the Colvard Top (Walker Fields) and down the other side of the mountain to the Atoah Gap. The road continued down the Eller Cove side of the mountain from the Atoah Gap to

Little Snowbird Creek and the John Teesateska Fields. The road followed Little Snowbird to the mouth, fording the waters of Big Snowbird just below the road then went down Big Snowbird and through the Hard Slate Gap to West Buffalo. Lumber was hauled (about 600 feet to the load, but Joe Lovin used two yoke of oxen and hauled 1000 feet) from the Kanawah Circular Mill on West Buffalo to Andrews. This wagon road was called the Barker Road.”

BEMIS LUMBER COMPANY

“Bemis Lumber Company was originally incorporated in the State of Delaware on April 16, 1926 and succeeded by the Bemis Hardwood Lumber Company, a North Carolina Corporation, incorporated January 1, 1937.

“In 1924 H.C. Bemis purchased the lands owned in Graham County by the Buffalo Realty Company, Carolina Railway and Lumber Company, and George R. Cottrelle, Trustee. In the same year the Champion Paper and Fiber Company, the Gennett Lumber Company, and H.C. Bemis purchased the lands of the Whiting Manufacturing Company. The Gennett Lumber Company took the Santeetlah Watershed and then sold it to the U.S. Forest Service in 1935. Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest was a part of this land. Champion Paper purchased the West Buffalo watershed in fee and H.C. Bemis bought the Big Snowbird area. Then Champion and Bemis traded so that Champion owned all the hemlock and Bemis all the hardwoods on both Big Snowbird and West Buffalo Watersheds.

“In 1926 Bemis started construction of a band mill in Robbinsville, and the first log was sawn in August 1927. A large part of the machinery and equipment for the mill were shipped from the band mill that Bemis had been operating since 1905 at Bemis, West Virginia.”

WHITING LUMBER COMPANY

The Whiting Lumber Company was the first major lumber operation in Graham County, harvesting an amazing stand of virgin timber. Imagine a cherry tree ten feet across and seventy feet high. Whiting's operation included a total of 13 mills and flooring plants stretching from Judson, N.C. to southern Virginia.

Look for “History of Graham County – Part VI” in the next issue of the GCHA Newsletter

Doesn't Know Who He Is.

Eight years ago George Wiggins, son of W. B. Wiggins, who is a prominent citizen of Graham county, went from Robbinsville to the west. For two years he wrote regularly to his folks. In his last letter he wrote that he was going to Montana. This was the last they ever heard of him until recently.

Not long ago R. L. Davis, of Robbinsville, went to Montana and settled there. He now writes back that he believes he has found the long lost man. About the time George Wiggins wrote his last letter home a young man arrived in Montana and went to work in a saw mill. His employer remembers that he gave the name of Wiggins. This was all that was learned concerning him.

Soon after he commenced work in the mill he was struck on the side of the head by a flying timber, which knocked him senseless. For a long time his life was despaired of, but he finally recovered. Memory of all previous life was gone. If he had just been born into the world he could not have been more of a child than he was when he recovered from that terrible blow. All that he now knows he has had to learn anew.—Cherokee Scout.

Weekly State Chronicle (Raleigh, NC) · 21 Apr 1891

SHE SHOTS HIM FOR IT.

A Young Lady in Graham County Attempts to Kill a Man for Slander.

MURPHY, N. C., April 14.—News has reached this place of the shooting of H. W. Cagle by Miss Sallie Holland, at Robbinsville, Graham county, several days ago. The wound was not serious. About a year ago Cagle slandered Miss Holland and left the country. He returned to Robbinsville, believing that the affair had been forgotten, but Miss Holland armed herself with a pistol, upon learning of Cagle's return, and attempted to kill him. He has again left town.

History makes Great News!

The Farmer and Mechanic (Raleigh, NC) · 10 Oct 1910

PRICE WAS NO OBJECT

Property Owners Were Paid From Three to Ten Times Value of Holdings—The Excitement of the Community Akin to That of the Klondyke Gold Fever—The Syndicate Also Buys Immense Timber Holdings in Graham County—Robbinsville to Be Centre of Operations.
(Special to News and Observer.)

Asheville, Oct. 8.—The people of Graham county in the western part of the State, are fired with excitement comparable only to the Klondyke gold fever. The town of Robbinsville, the county seat with its 300 inhabitants, will probably lose its existence so far as municipality is concerned. A peaceful country village now seems destined to become a lumber and pulp mill centre with a population of more than a thousand men. The Whiting Lumber Company, a corporation composed of Northern people, which has been doing considerable lumbering operations in the edge of Graham county and along the Murphy division of the Southern, has purchased practically the available timber lands of Graham county, and in addition purchased the whole town of Robbinsville except the churches, the county courthouse and three small lots.

A proposition to purchase the courthouse property is now pending and the county seat may be moved.

Involved in the development is more than two million dollars, the construction of a railroad from Robbinsville to connect with the Murphy line near Bushnell and the completion by the Southern of the Bushnell extension from Knoxville to Bushnell, thence to Franklin. This line is now completed except about sixteen miles lying along the Little Tennessee river in Tennessee and North Carolina, a stretch from Bushnell to Franklin.

Check out the GCHA Booth at the...

Graham County Farmer's Market

80 Knight Street Robbinsville, NC 28771

Beside the Graham County Public Library

Saturdays 8:00-12:00

Call 828-479-7979 for more information or email 28771gcfm@gmail.com

Calling all Crafters . Farmers!

*Join us at the Graham County Farmer's Market each Saturday until December 18.

*We have canopies and tables are available on a first come basis.

*The Graham County Farmer's Market is free to all vendors.



CHEROKEE TOWNS

by Marshall McClung

"In the early days, a substantial number of Cherokees lived in what is now Graham County. As a result, several Cherokee towns or settlements were located here. C.R. Harwood had an article printed in the quarterly issue of the Southwestern North Carolina Genealogical Society located in Murphy, North Carolina that describes some of the towns. Carolyn Stewart was kind enough to share it with me.

"In 1958, Harwood came to Graham County to visit his uncle Charlie Denton who was ninety one years old at the time. Denton took Harwood to the location of some of the Cherokee towns including Tallulah, *Ustanali*, *Yunsawi*, and Lolo.

"At Tallulah, there was a large mound measuring forty feet in diameter. Denton said he first saw the mound in

1887. When the Graham County Railroad was completed from Topton to Robbinsville in 1925, the tracks ran near this mound. In 1890, Mike Sherrill of Tallulah and Thomas Shepherd from Shepherd's Creek told Denton of an event they witnessed at the mound. They are thought to be the only two white persons who saw this event which occurred in 1845. The Cherokees gathered at the Tallulah mound for a game of stickball. The western team was made up of Cherokees from Valley River near Andrews and from the Cheoah Valley here in Graham County. The other Cherokee team was from Qualla Town, Bird town, Big Cove, and Oconee Lufty. Hundreds of Cherokee were in attendance and large bets consisting of livestock and other property were placed.

"Harry Morris, whose mother was full Cherokee, and his father Gideon Morris who was white, made the winning run for the west team. Some members of the opposing team ran two horses out in front of Morris in an attempt to stop him. Morris dodged one horse and jumped over the other one. Before the game was over, three players had been killed and several injured. Several injured players were still lying on the ground when the game ended and were not able to travel home for several days. Thomas Shepherd said stragglers from the game were still passing his home over a week later. In later years, farmers plowed up clay pipes and arrow heads at this site which is now said to be part of the Nantahala National Forest managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

"The Cherokee town of Ustanali was located at the junction of Sweetwater Creek and Tallulah Creek which join at Robbinsville to form the Cheoah River. There was a lower mound located here. Older residents reported seeing dance houses here. Pieces of glass beads and stone beads were found here.

"Yunsawi was located on what is now called Long Hungry. The Cherokee dance house was located where the old Carver Cemetery was located before being moved to its present location. Yunsawi was flooded when Santeetlah Lake filled.

"*Lolo* was on Little Snowbird Creek near the mouth of Hunting Boy Branch. Unlike other mounds which were more or less circular, this mound was more in the shape of a hexagon. The Cherokees planted yellow plum trees here that they brought from South Carolina.

"There may have been another small Cherokee settlement on the head of Campbell's Creek. A resident of the area, Walter West said that his father-in-law talked about a mound there that was some twenty-five feet in diameter."

Graham County COVID Statistics		
	Confirmed Cases	Deaths
10/06/2021	1,282	27
7/01/2021	666	13
4/01/2021	571	12
1/01/2021	395	11

For more information visit: <https://usafacts.org/visualizations/coronavirus-covid-19-spread-map/state/north-carolina/county/graham-county>

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 years	\$100.00 (1 year free)	All 1-year benefits plus GCHA Short-sleeve Tee Shirt
10 years	\$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 _____

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State _____ Zip _____

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

Membership \$ _____ Donation \$ _____

One-time or Monthly Donation \$ _____

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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
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