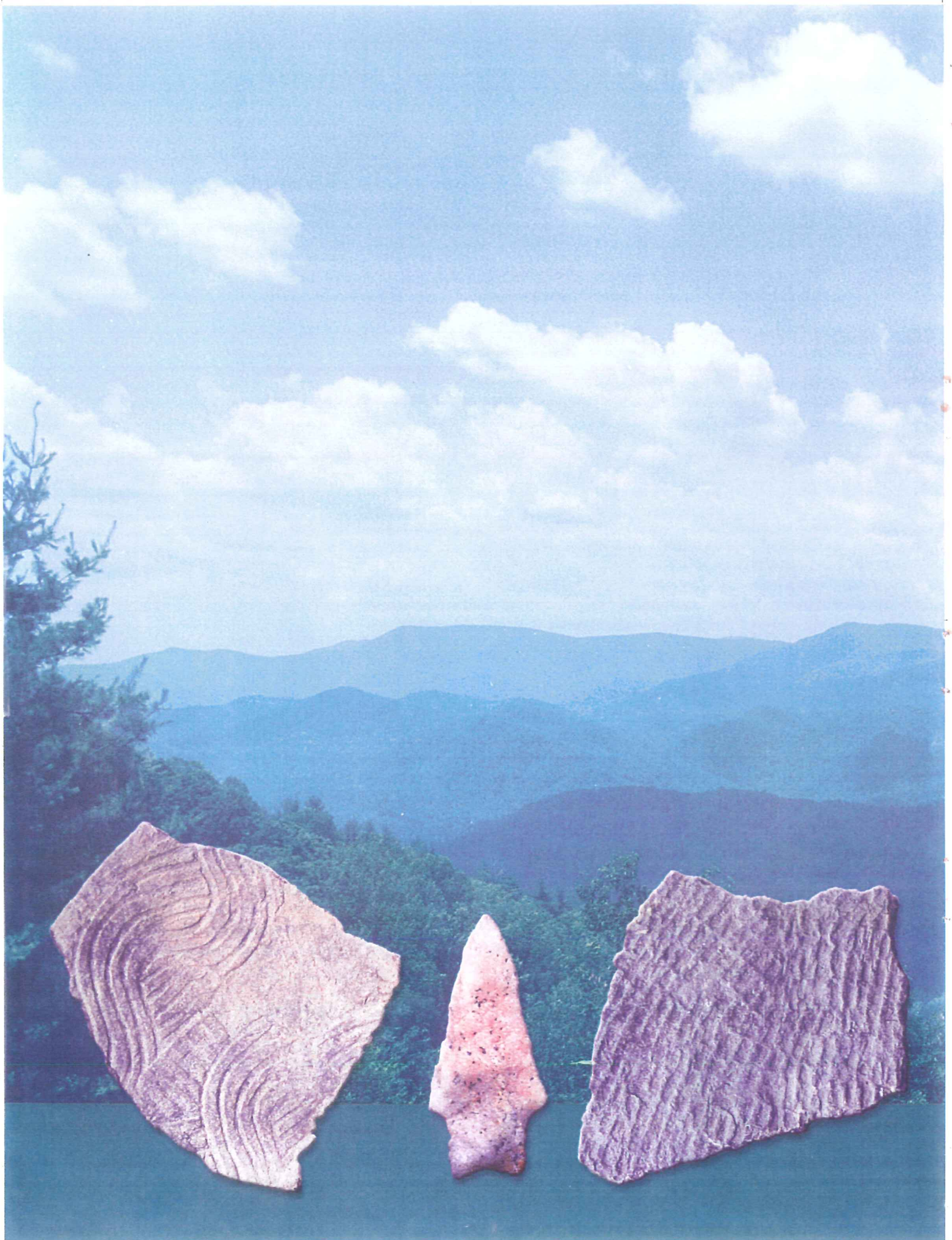


# Sky Valley

THE HISTORY AND STORY



A CITY AND RESORT  
NESTLED IN THE NORTH GEORGIA MOUNTAINS





## LONG AGO

The steep slopes that surround the relatively small valley, and form its edges, are old—the subdued remnants of the oldest mountain chain on the planet. The ridges are rounded, gentled by unimaginable eons of time stretching back to when the peaks were higher than those of the present-day Rockies.

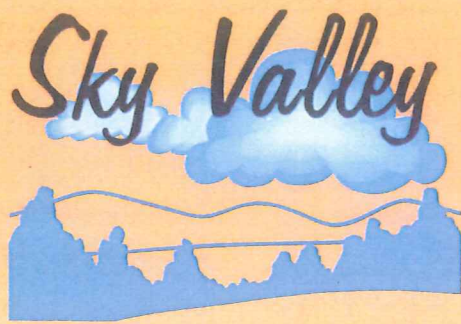
The valley has always been somewhat isolated, its bowl shape setting it apart from the longer ridges that define much of southern Appalachian ranges. But despite its remoteness, it was well known to local Indians whose towns were located in the richer bottomlands nearby. They used the higher valleys, including what is now known by the name of Sky Valley, for summer campsites where they planted crops and harvested game, chestnuts, and fruits from the wooded hills and hollows.

The Indians had little impact on the Valley, living lightly off the land, taking for their use only what was needed from the renewable resources of their environment. Thus this small Eden lay practically undisturbed from human contact for thousands of years before the first white settlers arrived in the late 1700's. These pioneers, mostly German and English, set about tasks vital to their survival, converting the unspoiled natural resources of the area to their use, and did so with characteristic European vigor. ❖

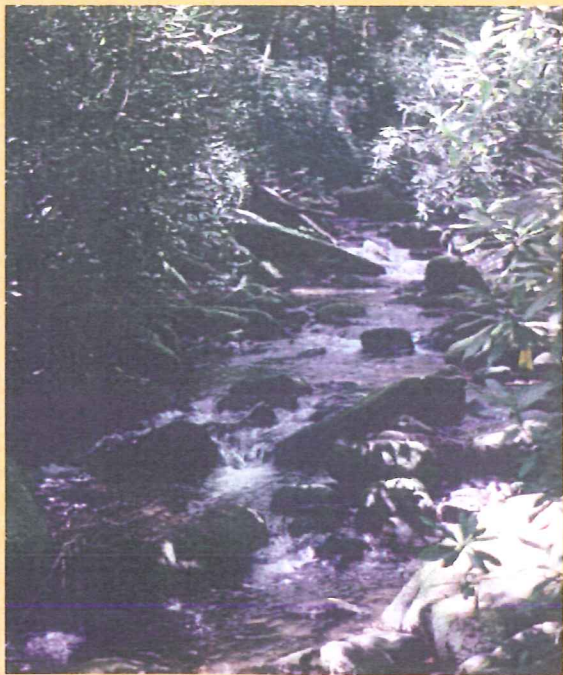


Text and photos: Robert Neelands  
Creative design/layout: Barry D. Nehr (Artist/Illustrator)

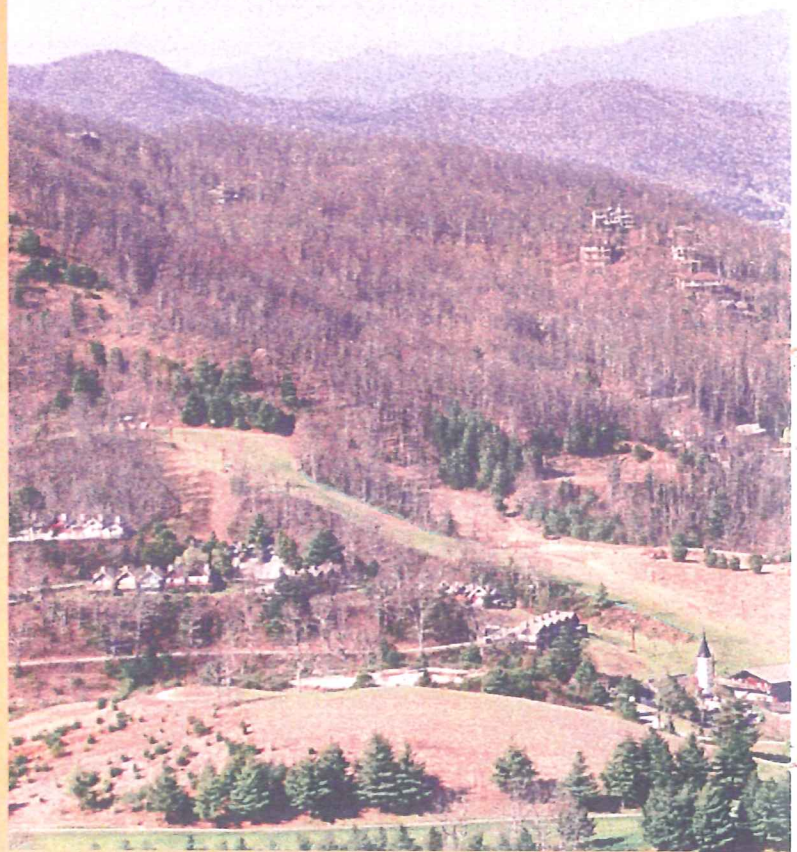
# Sky Valley



From high above, Sky Valley's shape somewhat resembles that of an oval platter with steep, uneven sides. Across it, from ridgetop to ridgetop, is roughly two to two and a half miles. The surrounding mountains rise about 1,000 feet above the floor of the valley, ranging between 2,800 and 4,100 feet in elevation. Rabun Bald Mountain, easily visible from Sky Valley and seeming almost a part of one side, is at an elevation of 4,696 feet at its summit. This imposing mountain is on U.S. Forest Service land, part of the huge Chattahoochee National Forest that surrounds much of Sky Valley to the southeast.



The Valley's abundance of water is characteristic of a well-forested mountain watershed. Surface water is collected by the many hillsides, each soaking up the plentiful rainfall and releasing it slowly into the seeps, trickles, and rivulets that merge to feed the main stream flowing down the center of the Valley. The river makes a spectacular exit from the Valley, cascading down a 150-foot waterfall, and then on down the dramatic 300-foot Estatoah Falls visible for miles.



On its journey down the hillside, water is collected into a series of lakes, one feeding into another. These lakes provide some fishing, and much scenic beauty in addition to their main purpose of controlling erosion by slowing the rush of waters.

Potable water is obtained for residential and visitor facilities from six deep wells that furnish a constant supply of pure water needing only minor purifying. ❖



Many Sky Valley streets curve around outcroppings of the primordial rock layers that lie close to the surface and shape the mountainous landscape.

# Sky Valley



## LAND BY TREATY

The lands that now make up Sky Valley were not "owned" by anyone prior to the early 1800's. Cherokee Indians occupied the area, and had done so since the early 1300's when they had slowly encroached into the domain of the Creeks. Rights to certain disputed areas lying north and northwest of Atlanta were decided between the two tribes by a ballgame played in the mid-1500's (that historic playing field is now the site of the town of Ball Ground). The Cherokees defeated the Creeks; thereby gaining unchallenged access to thousands of acres in northern Georgia, and more importantly, improved relationships between the two factions.

Thus the Cherokees lived fairly peaceably in the settled area in and around the Valley, with only an occasional unpleasantness from the Creeks. Sometimes a few Cherokee families camped in the valley during the summer months to hunt, fish, and raise crops, but seldom chose to stay within that basin year-round. Artifacts found in the immediate area prove the use by the Creeks, the Cherokee, and by prehistoric humans as far back as 9,000 years ago.

The Cherokees probably could not understand the white man's concept of land ownership. Indians simply occupied the land as they had done for thousands of years. There were no deeds, no titles, and no recognition of "rights" to own land as demanded by the Europeans. But in 1817 and 1819, treaties were drawn up and agreed upon between the Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation and the U.S. Government. The treaty of 1817 allowed the Government to permanently dominate the area around Sky Valley and the seemingly endless lands surrounding it. Thus the first restrictions of ownership could be "legally" imposed because the land then "belonged" to the U.S. Government.

In 1820 the Government divided up lands acquired by it through the treaty into "lots", each a square mile in size, and each assigned a number. An individual became the owner of a "lot" by picking a "lottery" number. Sky Valley includes parts of several "lots".

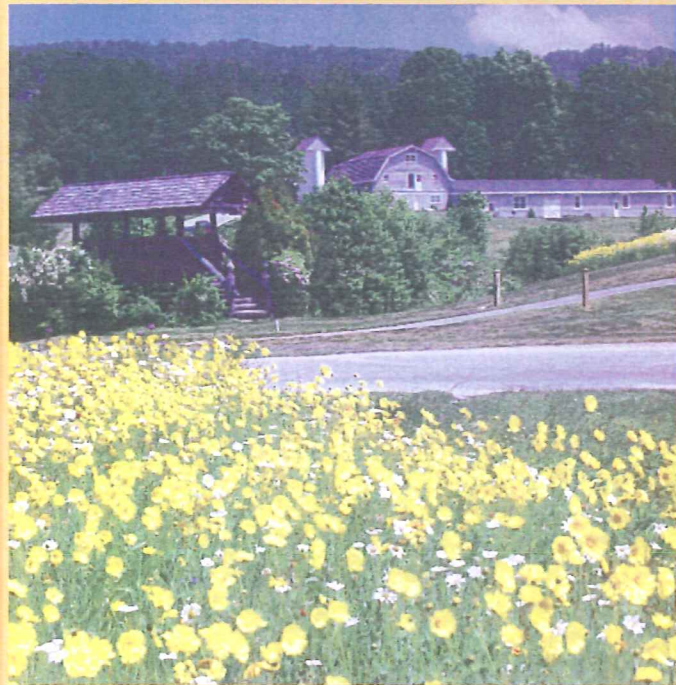
Land ownership in the area became a checkerboard mosaic as owners sold all or parts of their lots. Compiling the bits and pieces of properties to form what became Sky Valley was a tremendous challenge. ❖



"Standing Turkey"—principal Chief of the Cherokees



Creek woman in native dress (1836)



The barn was once part of a cattle ranch in the Valley. Renovated, it now serves as a storage and repair facility for golf carts.



This old mud-mortared rock chimney, still standing in the middle of a fairway, served one of the three families of early settlers in Sky Valley.



W.F. "Dub" Billingsley, lifelong resident of the area and dedicated bear hunter, displays trophy paws from some of his successful hunts.

## EARLY SETTLERS

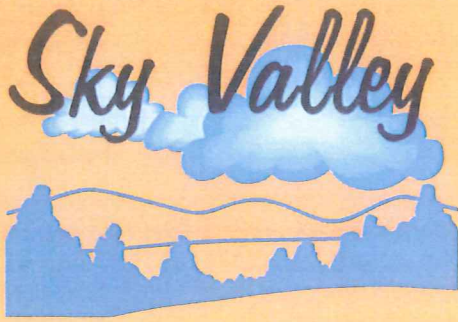
Memories and records are both skimpy on information about exactly who were the very first Europeans to settle in the river-bottom area now known as Sky Valley. There is evidence that the first "population" totaled three families. Each occupied a small cabin made mostly of logs cut from the plentiful, available supply of trees in nearby woodlands. These people probably survived by living mostly on what could be gleaned from the surrounding forests and streams, plus the yields of small gardens and fields that could produce money-crops of corn —by the bushel or by the jugful.

The original settlers drifted away, others moved into the small shacks left behind, and then out again as their fortunes changed, to be soon replaced by yet others. These small cabins served as temporary shelter for many poor families all through the lean years of the early 1900's. W.F. "Dub" Billingsley, 82-year-old native of the area, famous as a bear hunter, recalls how living was for those people as they struggled to exist through the hard times. "Dub" describes in his own words how the valley was, and how those living in it made out in those early days:

"There wan't much to it there in them times. It really wan't nothin' much but a right old throwed-out kinda' place. Land wan't worth no money a'tall.

"People there made enough to live on, but I wonder how they done it back then. It was poor livin' those times. People now just don't know how folks had it back then. People now are throwin' more away than most folks my age was raised on."

In those days, the entire valley was known by the unflattering name of "Mud Creek". A rutted dirt wagon road (still known as Mud Creek Road) was the only way in. Free-roaming, half-wild cattle and hogs roamed the woods, living on browse, acorns, fruits, and chestnuts. About the only visitors to the valley were "Dub" Billingsley and his young friend, who sometimes took a day off from farm work to camp, fish, and have cookouts over their campfires. ❖

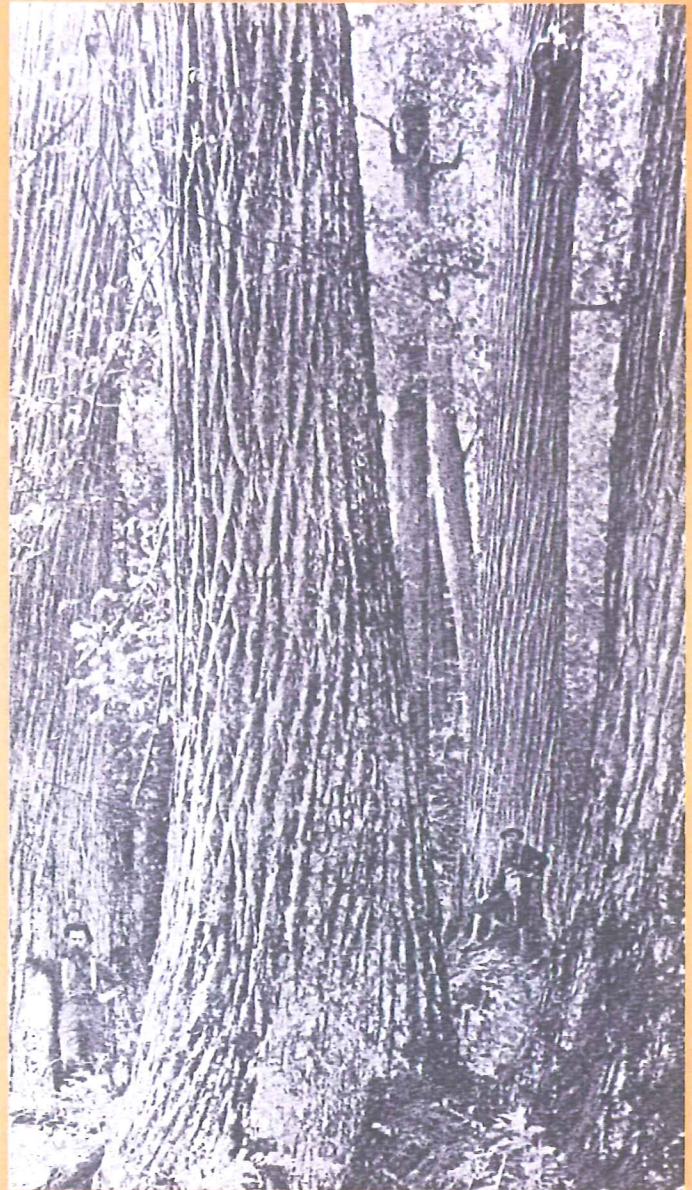


## MAN AND NATURE: CHANGERS OF THEIR ENVIRONMENT

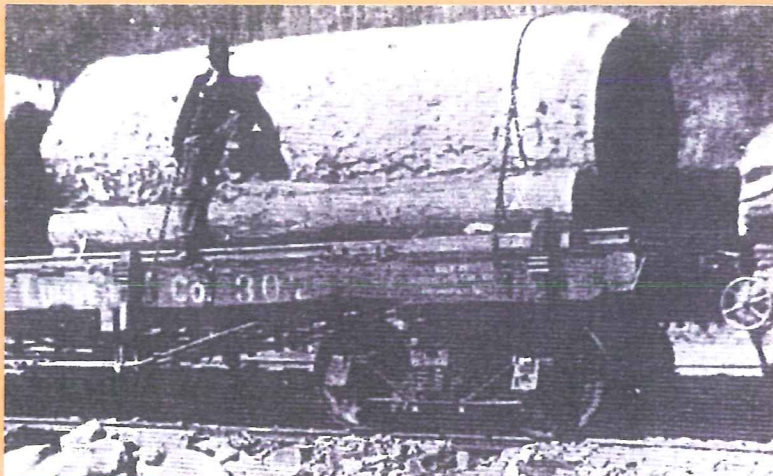
One of the most amazing characteristics of southern woodlands is their great resiliency, replacing old growth with new in an incredibly short time. Just a few decades after the South's magnificent virgin forests were logged out in the late 1800's and early 1900's, a green mantle of trees had re-clothed the Appalachian Mountains (and other lands) with vigorous young stands of fine timber. Sky Valley's forested hillsides and coves were parts of this phenomenon.

After timber industries removed the old-growth forests of New England, and then those of the Lake States, they moved operations south to convert the great stands of mountain hardwoods and Coastal Plain conifers into corporate profits. Logging activities expanded into new areas of the Appalachians concurrently with the railroads that not only required huge amounts wood products, but also provided the only feasible way of transporting logs and timber to distant markets.

A common practice for these companies was to purchase "timber rights" on a 40-acre plot in the middle of a lushly-forested area, offering minimum payment to the property owner. These "rights" were known a "rubber forties" whose boundaries were more whimsical than legal. They were stretched in all directions, and expanded as long as no one objected. And few people really cared. In many cases the owners wanted their land cleared for farming and, along with this benefit, could pocket a bit of cash as a bonus.



Huge chestnut trees were a most- valuable component of mountain forests until the species was wiped out by an imported blight in the early 1900's.



In the virgin forests of the Appalachians, many huge yellow-poplar trees fell to the crosscut saw. The one shown on the rail car, cut in 1909, was estimated to be 7 feet or more in diameter





Large stumps scattered throughout Sky Valley are reminders of majestic timber stands that once forested these hills.

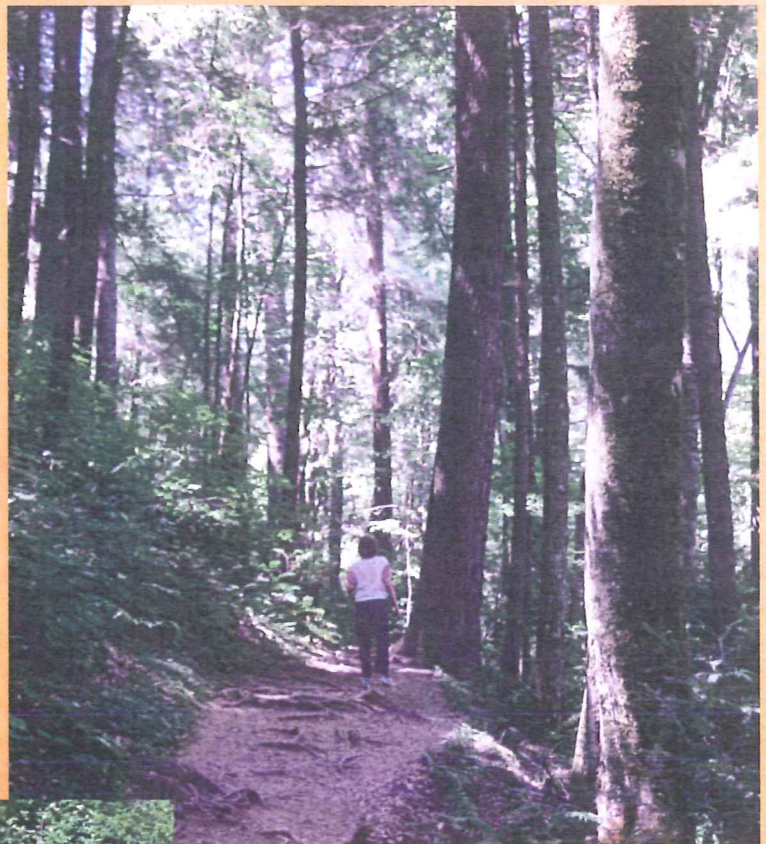
So the timber enterprises were able to cut across great forests with little restriction or inspection, and with most owners favoring rather than caring. In a few decades there were no more virgin forests left except for a few preserved pockets such as the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest in the Nantahala National Forest in North Carolina.

The American chestnut was, up until the 1920's, a rich component of the Appalachian forests. Its wood was strong, hard, and highly durable. Its huge nut crop was a plentiful, nutritious, basic food source for wildlife, livestock, and humans. Disaster struck down the species in the early 1900's when an imported blight organism wiped out this magnificent resource, killing it off almost to the last tree by the 1920's. In Sky Valley huge stumps remain as sad reminders of a splendid species swept away.

Thus two forces — one nature's, one man's, — combined to change forever the appearance and composition of the southern forests.

To all but a few purists, the second-growth trees that now have replaced the old giants are acceptable as

our "natural" forest environment. Present-day woodlands covering the southern Appalachian Mountains are attractive, and mostly dense enough, to offer a satisfying wilderness experience. Thick stands of valuable hardwood species such as yellow-poplar, oaks, magnolia, maples, ash, and hickories, combine with evergreen species such as pines, spruces, hemlock, and firs to create a vari-colored, all-season cloak over hillsides and coves. They form living protection against erosion, assuring good supplies of clear water collected along the steep slopes of mountain watersheds. ❖



One of the few remnants left of the virgin forest that once covered much of the Appalachians is the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest in North Carolina.



Yellow-poplar, a vigorous hardwood, has become a dominant species in many second-growth forests of the Appalachians.

## A MAN WITH A VISION



**Larry McClure**

Larry McClure dreamed of transforming a natural mountain setting into a scenic community-resort. His vision became reality with the creation of Sky Valley.

When Larry McClure was 28 year of age, he decided that a larger city should offer better chances for a profitable future than would be possible in his hometown of Clayton. It was in Atlanta that he found that his hunch was right. During his years in that bustling city, he delved into a variety of real estate ventures, and prospered.

While in Atlanta he became a friend and business associate with Dr. Miles Mason, Jr. The two men shared an interest in finding and acquiring land suitable for development. McClure was convinced that golden opportunities lay in the beautiful hills he remembered from his early years in his native home area, Rabun County. He knew the land there was inexpensive, available in large blocks and becoming attractive to people seeking summer vacation homes in the cool mountains of north Georgia.

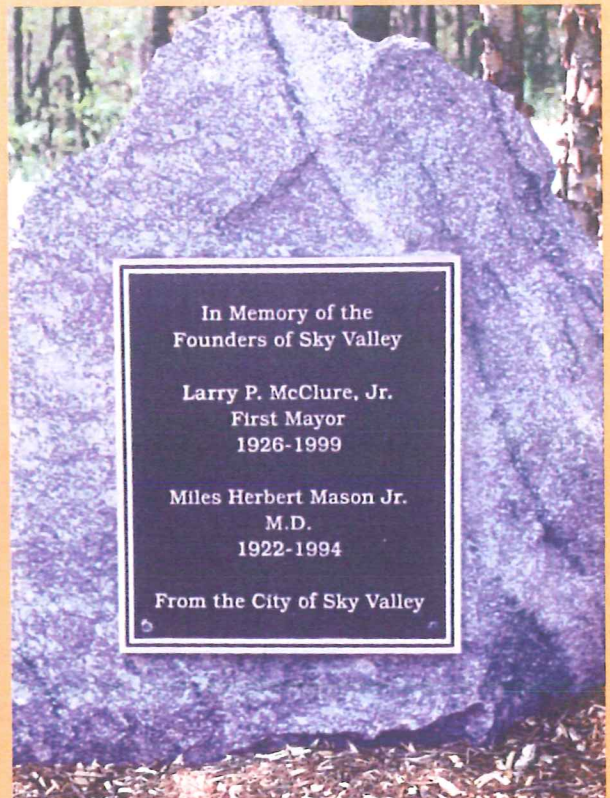
He decided to try his luck in following this dream, which he did. His judgement was good; his luck wasn't. ❖

## DREAMS BECAME REALITY

Larry McClure's first venture into north Georgia was the purchase in 1966, of a tract of land east of Clayton known as Kingwood. He, along with two partners, developed this estate into a summertime resort featuring a golf course and other outdoor recreation opportunities. It soon became apparent that in order to succeed financially, something was needed to lure year-round customers. The men had become aware of how well ski attractions in other areas were doing, so they pondered on how to add this component. However, their Kingwood area didn't have enough of the proper terrain for a first-class facility. They looked over much of the surrounding mountainous countryside, evaluating the topography for a suitable site. What they eventually found, and liked, was the scenic valley called Mud Creek. They were guided to it by a lifelong friend of McClure's, Frank Rickman, who had helped build Kingwood Resort.

Seeing the potential of this location, they purchased 400 acres of what was being used as a cattle ranch in the valley. This acquisition in 1968 was the first of what was eventually to become the 2,415-acre area combining residential and recreational uses.

The first skiing area developed was small, and experimental, confined to a hill behind the present-day chapel. It opened in 1970, complete with a towrope. Still, in a very short time, "The crowds of people there were so



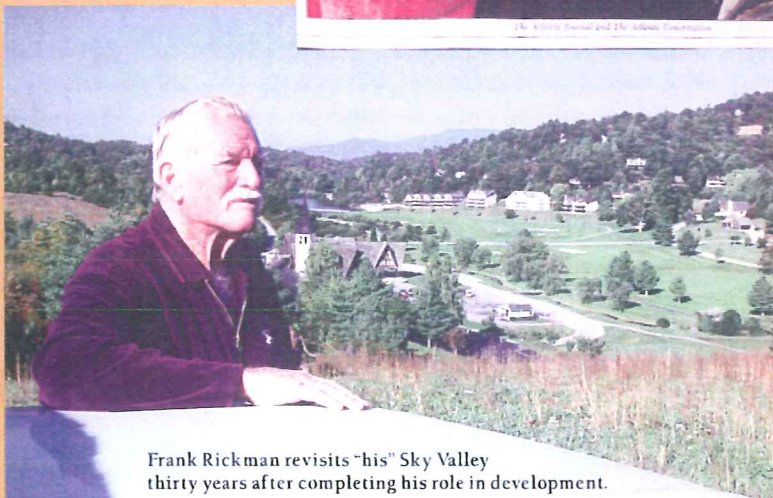
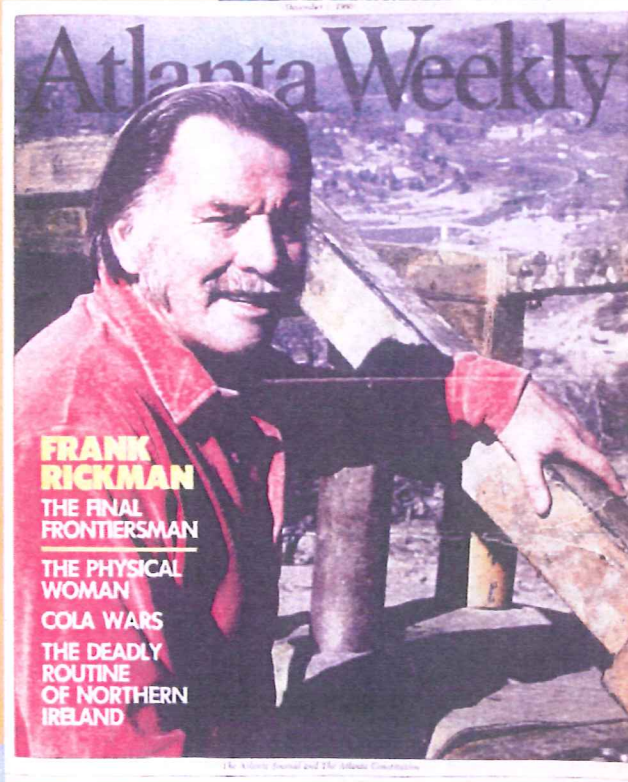
Citizens of Sky Valley early in Year 2000 honored the memory of Larry McClure for this role as "founder" of Sky Valley. The stone memorial stands permanently just inside the entrance to the Valley.

thick you couldn't stir them with a stick", as Mrs. Larry (Sandra) McClure remembers it. No wonder: it was the only ski facility in Georgia, and set amidst beautiful mountain scenery. Even now, present-day Sky Valley's fully developed ski complex still retains that distinction.

It was in the formative years of the early 1970's that the two entrepreneurs saw further potential for profit by expanding the original ski-resort concept for Sky Valley. They decided to add in the profit-potentials of a first-class golf course, all to be surrounded by the highest quality of homesites and condominiums.

As their ideas for the project expanded, they brought Frank Rickman aboard to add his recognized talents for construction and development to the intricate processes of bringing their vision into reality. ❖

Frank Rickman became widely known as a builder of almost anything, always creative, always of quality. He also had a reputation as a colorful character. The ATLANTA WEEKLY newspaper "discovered" him, depicting him as "...a bruising, brawling, bulldozer-driving wild-hog hunting, tall tale-telling Old Mountain Boy." He doesn't deny any of this.



Frank Rickman revisits "his" Sky Valley thirty years after completing his role in development.



The Bavarian-style ski lodge was constructed strictly in the "Frank Rickman style"—that is, with the macho touch of rural ruggedness - all without printed plans or blueprints. It now houses offices, an upscale Pro-Shop, restaurant, and separate lounge. The lodge complex is the center for skiing activities (usually starting in late December), as well as for yearlong golfing.

Frank Rickman was a major, vital force in fitting homesites and recreational uses into the raw mountain land—all without destroying the area's natural beauty and charm. He was recognized master of "creative bulldozing", and demonstrated his skills by laying out the network of roads winding through Sky Valley, mostly by simply "eyeballing"

them into proper placement into the steep hillsides of the valley. The roadway he designed, swooping and looping around the hills and hollows throughout the Valley, seems to have settled as gently and naturally into the forested terrain as the fall of autumn leaves. Frank followed this philosophy: "Anything I build or design is good only if, when I'm finished, you can't tell I've done a thing." Sky Valley showcases his reverence for the landscape; the new descriptive name surfacing from the enthusiasms of both Frank and Larry McClure as the dream began to take shape. ❖

## A ROLLER-COASTER ECONOMY

Those who had put money into Sky Valley as an investment were financially happy from the beginning in 1968 until about 1975. But their euphoria was not to last long. Those times were teetering on the edge of the recession of 1975-1976. Money was too often in short supply. Then to add to the problems, a worldwide petroleum shortage caused visitation to plummet. At the same time, interest rates rose to a ridiculous height of twenty percent, forcing many people to reconsider or cancel plans for a vacation home in the mountains.

In 1974, in an effort to counteract falling cash flows, the owners built condominium complexes (for sale or rent) along with timeshare units. These facilities were quite lucrative for a time, but not enough to sustain a profitable operation.

Financial stresses increased, as did personal tensions between the partners, each wanting to follow a different management direction to protect the invested monies.

Larry McClure yearned to try out his own ideas of how to handle the operation. In 1981 he bought out Dr. Mason's interests in the project. In the same year (1981) unhappy residential owners formed the Sky Valley Home Owners' Association, an organization whose members questioned the on-going operational procedures which they thought detrimental to their expanding community. In 1984, ownership of Sky Valley changed again as McClure sold controlling interest back to Dr. Mason who, in coordination with his two sons, assumed the entire management responsibilities.

The following three years of financial challenges brought the ownership into the bankruptcy courts; the proceedings were to go on for years. In the meanwhile, however, the enterprise continued to function, but now under the direction of lender banks that were devising a plan for restructuring of the entire business complex. ❖



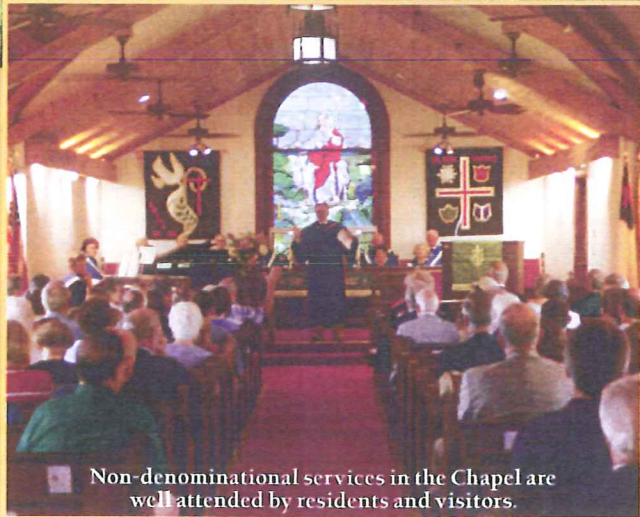
The Dining Room of the Lodge features a Great Fireplace, and spectacular views of the ski slopes.

## CONSTRUCTION BEGINS IN SKY VALLEY

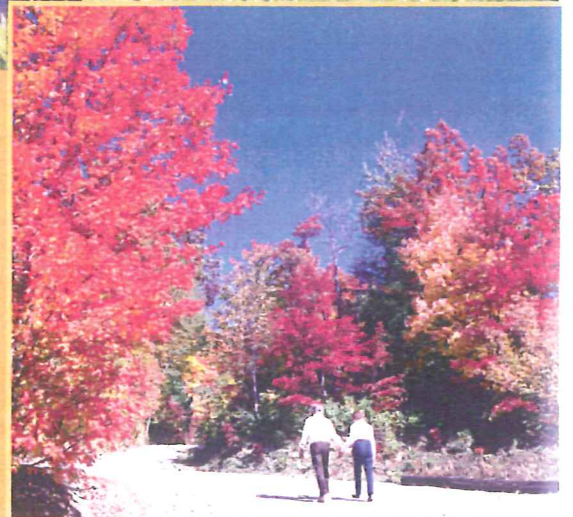
Construction in Sky Valley begins (1970-1971) with the skiing slopes that show up as the white "Y" - shaped clearing, and the Ski Lodge at the foot of the slopes.

The brownish area in the center of the Valley had been cleared years earlier for use as a cattle ranch; the surrounding wooded hillsides remained undisturbed except for some earlier logging.





Non-denominational services in the Chapel are well attended by residents and visitors.



# Sky Valley



## SKY VALLEY - A COMMUNITY, A RESORT

Sky Valley became a city in 1978. The first city council for the new government consisted of three members. Although the city's government was installed legally as required by its charter, hands-on management of the enterprise remained with its owners, Larry McClure and Dr. Miles Mason. In 1981, when Dr. Mason sold his interests, ownership and control remained solely with McClure.

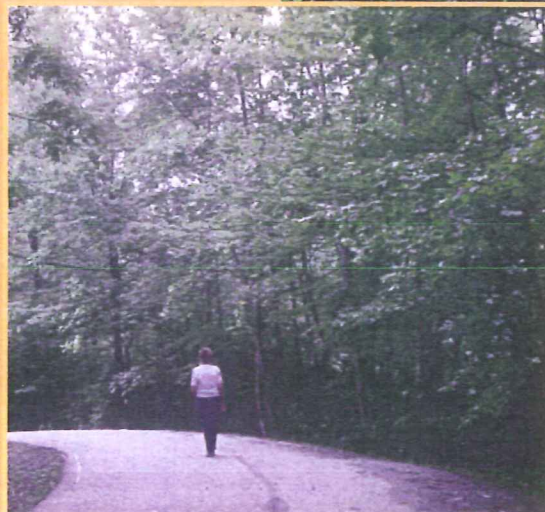
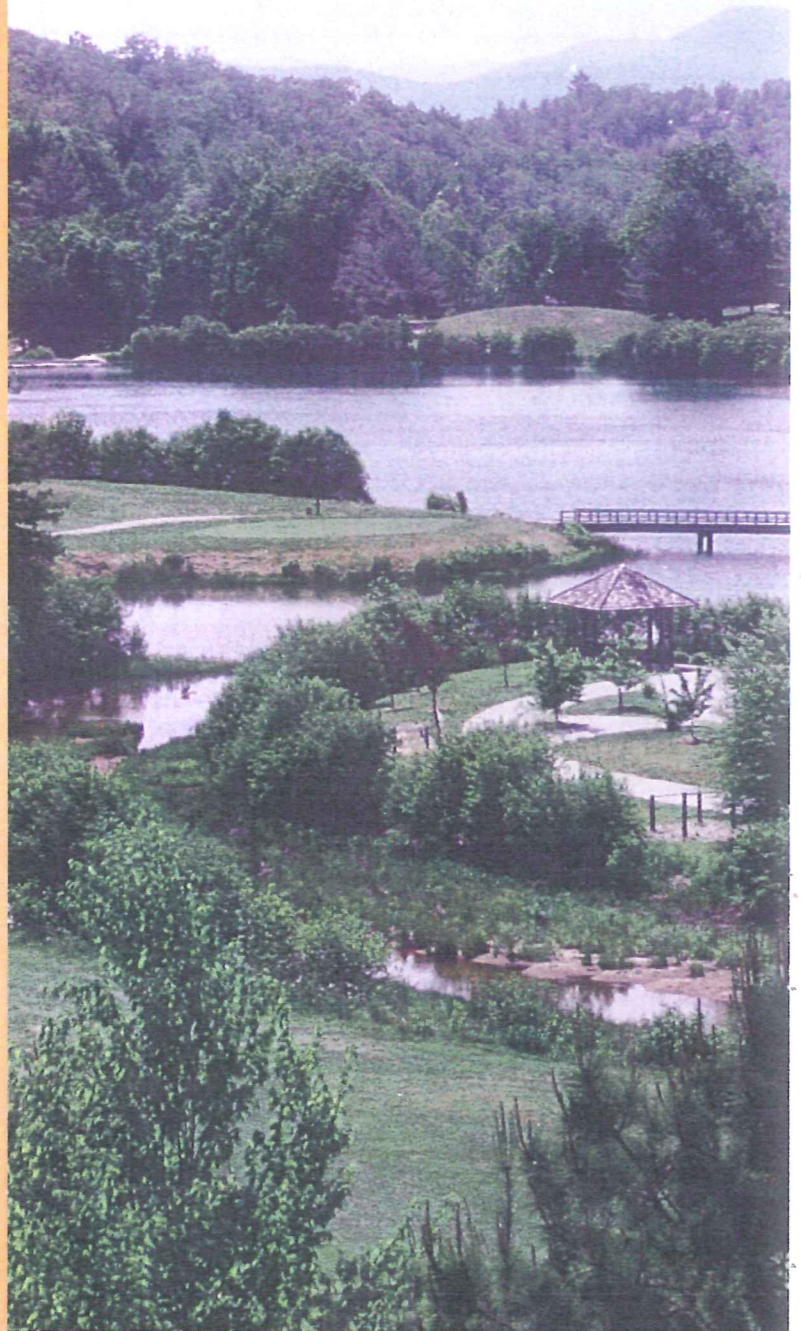
Larry McClure struggled with deepening financial woes until 1984, when Dr. Mason bought back controlling interest.

The monetary situation continued to deteriorate, eventually forcing Dr. Mason to the decision of disposing of those properties, which were most in need of immediate and expensive repairs. In 1986, he deeded to the City of Sky Valley ownership to all roadways in the Valley, the entire water system, security facilities, and vehicles.

Lender banks foreclosed on the remaining properties. These became known as "The Resort", which in 1987, were put up for sale at auction. Included were the 18-hole golf course, the 22,000 square-foot Lodge, the ski slopes and related facilities, some platted lots, and the unplatted land that had been eighty percent developed for a 9-hole addition to the golf course.

The city council had almost no money to fund the recovery of an ailing community, but it now held title to the properties and facilities that were essential to the operation of a functioning community. Their first concern was to cope with the problems of deteriorated roadways and a failing water system.

In 1987, the city shouldered its responsibilities for renovations by issuing a total of \$1.7 million in general obligation bonds, the issue being approved by voters. The voters also agreed to tax themselves by approving the first ad-valorem property taxes for Sky Valley owners, proceeds to be used to pay for the bonds. These bonds were paid off in 1998. Work soon began to upgrade the roadways and water system to their present high standards. ❖



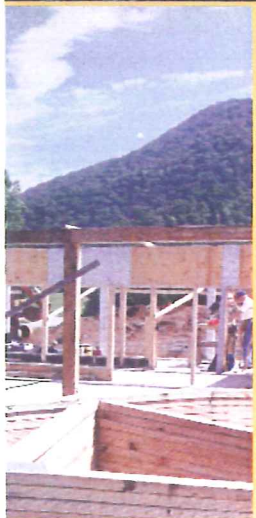
Many residents contributed countless volunteer hours to build an expanded postal facility for the Valley. Citizens volunteer on almost all community projects.



The practice putting green is free to all users.

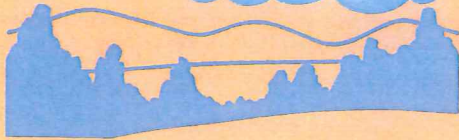


Sky Valley's hillsides afford residents a choice of distant vistas, or forested coves. Structural designs often include cantilevered decks extending out over downslopes.



The Sky Valley Police Force, six officers and two dispatchers, provide around-the-clock security for all areas of the city. They also function in a public relations capacity as goodwill ambassadors to residents and visitors. Fire and rescue needs are met promptly by a well-equipped, on-site, volunteer unit.

# Sky Valley



## THE COMMUNITY

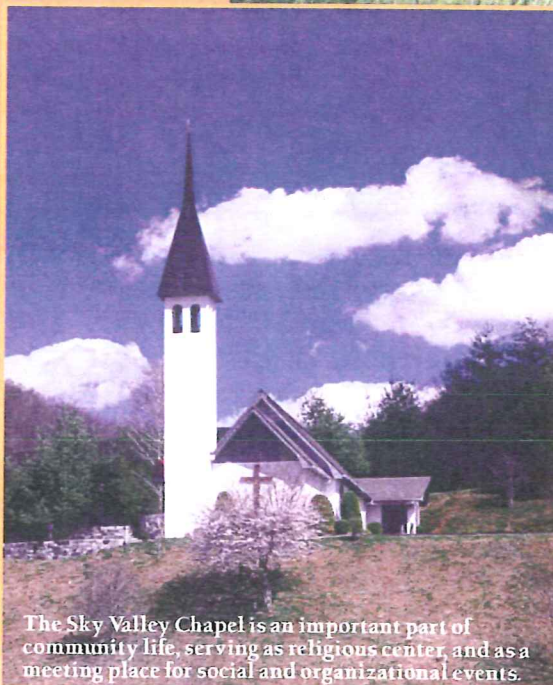
Sky Valley's strongest appeal must surely be its beauty, both natural and man-made. From its hillsides, residents have views of streams, lakes, woodlands, and the emerald vistas of the greens and fairways of the golf course. Distant peaks typical of southern Appalachians fall into ranks of ridges, one behind the other, to finally melt into the soft blue haze that lends these mountains their name, and much of their charm.

Inside the Valley are 40 miles of blacktop roadways that offer access to great areas of unspoiled scenery, yet are woven into the hillsides with little visual disturbance. In fact, many roads are somewhat like luxurious nature trails. There are no power, phone, or cable lines visible (all underground), no signs permitted, and almost no traffic on many of the roads.

A total of about 1200 lots are platted within the community. Most lots have been sold; a bit less than half have been built upon. Currently there are around 500 homes, 125 condominiums, and 83 timeshares in the Valley. Many residences and condos are second homes, being occupied mostly in summertime. Population in winter is usually about 200. Peak occupancy of around 2,000 occurs when residents return to enjoy the "springtime" weather of the cool summer months, some staying on to experience the gorgeous displays of color that blaze forth in autumn.

Homes range in size from the modest to the semi-palatial. A minimum of 1750 square feet of floor space is now required. The city's ad-valorem tax on property (for Year 2001) was set at 12.5 mills per \$1,000 (1.25%) charged on 40 percent of the assessed valuation of the property. A \$25,000 Homestead Exemption is available for any home used as a primary residence.

The natural attractiveness of the Valley is the concern of a number of groups and organizations, including the Garden Club, the Sky Valley Property Owners' Association, the Resort complex, and city maintenance crews. The city council has enacted an ordinance which controls the cutting or trimming of trees, protecting the natural charm of the forestland environment that decorates the entire complex.



The Sky Valley Chapel is an important part of community life, serving as religious center, and as a meeting place for social and organizational events.





# The Clayton

Volume 89 Number 31 Thursday, July 31, 1986 The Clayton Tribune, Clayton, Georgia

## Sky Valley voters to decide \$2.7 million bond issue next week

City Council, although the...  
 The City of Clayton...  
 The bond issue will be...  
 The bond issue will be...  
 The bond issue will be...

## Sky Valley to auction condos building



FORWARD: View of Sky Valley... where the new condos building will be auctioned on Saturday, August 23rd.

## Sky Valley opens golf course

Three Atlanta Falcon players...  
 Ken Burrow, wide receiver...  
 Larry Mialk, tight end...  
 Jim Miller, offensive tackle...  
 The tournament was...  
 The tournament was...  
 The tournament was...

Sumi



# CLAYTON "TRIBUNE"

## Big plans seen for Sky Valley

1/11/2001

By Todd Truelove  
Staff writer

An Atlanta-based investor group has entered into a contract to acquire the Sky Valley Resort.

The group has big plans for the city including construction of a convention center and installing a sewer system.

Sky Creek Development, a Limited Liability Corporation, signed a contract with the resort last week.

A closing on the contract is expected in the spring this year.

Mayor A.W. Adams and members of the city council on Jan. 3 met privately with various members of the investor corporation and resort owner David Spears.

Spears had called city officials and set up the meeting.

"We were not aware that this was in any violation of any rule," said Adams at the city's monthly meeting Monday.

Adams was referring to a story and editorial in the Jan. 4 edition of *The Clayton Tribune* that the meeting was in violation of Georgia sunshine

laws because it wasn't open to the public.

At the City of Sky Valley's Jan. 8 meeting, the council said that at the private meeting the corporation had presented sketches of plans to them.

"I'm proud to announce that we're going to have a sewer system in Sky Valley," said council member Allen McLeroy.

He said that the corporation had plans to install a sewer system and to contract it out to a third party.

"The city will not be in the sewer business," McLeroy said.

Residents of Sky Valley will be able to hook onto the sewer system if the line passes by their house.

"They will build a sewer system to service their

needs," said Adams.

It is not yet known which roads the sewer line will pass by, and the plans that were presented projected the development from two to four years.

Other plans the corporation has are construction of another entrance into Sky Valley and construction of a convention

Valley, please turn to A-8

"I'm proud to announce we're going to have a sewer system in Sky Valley." - city council member Allen McLeroy

# Sky Valley

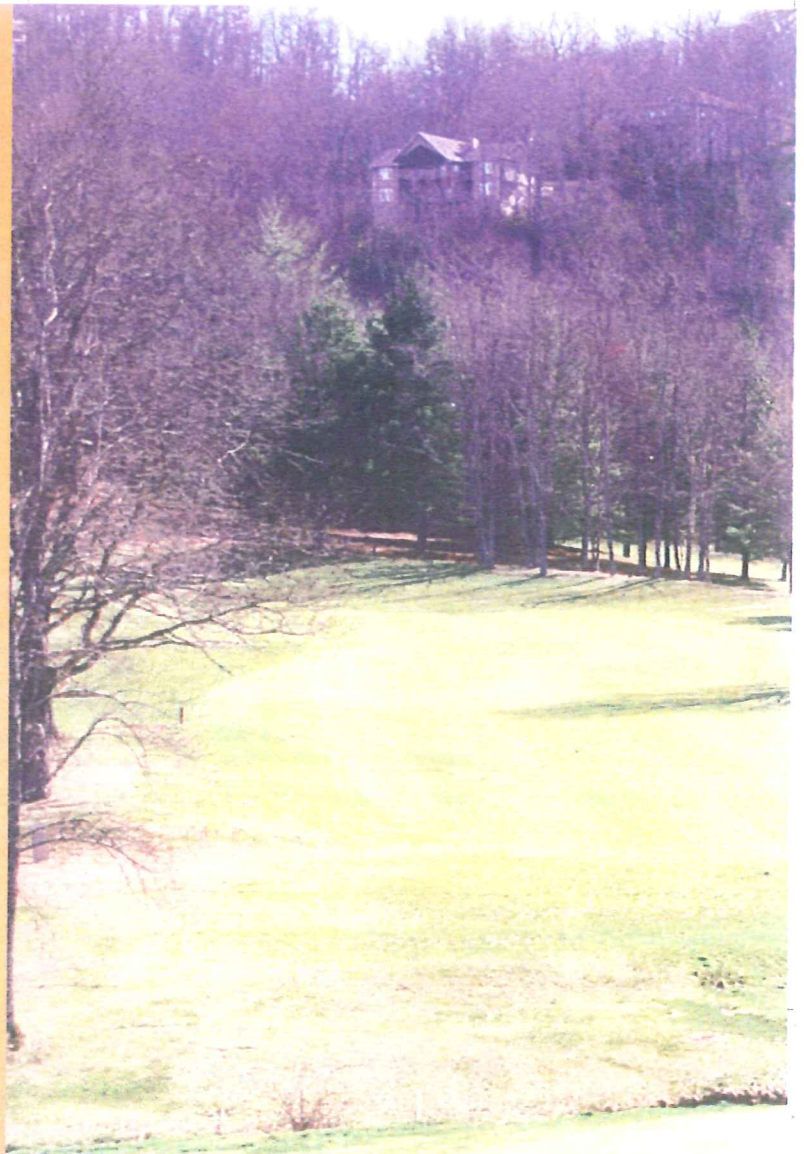


## THE RESORT

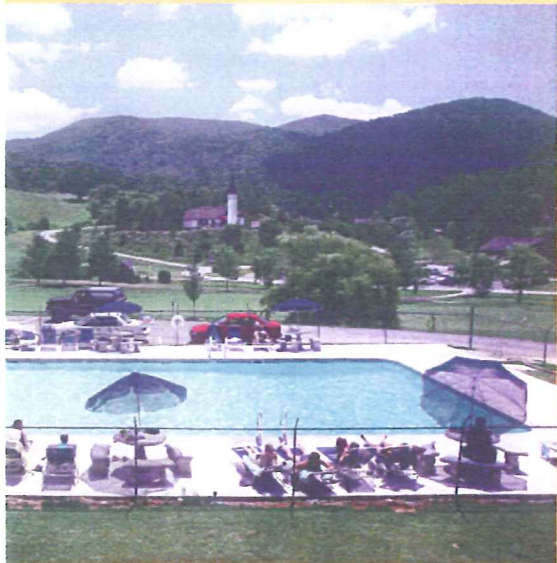
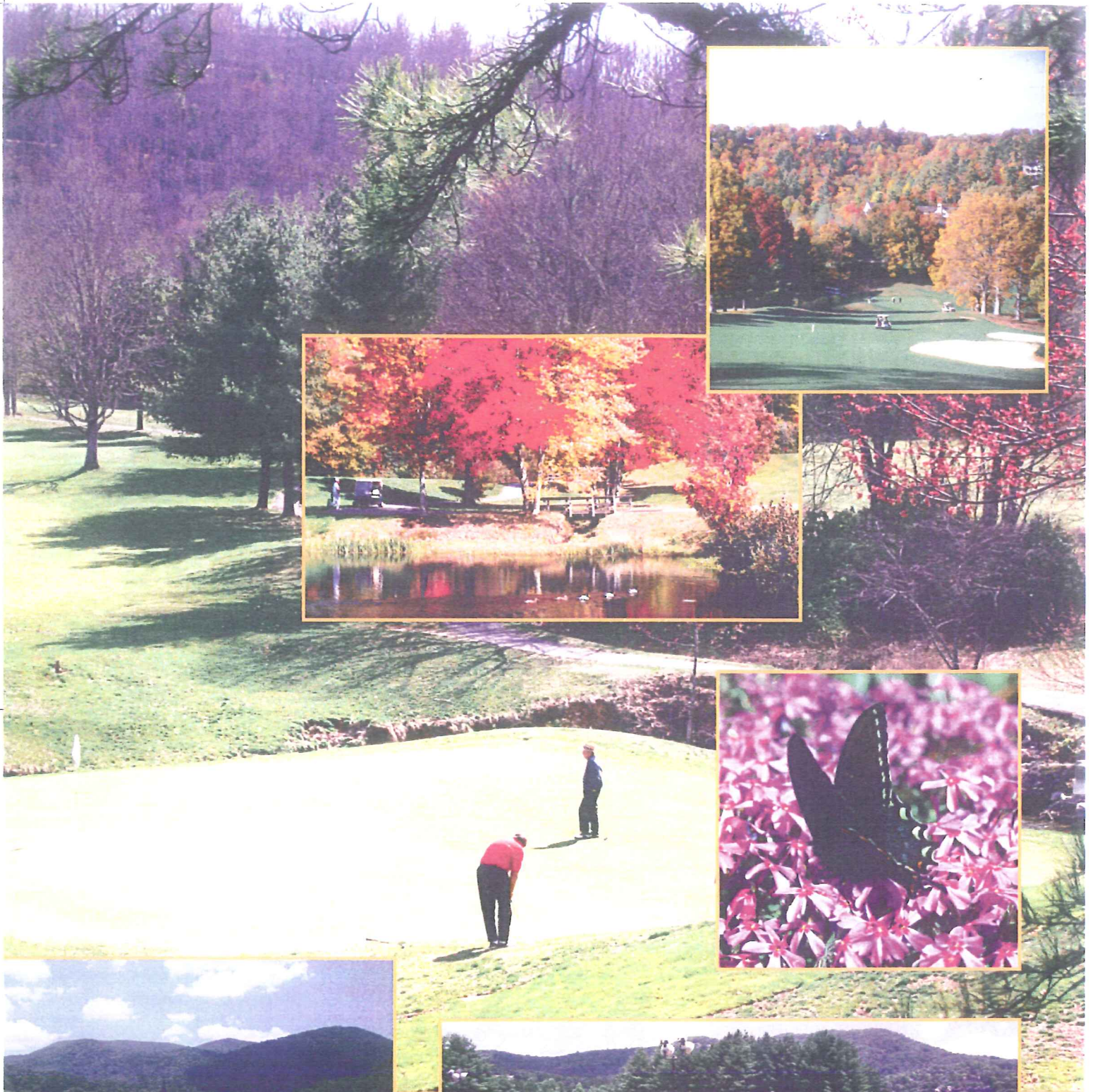
It was on the eve of a New Year, and of a new Millennium. The visitor was overheard to say, "You know, I stand right here on the edge of the street, look over my left shoulder and see a flock of skiers zooming down a snowy slope. From the same spot, I look over my right shoulder and there is a lineup of golfers waiting to tee off to begin their games. I've never imagined anything like it." There probably isn't anything just like it anywhere else; imagine skiing and playing golf on the same day, in the same place!

Golfing is the major year-round pleasure sport in Sky Valley. The eighteen-hole golf course meanders attractively amid wooded slopes, lakes, and streams — all with the scenic background of the mountains. The fairways and greens are now watered with a modern irrigation system recently installed, insuring a lush all-season grass cover for all playing areas. A putting green is in almost constant use, without charge.

Golfing activities are organized from the Pro Shop in the main lodge building. Fees include mandatory cart use. ❖



Time Shares of Sky Valley, Inc. manages eighty-three Time Share units, offering amenities such as a swimming pool, tennis courts, playgrounds for children, and guided outdoor activities.



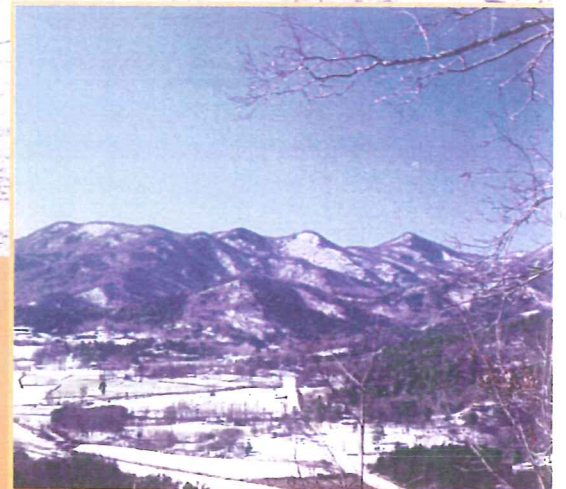


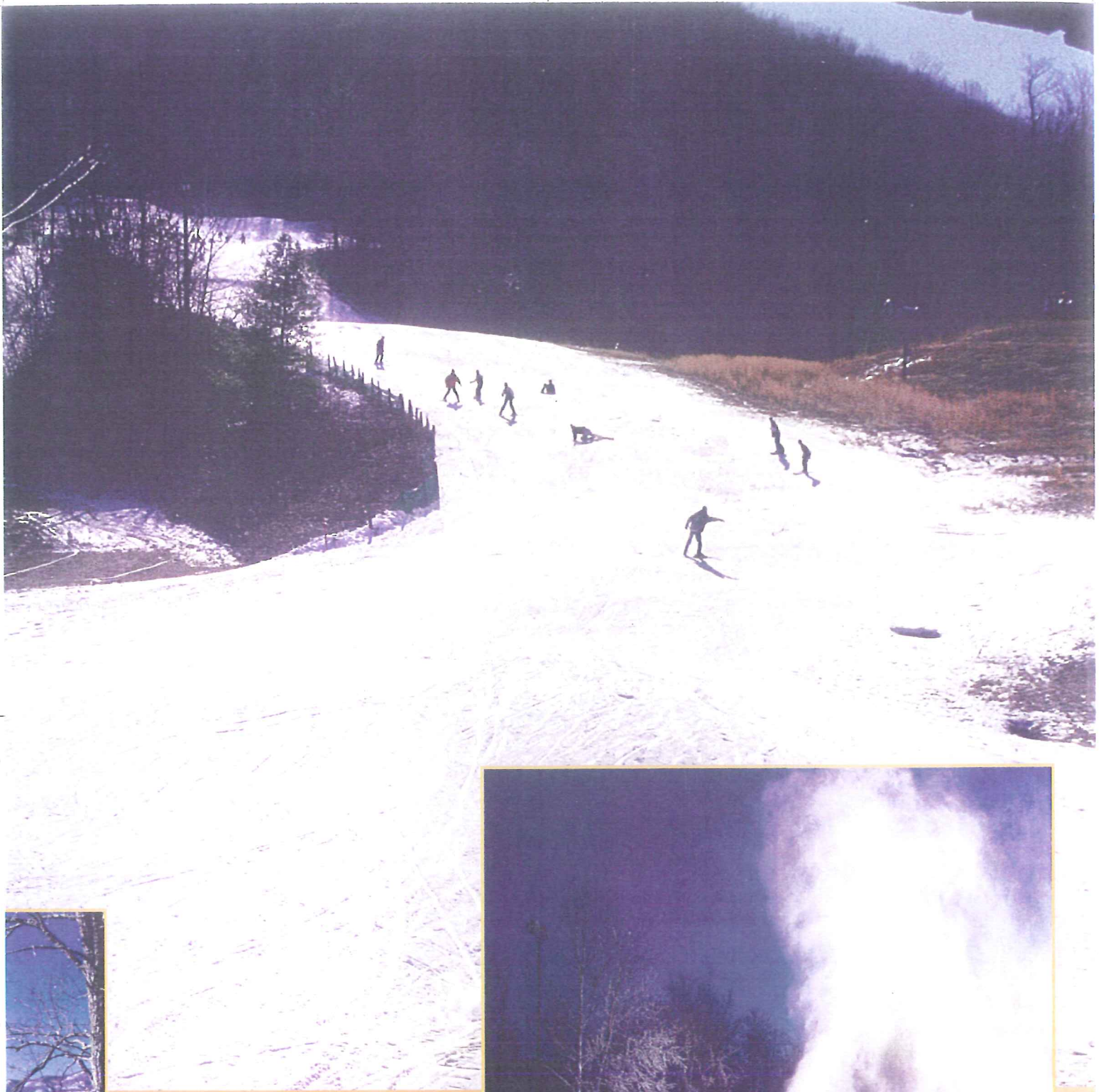
Skiing is extremely popular in winter months, weather permitting. The slopes usually are prepared with the product of snow blowers being added to any natural snow that might fall. Skiing usually begins in December and lasts until spring warm-up, often in February.

A lift carries skiers to the top of the 2500-foot-long main slope. Beginners enjoy a smaller, less taxing slope on which a towrope pulls them to the top of the run.

Tickets and rentals for equipment are obtained near the Lodge. ❖

## Sky Valley





If natural snow is skimpy or missing in late December, huge blowers coat the slopes with a covering thick enough to delight the enthusiastic crowds who flock to the Nation's southernmost skiing facility. The slopes remain ski-able for several months.

Sky Valley is a rarity in that it succeeds in fulfilling a vision born in the creative minds of a pair of courageous men. They found a peaceful mountain valley, and devised ways for it to remain in its beauty as it became a place for residents and visitors to enjoy. Its appeal is to the type of people who now live in the Valley, or visit it, to find pleasurable restorative in nature's serenity.

The two entities—one governmental (the City), one privately owned (the Resort)—work cooperatively to blend into a smooth mixture the objectives of a dynamic community with those required by the unique needs of a recreational complex. This feeling of mutual consideration between the two organizations works efficiently to provide a basis for active recreation against a scenic background that invites the relaxed lifestyle. ❖



## RABUN COUNTY, GEORGIA



Publication of this booklet was made possible by the support and generosity of:

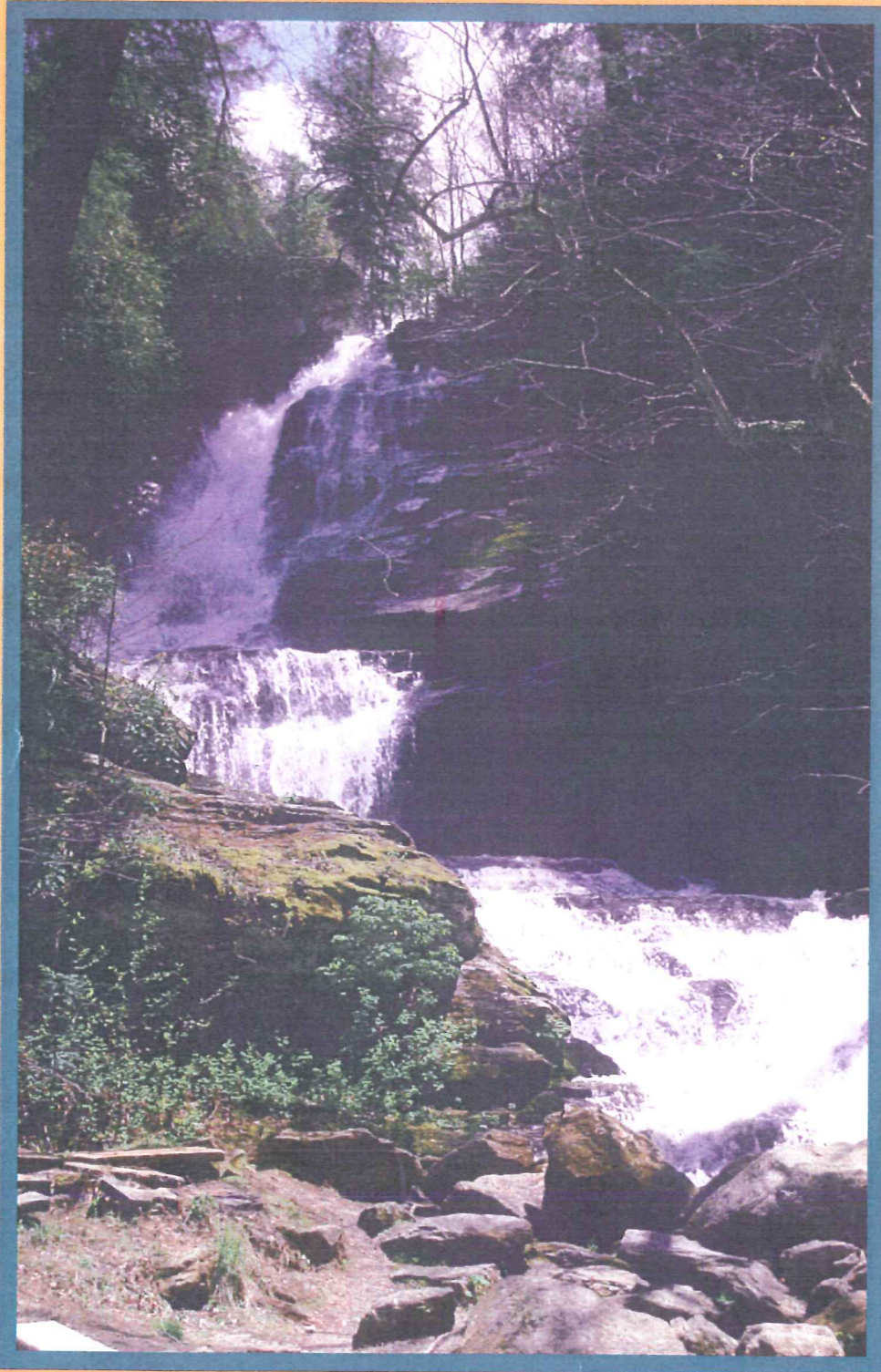
- City of Sky Valley (City commissioners)
- Rabun County Chamber of Commerce
- Mrs. Larry (Sandra) McClure
- Rabun County Historical Society
- "The Sky Valley Resort"
- Sky Valley Home Owners' Association
- Time Shares, Inc.



Among the many gracious people who shared their knowledge and experiences and became friends, my special appreciation to:

- Moody Barrick
- WF "Dub" Billingsley
- Mrs Larry (Sandra) McClure
- Ralph Merrow
- Frank Rickman
- Walt Reynolds
- David Spears
- Charles Thurmond

*"Thanks!"* RWN



For More Information on Sky Valley, call:  
City of Sky Valley: (706) 746-2204  
Sky Valley Resort; (706) 746-5301 or (800) 262-8259  
Timeshares of Sky Valley, Inc.: (706) 746-3446