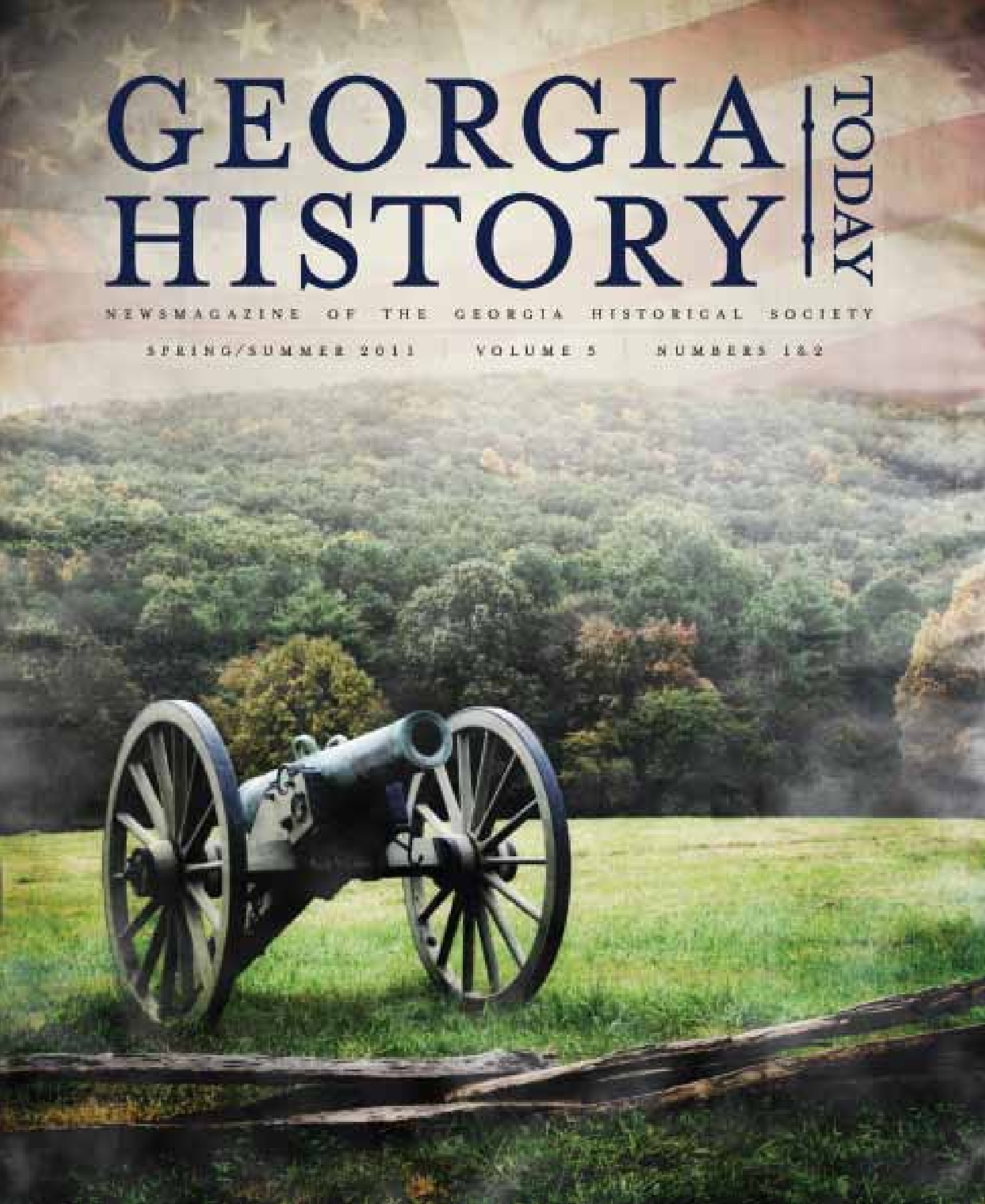


GEORGIA HISTORY | TODAY

NEWSMAGAZINE OF THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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KEEPING IT REAL

This spring marks the beginning of the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, and the Georgia Historical Society is actively involved in the commemoration, not only statewide, but on a national level.

Three years ago, we launched the Civil War 150 Historical Marker Project, a partnership between GHS and the Georgia Department of Economic Development, with additional support from Georgia Battlefields Association, Georgia Department of Labor and Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Using an old form of public history—historical markers—and coupling them with the best in recent scholarship and the latest in online technology, this initiative is building heritage tourism while promoting a better and more thorough understanding of the conflict.

Since most of the existing 1,000 Civil War markers were put up in the 1950s for the Civil War Centennial, one could look in vain for anything about the role of African Americans, women, Georgia's secession convention, Unionists or wartime industry and the home front. Not anymore. GHS has installed eight new markers, with plans to install four more, which examine these subjects. What emerges is a broader, more complex picture of the war than was possible half-a-century ago.

These markers are changing perceptions about the results and meaning of the war. For example, a new marker about the burning of Atlanta (there never has been one) triggered opposition from the NAACP because it was erected on present-day Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, where the destruction began. For many Americans, the Civil War is still equated with glorification of the Confederacy, and the NAACP considered the marker an insult to the memory of the martyred Civil Rights leader. For many others, of all races, the war meant African American liberation, and a marker at that location about an event that told the story of the end of the war was eminently appropriate. For weeks, this debate went on in the Atlanta media. And it was a welcome one.

The project is also generating tourism. GHS has launched a micro website featuring the new markers plus all 1,000 of Georgia's older Civil War markers, allowing tourists to use Google maps to create custom driving tours based on topics of their interest. We also created a free smart phone application. These online tools have thrust GHS to the forefront of historical institutions using technology to develop heritage tourism.

More importantly, we are changing the way history is interpreted through historical markers, which have traditionally presented a narrow and sanitized version of the past. Our willingness to widen the subject matter and tackle controversial topics has sparked a dialogue that is reshaping how Americans understand the war, garnering national media attention in the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Washington Post*, the *Miami Herald*, the *New York Times* and the *Boston Globe*, as well as a prestigious Leadership in History Award from the American Association for State and Local History.

The ongoing debate about the meaning and legacy of the Civil War demonstrates that topics like secession, states' rights, federal power and race are just as crucial today as they were 150 years ago. By taking a deeper and more inclusive look at the past, the Georgia Historical Society is helping Americans gain a better understanding of the present and find answers to the vexing questions that still face us in our quest to form a more perfect union.

W. Todd Groce is President and CEO of the Georgia Historical Society. He can be reached at wtgroce@georgiahistory.com



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GEORGIA HISTORY TODAY

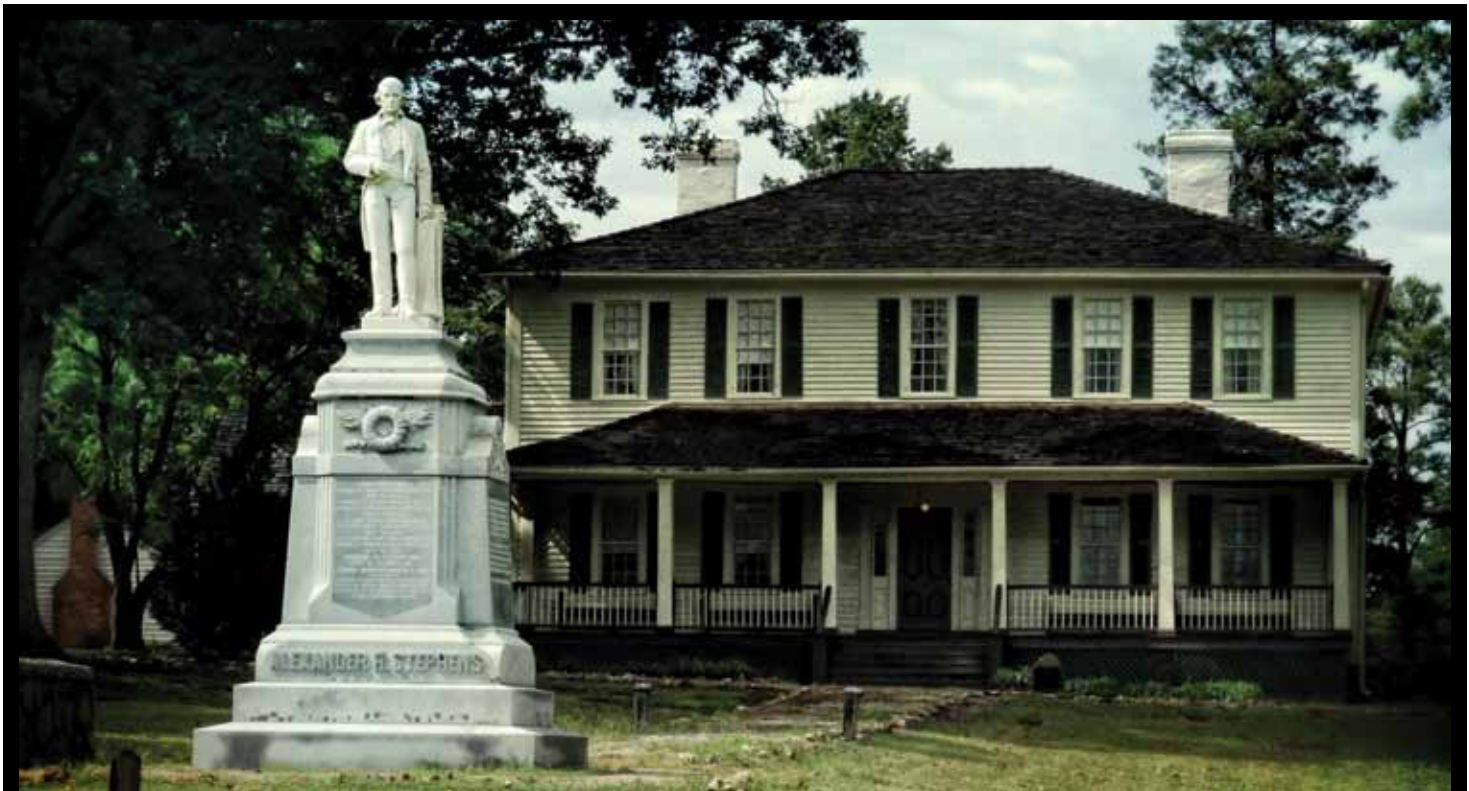
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ON THE COVER

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

Photo by Ed Jackson



Feature Story Page 3 – ALEXANDER STEPHENS' HOME, Liberty Hall, Crawfordville, GA – Photo by Ed Jackson

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FEATURE STORY

DISCOVERING

GEORGIA'S

CIVIL WAR SITES

by W. Todd Groce, Ph. D.

The Civil War left its mark on Georgia in a way unlike any other event in our history. Today, one can discover the physical remains of the war in battlefields, historic sites, cemeteries, monuments and historical markers in every corner of the state. There are over 350 Civil War sites accessible to the public in Georgia.

Although more battles were fought in Virginia and Tennessee, Georgia was still the scene of several major engagements and campaigns, including Chickamauga, Atlanta and the March to the Sea. And if Virginia witnessed the clash between the titans, Grant and Lee, Georgia was where Sherman waged and perfected his 'hard hand of war.' Indeed, one could argue the events that occurred here were more decisive in the final outcome of the war than in any other state.

The first national military park in the United States and the first Civil War battlefield preserved by the federal government was established in Georgia. Chickamauga was tactically a Confederate victory, but Congress authorized the creation of the park in 1898 before the preservation of the battlefields at Gettysburg, Antietam, Shiloh or Vicksburg—all great Union victories. Because veterans of both armies played a key role in its formation, Chickamauga is one of the best-marked, and most completely-preserved, battlefields in the nation—not to mention one of the most beautiful.

At the other end of the state, Fort Pulaski National Monument interprets the story of how fortifications evolved during the Civil War. Constructed under the supervision of a young engineering officer named Robert E. Lee, the masonry fort was considered impregnable to artillery until the newly-designed rifled guns of the U.S. Army blasted the brick walls to pieces in April 1862, closing Savannah as a port for the Confederacy. After that, all new fortifications were constructed of earth.

Just a few miles away at Fort McAllister State Park, visitors can explore the next generation of earthen fortifications. Built to protect Savannah after the fall of Pulaski, McAllister resisted attack by the U.S. Navy on several occasions and only fell after a brief assault from the land side by Sherman's army in December 1864. The blockade runner, *CSS Nashville*, was destroyed nearby in the Ogeechee River. Today, the fort offers a fascinating look at the state's coastal warfare, the front line for Georgia until the U.S. Army penetrated into the northwestern corner in the summer of 1863.

Compared to the battlefields near Richmond, Va., very little of the fighting for Atlanta has been preserved, especially by the National Park Service. This is unfortunate considering the city's significance but not surprising given that battlefield preservation did not begin until the late 19th century, well after the time that most of the battlefields imme-



OAKLAND CONFEDERATE CEMETERY, Atlanta
Photo by Ed Jackson

ALEXANDER STEPHENS STATUE, Alexander Stephens State Park, Crawfordville, Ga. — Photo by Ed Jackson



diately around Atlanta were built over. Perhaps the best way, then, to understand the struggle for Atlanta is not on a battlefield but at the Cyclo-rama, the amazing circular painting that captures the fury and the drama of a battlefield now lost to development.

But if you want to actually stand on the ground, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park offers the best opportunity to explore one of the bloodiest engagements of the campaign for the Deep South's rail and manufacturing center. Most of the battles extensive trench lines have been preserved, and visitors can gain a breathtaking view of the Georgia countryside from the summit of the Big Kennesaw Mountain.

The war off the battlefield can be discovered in a variety of places across the state. The conflict's impact on industry is interpreted in Augusta at the site of the Confederate Powder Works, the largest mill for the manufacturing of gunpowder in the Confederacy. Places like the Atlanta History Center, the Georgia Historical Society and the

Augusta History Museum preserve artifacts and documents and offer visitors exhibits on various aspects of the conflict.

The wartime Governor's mansion and capitol (rebuilt), still stands in Milledgeville. And while Civil War-era homes abound, probably the most important—because of its owner—is the Alexander Stephens home in Crawfordville. As the new nation's first and only vice president, the diminutive Stephens was the highest-ranking Georgian in the Confederacy.

The 1,000 Civil War historical markers (more than any other state) erected first by the Georgia Historical Commission and later by the Georgia Historical Society provide a unique way to retrace the steps of the armies. The routes of Sherman's Atlanta Campaign and his March to the Sea, for instance, can be followed using historical markers found on the GHS website. Sites destroyed by development like the battles of Atlanta can be found even if the ground no longer resembles its 1864 appearance. The newer markers also provide a window on the experiences of women and African Americans, who traditionally are underrepresented in the state's Civil War sites. And they can be used to link sites together for a more meaningful experience.

Among the most unique sites in Georgia are two in the southwestern part of the state, both of national significance: The National Civil War Naval Museum at Port Columbus and Andersonville National Historic Site. When one thinks of naval history, Columbus, Ga., does not automatically come to mind. But in that city, on the banks of the Chattahoochee River where Confederate ships were built and floated out to the Gulf of Mexico, can be found one of the country's finest naval museums. This museum features an outstanding collection of uniforms and flags, as well as the preserved hulk of a Confederate gunboat raised from the river.

Only a few miles away, in Sumter County, is the site of the most infamous prison camp of the war—Andersonville. Approximately 13,000 U.S. soldiers perished here from malnutrition, poor medical care and exposure; and the national cemetery with its closely-packed headstones is silent but poignant testimony to the deadliness of the camp. Today, the Andersonville NHS features not only the site of the original prison camp but also the National Prisoner of War Museum.

One way to gain a unique view of the war is on foot. Most battlefields such as Chickamauga and Kennesaw Mountain feature extensive trails systems that allow visitors to explore parts of the field inaccessible by automobiles. The beauty and solitude of these battlefields belie the awful violence and carnage that occurred there. But if one truly wants to understand the fighting, no substitute exists for walking and studying the terrain.

The recent republication of the revised *Crossroads of Conflict* (University of Georgia Press, 2010) by Barry Brown and Rich Elwell offers the most comprehensive guide to the places where the Civil War can still be found. Other resources include the Georgia Department of Economic Development website, www.gacivilwar.org, and the Georgia Historical Society's historical marker site at www.georgiahistory.com.

The paucity of African American history at our state's Civil War sites is lamentable. African Americans are central to the war, and no war is more central to African Americans. The Georgia Historical Society has installed historical markers at several sites where African Americans struggled to secure their freedom, and the Atlanta History Center in its "Turning Points Exhibit" explains how race shaped the war and its aftermath.

But these are the exceptions. So much more needs to be accomplished if the public is to understand the centrality of slavery to the conflict. Expanding and reshaping the interpretation at Georgia's Civil War sites will be the great challenge for all of us over the next four years.

W. Todd Groce is President and CEO of the Georgia Historical Society. He can be reached at wtgroce@georgiahistory.com

Groce's

CIVIL WAR TO-DO LIST

THE DOZEN MUST SEE CIVIL WAR SITES IN GEORGIA:

Chickamauga National Military Park
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield
Fort Pulaski National Monument
Andersonville National Historic Site
National Civil War Naval Museum, Columbus
Atlanta History Center

Augusta Confederate Powder Works
Resaca Confederate Cemetery
Alexander Stephens Home, Crawfordville
Marietta National and Confederate Cemeteries
Fort McAllister State Historic Park
The Cyclorama, Atlanta



CONFEDERATE OBELISK, Oakland Cemetery, Atlanta
Photo by Ed Jackson



CYCLORAMA, Atlanta
Photo by Ed Jackson



Pictured above, left to right: Lois Dozier Norvell published newsletters of her correspondence with WWII soldiers; Juliette Gordon Low, founder of the Girl Scouts. Page right: Ethel Hyer, president of Rome, Ga. NAACP in the 1960s. Images from GHS Collections.

INSIDE GHS

GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO SHARE GEORGIA HISTORY

by Laura García-Culler

In 1839, a group of visionary statesmen and intellectual leaders of the day founded the Georgia Historical Society (GHS) with 100 items and a mission to collect, preserve and share Georgia history for the enlightenment of future generations. Since that time, GHS has grown to become the premier independent statewide institution responsible for collecting, examining and teaching Georgia history. A major research center, GHS's Library and Archives houses the oldest and most distinguished collection of materials related exclusively to Georgia history in the nation, including:

- 4 million manuscripts,
- 100,000 photographs,
- 25,000 architectural drawings,
- 20,000 rare and non-rare books, and
- Thousands of maps, artifacts, portraits and newspapers.

The *Campaign to Share Georgia History*—a \$7 million capacity-building campaign intended to strengthen Georgia's most outstanding source for our state's history—will safeguard these irreplaceable historical treasures for generations to come while also promoting their wide use by researchers, scholars, teachers, students and history enthusiasts through initiatives designed to open the GHS archives.

The Georgia Historical Society's *Campaign to Share Georgia History* is divided into two parts—a \$4 million component that focuses on increasing the visibility and public profile of the institution around the state, thereby building its capacity for sustained future growth, and a \$3 million component for acquisition and renovation of a new facility from which all GHS educational programming and statewide services will emanate.

This campaign represents a long-term investment in an exemplary educational institution whose work has been improving the cultural and intellectual life of Georgians for nearly 175 years. Campaign funds will strengthen and support your Society in the following ways:

Expanded Online Access to GHS Collections

Interest in the Georgia Historical Society is growing as more Georgians become aware of the resources and programs provided by GHS. Through the *Campaign to Share Georgia History*, GHS will invest in the personnel, technology and activities necessary to make 100 percent of the GHS Library and Archives collection accessible and searchable online. This effort will include a pilot digitization project that focuses on digitizing selected resources from significant collections, including the Vince Dooley and Griffin Bell papers.



Expanded Public Programming and Outreach

The *Campaign to Share Georgia History* will strengthen and expand GHS's public education programming and statewide outreach efforts designed to educate citizens, inspire leaders and develop future history makers.

One of the most exciting examples of this is a new, multi-platform daily history initiative—*Today in Georgia History*. A joint collaboration of the Georgia Historical Society and Georgia Public Broadcasting, *Today in Georgia History* has been designed to open the GHS archives and bring history into classrooms and living rooms across the state using GPB Radio, GPB Television and an interdisciplinary project website targeting Georgia educators and students.

Today in Georgia History television and radio segments will offer daily moments in history, introducing audiences to Georgia's rich and storied past, while the website will equip more than 125,000 teachers with resources and tools to engage students in the critical exploration of key moments presented in the program. The website will feature audio/video stream of daily segments; transcripts with detailed resource listings; digital facsimiles of archival resources; and expanded curricular units featuring tips for teachers, suggested writing prompts, follow-up questions and classroom exercises.

In addition to supporting *Today in Georgia History*, campaign funds will be used to sustain the Historical Marker Program, which places roadside markers in communities to tell the stories of important events, significant people and historic sites and structures. Since 1998, GHS has managed this statewide program which extends unique opportunities for citizens and visitors alike to learn about Georgia's history.

Expanded Facilities and Infrastructure Support

Over the past 15 years, GHS has experienced explosive growth in its collections, programs and membership. GHS must equip itself with the necessary personnel, technology and facilities to keep pace with current trends as well as prepare for sustained future growth.

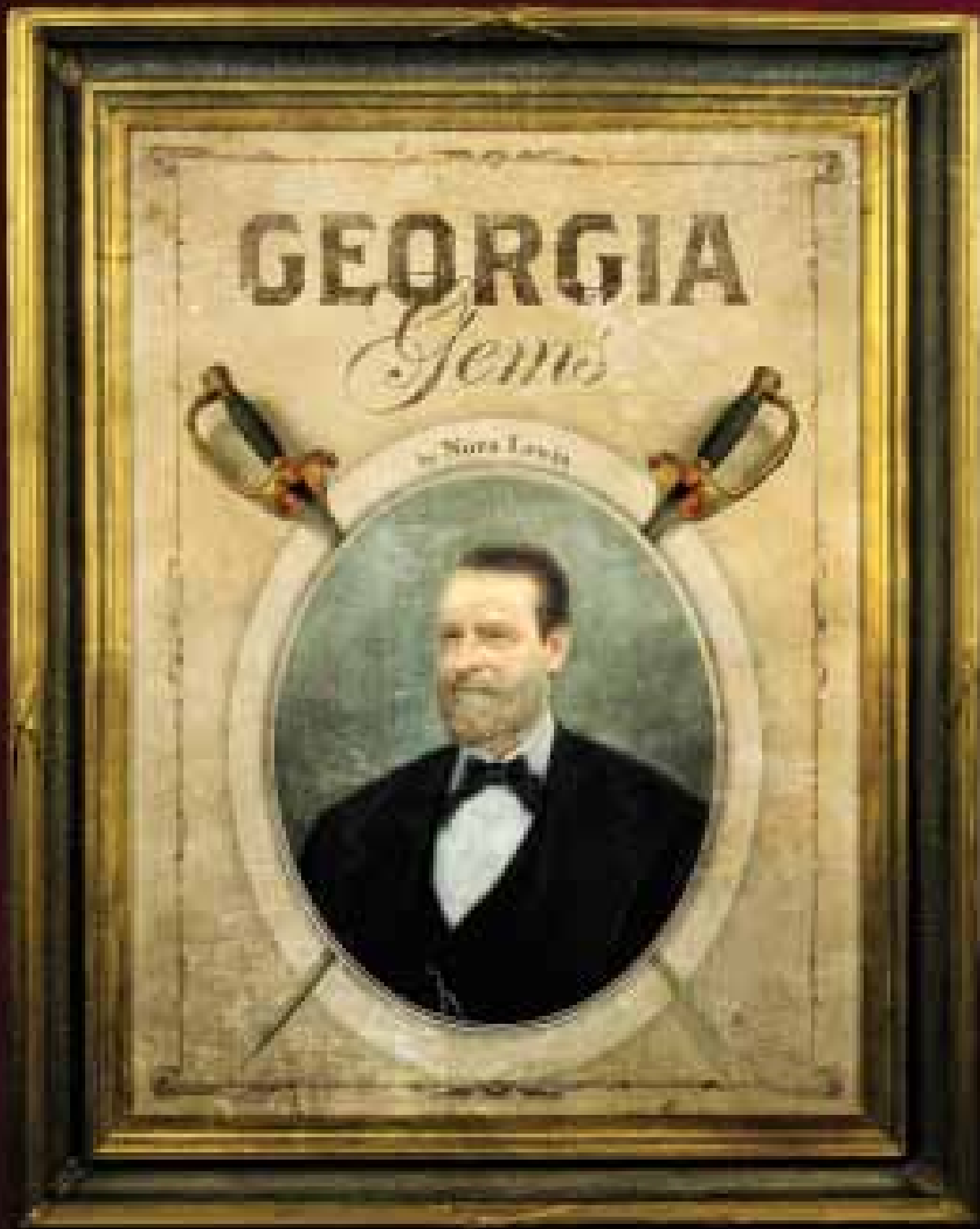
Campaign funds will support the acquisition and renovation of a property adjacent to GHS's historic headquarters which will serve as an educational center for all GHS programs as well as administrative offices. The planned facilities expansion, the first in 40 years, will allow GHS to provide all employees with formal, functional and efficient workstations while also enabling the Library and Archives to expand within Hodgson Hall, providing new space for additional resources and archival storage.

Improved technology will give our staff the ability to work more efficiently and effectively, ultimately resulting in Georgia's history being made available in more ways to more people. Finally, key staff positions in the areas of communications, marketing and fundraising will be employed to support the generation of heightened levels of philanthropic contributions necessary to strengthen and sustain the organization's mission and to provide consistent, exceptional service to GHS members and supporters.

The *Campaign to Share Georgia History* is being led by a distinguished steering committee chaired by former BellSouth state president Phil Jacobs and composed of Robert S. Jepson, Jr., James H. Blanchard, Bill Jones III, Shell Knox, Tommy Holder, Suzanne Sitherwood, Reed Dulany III, John Helmken, Felker Ward, Andrew Young and Vince Dooley. *The Society's Board of Curators has already pledged nearly a third of the campaign goal—demonstrating their personal commitment to the future of this historic institution.*

There are many changes happening here at the Georgia Historical Society. We are excited about our upcoming journey and the public launch of this essential campaign. With participation from current and future members, donors and a staff committed to this growth, GHS will meet its fundraising goal. Most importantly, we will strengthen and equip a Society that fosters within Georgia's future leaders a deep appreciation for, and understanding of, our state and nation's rich history and its people.

Laura García-Culler is Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer at the Georgia Historical Society. She can be reached at lgculler@georgiahistory.com.



Sam Lacy

AMONG THE LARGE DATABASE OF CIVIL WAR RELATED

artifacts and holdings of the Georgia Historical Society is the Edward Clifford Anderson collection. Anderson (1815-1883), was a notable U.S. Navy officer before and during the Civil War, and served eight terms as mayor of Savannah (1854-1856; 1865-1869; and 1873-1877). The Georgia Historical Society is pleased to have not only a portion of his personal papers, but also his sword, saber and portrait in its collections.

Born in Savannah, Ga., Edward Clifford Anderson was the ninth child of George Anderson (1767-1847) and Elizabeth Clifford Wayne Anderson (?-1818). In 1834, he entered the U.S. Navy and rose to the rank of Lieutenant before retiring in 1850. A successful businessman and planter, Anderson also served as a C.S.A. agent during the Civil War, successfully running Federal blockade of the Georgia coast in the ironclad Fingal, and then serving as commander of the Savannah River batteries.

Anderson's mayoral terms overlapped with both yellow fever epidemics in Savannah (1854 and 1876) and with the end of the Civil War and beginning of Reconstruction.

The Edward Clifford Anderson scrapbooks and photographs, 1862-1880s (MS 6) contain four scrapbooks, newspaper clippings and two photographs. The scrapbooks cover the dates:

- Dec. 20, 1865-Jan. 23, 1867
- March 5, 1866-June 17, 1874
- Jan. 6, 1869-Oct. 5, 1872
- Oct. 12, 1870-Jan. 6, 1873.

The clippings (1865-1880) pertain to Anderson's term as Mayor of Savannah, Ga., and include, among other items: ordinances, proceedings of council, official notices, proclamations and harbor improvements. The photographs are of CSS Alabama crew members dated 1862.

Anderson's sword is a model 1860 officer's dress sword and scabbard decorated with American military motif with a twisted wire ray skin grip. His saber and scabbard are British Pattern 1822 cavalry officer's saber, bird's head hilt variety with a sharkskin grip, iron hilt, and decorative etchings on the blade with the initials "CA" as well as the brand "Royal Artillery" on the obverse. A brass disc at the riches with the word "proved," and on the reverse at the ricasso "S. Isaac, Campbell Co., 71 Jermyn St., London."

Edward Clifford Anderson's portrait was donated to the Georgia Historical Society by descendent, and GHS Board member, Dolly Chisholm. The portrait is an undated framed oil pastel by an unknown artist.

After the war, Anderson served as a director of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, the Central of Georgia Railroad and the Southern Bank.

To explore this and other manuscripts, portraits, maps and artifacts in the GHS collection, go to www.georgiahistory.com.

Nora Lewis is Director of Library & Archives at the Georgia Historical Society. She can be reached at nlewis@georgiahistory.com



PROFILES

2010-2011

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN AWARD HONOREE:
LISA LACY WHITE

By Brandy Mai

The John Macpherson Berrien Award, named in honor of the Society's first president, recognizes a lifetime of achievement in the field of history and significant contribution toward the Society's mission.

Lisa White, the Georgia Historical Society's first female president, is the 2011 Berrien award winner. "I was surprised to be named the recipient of this year's Berrien award, but I am deeply flattered and honored," said White.

Her pioneering efforts, vision and the recognition Lisa has achieved through many years of perseverance on behalf of GHS makes her the ideal recipient of this year's award.

"I have been a member of Georgia Historical Society for more than half my life," explained White when asked about her beginnings with the Society. She was first introduced to GHS through a friend. Her early years with the Society involved being on the committee to honor the 150th anniversary of GHS and *Footnotes*.

But Lisa envisioned more.

"I felt with proper funding and staff, the Society could offer much more in the way of outreach, not just in Savannah, but statewide," she explained.

Her early vision of a statewide Society led Lisa to handling the outreach almost singlehandedly. “At the time, there really was no staff to plan any sort of membership programs or activities. I started planning day trips, spring and fall meeting activities, and when the Laura Palmer Bell room was refurbished downstairs, we hosted guest lecturers,” she said.

That involvement led to then President Bob Martin asking Lisa to attend board meetings. Lisa agreed, and in 1990, became part of the Society’s Board. “In those days, the meetings began with ‘Gentlemen and Mrs. White, please come to order.’”

Eventually, more women joined the board, and Lisa found herself moving up within the Society. “I was vice president to Howard Morrison in 1994,” she said. “During that time, we developed a strategic plan that included the need to hire an executive director. We interviewed and hired Todd Groce in the fall of 1995.”

In 1996, just one year after hiring Groce, Lisa became the Society’s first female president and the youngest person to ever hold the office.

“Todd and I were both pretty young, prompting friends and detractors to comment ‘the children are in charge,’” she joked.

Lisa’s time in office at GHS led to three revolutionary steps, explained Groce, now president and chief executive officer of the Society. “She helped us get control over our destiny, grow by leaps and bounds, and get set on a course for what we are today.”

Groce readily agrees that Lisa’s original vision of GHS is the Society now.

“This lifetime achievement award is not just for professional historians,” explained Groce. “Rather, this award is for champions of history, and Lisa is a powerful example of that.”

A native Georgian, lawyer and avid collector of books on Georgia history, Lisa was responsible for leading the privatization of the Georgia Historical Society Library and Archives and bringing them back under the control of the Society. “This was probably the most important thing that happened while I was president,” she explained. “The Library and Archives is central to who we are as an organization.”

Two other programs were key during Lisa’s tenure as GHS President—the Georgia Days celebration (which is known today as the Georgia History Festival) and the historical marker program.

The Historic Savannah Foundation originally operated the Georgia Day activities, explained Lisa.

“Once we learned they were no longer interested in the program, I asked if they would transfer it to us, which they did seamlessly.”

“The Georgia historical marker program, which had been run by the state since 1951, was transferred to us once we learned the state no longer wished to erect new markers. After approaching the Department of Natural Resources, we received state appropriations to administer the program,” she said.

Lisa is also proud of her leadership during the period when the Society hired Anne Bailey as the first female editor of the *Georgia Historical Quarterly* in 2000. It’s the ability to make tough transformational decisions that go against conventional wisdom that made Lisa such an integral part of the Georgia Historical Society. “She is courageous and politically astute,” explained Groce. “She is definitely a visionary.”

“Her vision of GHS as a statewide organization set us on the course for what we are today,” said Groce.

Lisa L. White accepted the John Macpherson Berrien Award at the Georgia Historical Society’s 172nd Annual Meeting on April 14, 2011. Brandy Mai is Director of Communications at the Georgia Historical Society. She can be reached at bmai@georgiahistory.com

GEORGIA BATTLEFIELDS ASSOCIATION

by Charlie Crawford

Organized in 1995, the Georgia Battlefields Association is a private, nonprofit organization that helps preserve Georgia's Civil War sites by raising public awareness as well as acquiring land. And it has a big job on its hands.

In 1998, researchers for the Georgia Civil War Commission compiled a database of almost 400 Civil War sites in the state. Some were the scene of major battles. Others were where a few dozen men camped for several weeks. Some that were once one site are now fragmented into several. In one case, a seven-mile long Confederate defense line is now discernible in a dozen short segments, only one being longer than 100 yards. While most people are aware that Georgia played a significant role in the Civil War, the 1998 survey provided at least one way to quantify the physical legacy.

Despite this abundance of sites, Georgia has only four Civil War-related national parks: Chickamauga, Kennesaw Mountain, Andersonville and Fort Pulaski. The state government protects about a dozen sites, including: Allatoona Pass, Pickett's Mill, Griswoldville, Jefferson Davis Historic Site, Magnolia Springs and Fort McAllister. City and county governments protect another dozen or so, such as: Tunnel Hill, Dug Gap, Fort Norton, the River Line, Fort Walker, and Nash Farm. A few sites are also protected by non-governmental organizations, such as the Coastal Heritage Society's stewardship of Fort Jackson, the Atlanta History Center's ownership of Gilgal Church battlefield land and Georgia Battlefields Association's preservation of a parcel near New Hope Church.

This leaves over 350 sites in private hands. During the housing boom that lasted until 2008, earthworks and original terrain at many sites were damaged or destroyed. This was especially true in the northwest Georgia corridor from Rossville to Lovejoy's Station, where three significant campaigns occurred. Further, the significance of a site is no guarantee of its preservation. In 1993, the National Civil War Sites Advisory Commission report characterized only two battles in Georgia

as decisive: Chickamauga and Jonesboro. Chickamauga is protected as a National Military Park, but Jonesboro has no protection, and no semblance of this decisive battlefield remains.

Despite their best efforts, national, state and local governments never have enough money. That's why private preservation groups like the Georgia Battlefields Association have to step in. GBA tries to influence rezoning hearings, communicates with legislators, educates the public through presentations and tours, sponsors historical markers, owns small parcels of battlefield land and raises money to purchase historic sites.

Why do we need to save these Civil War sites? First, we honor the sacrifice of people on both sides if we preserve the places where they camped, marched, fought and died. In some cases, they are our direct ancestors. In all cases, they helped shape the nation we live in, even if you're a first-generation American.

Second, and this argument appeals to government officials, the jobs that historic sites create don't get exported. The park ranger, the maintenance crew and museum store clerk normally live nearby. Further, people (often called heritage tourists) who come visit these sites stay longer and spend more (on lunch, hotels, guide books, etc.) than the average tourist.

Third, we understand what happened at a place if we can see why a certain hill was important, or why a steep-banked creek was such an obstacle. If we understand better, then we're less susceptible to inaccurate characterizations of what happened. As others have said, "geography anchors the narrative."

Finally, these sites help make a better citizenry. If these sites—these learning tools—help us understand the greatest crisis in our nation's history, we'll be better prepared to help the country cope with the lesser challenges that always arise.

Charlie Crawford is President of Georgia Battlefields Association. He can be reached at cjcrawford@comcast.net

Troop marker at Gilgal Church. Photo courtesy of GBA.



MILESTONES

THE INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES



The Georgia Historical Society (GHS) technology project entitled, *Expanding Audiences for History: Access for a New Century*, focuses on implementing technology upgrades to increase the capacity of staff to manage collections and share resources and educational programming with expanded audiences. Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) grant funded activities for this phased technology initiative include the retrospective conversion of the card catalog for GHS's artifacts, portraits, and maps and the inclusion of catalog records in the online public access catalog (OPAC) and PastPerfect-Online.

To date, project staff have cataloged 722 maps that are now listed in the OPAC. GHS has also launched a beta version of its first online image catalog that currently features almost 6,000 images from photography and postcard collections, over 1,000 images of artifacts, and 68 images of portraits. The image catalog is searchable via the GHS Web site or directly at this link: www.georgiahistory.pastperfect-online.com.

The Institute of Museum and Library Services is the primary source of federal support for the nation's 123,000 libraries and 17,500 museums. The Institute's mission is to create strong libraries and museums that connect people to information and ideas.

GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY AWARDED A NEH PRESERVATION ASSISTANCE GRANT



The Georgia Historical Society (GHS) has recently been awarded a \$6,000 Preservation Assistance grant by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) to support the preservation of artifacts in the GHS collection. Over the course of the grant term, GHS archivists will re-house a total of 955 artifacts while also implementing environmental improvements targeted at the care and preservation of irreplaceable archival resources. The NEH supported artifact re-housing project compliments the work being done in the current phase of GHS's *Expanding Audiences for History* technology initiative, which focuses on creating online catalog records and a comprehensive digital image database of all artifacts and portraits in the GHS collection.

*The National Endowment for the Humanities and the Georgia Historical Society together:
Because democracy demands wisdom.*

*Any views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this
publication do not necessarily represent those of the National Endowment for Humanities.*



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†Contact GHS for Benefits

Gifts

Your corporation or business may participate in a cultural matching gifts program. Contact your personnel department for details.

GHS memberships make wonderful gifts! Members are encouraged to share the benefits of membership with others. For information call 912-651-2125 or visit www.georgiahistory.com

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I have enclosed a check or money order payable to:
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Fax to 912-651-2831

HAPPENINGS

HERITAGE TOURISM WORKSHOPS

Workshops will be held across the state in:

Dalton, Ga. on June 6, 2011 at the Dalton CVB Freight Depot
Plains, Ga. on June 10, 2011 at the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site
Milledgeville, Ga. on June 17, 2011 at the Old Governor's Mansion

NEH LANDMARKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Two week-long workshops for community college educators
June 12-18 and June 19-25, 2011

SUMMER 2011 CW150 HISTORICAL MARKER DEDICATIONS

Gen. Cleburne's Proposal to Arm Slaves | Explosion At The Confederate Powder Works
The Madden Branch Massacre | First Georgia Volunteer Infantry Regiment

**see website for details*

TODAY IN GEORGIA HISTORY

Press Conference

July 26, 2011 | Atlanta, Ga.

NEW MEMBER RECEPTION

Hosted by GHS Board Member Felker Ward

October 20, 2011 | Atlanta, Ga.

**see website for details*