Cartersville is in that part of Bartow County, which was early known as Cherokee Georgia. It was first a part of Cherokee County, and then in 1832 it was formed into Cass County. Then it was primitive country, peopled by Indians with sparse white population. The county seat was located in Cassville, and by 1833 lawyers and business men had flocked there. There were two colleges and three churches, making Cassville the largest town in Northwest Georgia.

Cartersville was seven miles south of Cassville, and seemed destined to be dwarfed by Cassville. However in 1838 two things happened that added to the importance of Cartersville. The Western & Atlantic Railroad was begun and the Indians were moved to their new home west of the Mississippi. Cassville was by-passed.

Meanwhile in 1835 all that part of North Georgia, South Carolina to Alabama and from the Chattahoochee to Tennessee had been set up as the Cherokee District by the Methodist Church. Rev. Isaac Boring was named presiding elder. The territory was divided into large missions; among them the Chestatee, Forsyth, and Vann's Valley. This area was the merging of the Forsyth and Vann's Valley Missions. The Forsyth lay south of the Chestatee to the northern line of the Decatur Ct., with territory to the west. Vann's Valley Mission stretched from Carroll Ct. north to Chattooga, then extended eastward. J.T. Talley was appointed pastor of Vann's Valley in 1835 and John P. Dickinson was appointed to the Cumming Mission. It is possible both of these men traveling their large circuits preached both at Cassville and at Cherokee.

In 1836 Isaac Boring was still presiding elder of the Cherokee District, and this area was divided by naming the Cassville Mis-
sion, with Frederick Lowry appointed pastor, of this new mission. Certainly Cartersvills was included in this mission. Robert Stribling succeeded Frederick Lowry in 1937. In 1938 the Cassville Mission was absorbed into the Marietta Circuit with John W. Yarbrough and James Jackson as pastors. Among the pastors who served this area during this period was J. D. Anthony, Father of Dr. Bascom Anthony and Grand-father of Dr. Walter Anthony, and Dr. Mack Anthony, and Great Grand Father of Rev. Anthony Heard. All of whom served and are serving in the South Georgia Conference.

During this time the Ebenezer Church had been built on Oak Hill in the Old part of the cemetery, this was probably a log church building.

In 1848 Joshua Knowles was pastor and Russell Reneau Presiding Elder, it was decided to move the church into town, which came to be named Cartersville.
BRIEF HISTORY OF MEMORIALS AND GIFTS

The Sam Jones Memorial Church was named in memory of Rev. Sam P. Jones, Evangelist and Citizen of Cartersville.

In 1846 Col. James W. Harris gave the Church a large Bible. Mrs. Sam P. Jones gave the chairs for the pulpit, the silver and collection plates.

Mrs. Carl Nelson and Miss Elizabeth Bradley gave $1000.00 in memory of their mother, Mrs. W. N. Bradley. A number of Hymnals have been given in memory of loved ones.

Miss Ellen Soper gave the light for the pulpit.

The Watt Mabry Recreation Room represents much labor of Rev. Nath Thompson and the men of the church as a service of devotion.

Mrs. Gordon Hulme gave the linen cover for the Communion Table and a table for the United Bible Class Room.

Mrs. John Hodge gave to the Senior Sunday School Department the picture "Knocking At The Door." Also she and Mr. Hodge gave a silver communion tray.

The Wesley Bible Class was presented the picture "Praying Hands" by Mrs. W. K. Cousins.

In memory of Miss Marguerite Alexander the memorial Chapel was named and the Class (Open Door) gave the brass candle holders, and the Chairs, pulpit, table, cross, vases and collection plate. The Chemical products co. gave the bronze plaque.

The Chimes in the church were given by the W. C. T. U. in memory of Mrs. Annie Jones Pyrom, Daughter of Sam Jones and noted Pianist. Also the W. C. T. U. gave the Bulletin Board in front of the church.

Mrs. Ray Cain gave a flat silver tray, stand, and cover for the communion service.

The M. Y. F. gave cloth, cross, candlesticks and vases for the Communion Table.
All north of the Chattahoochee was Cherokee territory and white people were not permitted to settle or own land till after the treaty of New Echota in 1835. However missionaries and those who married Indian women were permitted to stay. With the discovery of gold in 1829 in Habersham County on the Chestatee river near Dahlonega the whites rushed in. Two missions were soon formed to minister to them; the Etowah and the Chestatee. The next conference 130 members were reported from this territory.

In 1833 a new district was laid out, the Cherokee, and Isaac Boring as Presiding Elder was appointed to it. It swept across the whole northern part of the State from Clarkesville to Vans Valley and from Henry County to the Blue Ridge. Two new missions were added: the Vann's Valley extending north from Carroll County to Chattooga; and the Connassauga from the Vann's Valley eastward including the present counties of Murray Whitefield, Gordan and part of Gilmer. South of the Chestatee Mission and joining the Decatur Mission on the South was the Forsyth Mission. The Decatur Mission comprised several counties to the east of the Chattahoochee River and extended to the Yellow River Circuit.

The above is a round about way of saying that I am sure Roswell was originally in the Forsyth Circuit or mission, as these large circuits were first laid out with no buildings as churches, but the services held in homes or groves perhaps twenty to twenty-five preaching places per circuit. P.C. Graham is the first pastor I find listed for this mission.

The next year Isaac Boring is still on the Cherokee District, and Sassa Mission with Frederick Lowry as pastor is set up. This mission is cut from the west of Forsyth Mission.

But Smith in History of Georgia Methodism (pages 336-37) says
"John W. Glenn still supervised the interests of the Cherokee District. In this district the Marietta Mission made its appearance. Marietta was selected as the county-site in 1934 and in 1935 John P. Dickinson was sent to the Cumming Circuit. He had an appointment in the log court house at Marietta. The village was served for several years by the preacher from the Cumming work, but this year Cobb was made a separate mission and R.W. Johnson was sent to it. He was a good preacher and was successful in the work, and he reported at the conference of 1839 395 members in the new mission. This mission included all of Cobb a part of Cherokee and a part of Forsyth."

I quote this because there appears some question as to proper dates. I believe Isaac Boring served the Cherokee District 1835 and 36. That John W. Glenn served 1837-38, and that the pastors mentioned preached at Roswell though they were probably not the first to preach there.

The above may help you some.