

GEORGIA HISTORY | TODAY

NEWSMAGAZINE OF THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SPRING/SUMMER 2012 | VOLUME 6 | NUMBERS 1&2



THE VARSITY

A SLICE OF HISTORY:
GEORGIA'S ICONIC RESTAURANTS

BEVERLY "BO" DUBOSE III

John Macpherson Berrien Award Winner

PERSPECTIVES

Home Improvements

by W. Todd Groce, Ph.D.

Most folks are aware that the Georgia Historical Society is home to the first and oldest collection of Georgia history in the nation. But few realize how far we've had to come in a short time to open that collection up to the world.

The Society's 203-year-old collection traces its roots to 1809, when the Savannah Library Society began assembling an archive of manuscripts, books, and portraits. Forty years later, the SLS merged with GHS and its collection was added to ours.

Since then, the GHS collection has grown into the largest dedicated exclusively to Georgia history—over 4 million documents, books, maps and artifacts, enough to create a museum of Georgia history. It represents every part of the state and covers every period of time, from James Oglethorpe and Helen Dortch Longstreet to Leah Ward Sears and Vince Dooley. An original draft of the United States Constitution, the only collection of Robert E. Lee correspondence in the state, and the papers of a U.S. Supreme Court Justice, 18 Georgia governors, and the only two Georgians to serve as U.S. Attorney General—John Macpherson Berrien and Griffin Bell—are among its many treasures.

But what good is it if it's not accessible? In 1997, the year of our voluntary state privatization, half of the collection was unprocessed and closed to researchers. And that which was open could only be found by rummaging onsite through an antiquated card catalog system.

So starting in 2006, GHS received the first of a series of federal grants to implement a major technology upgrade. So far it has taken six years and \$1 million in federal and private matching funds, but we've made the leap into the 21st century.

First, we redesigned our website and developed an OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog) to supplant the card catalog. This allowed the entire collection to be searchable online. We created new finding aids, enhanced online search capabilities, cataloged thousands of maps and artifacts, and digitized those artifacts and our portraits so that they and thousands of historical photographs are viewable from your laptop or the classroom. And a recent NHPRC grant with the Atlanta History Center will soon set in motion the final phase of the project: digitizing the actual documents so that all 4 million will be viewable online.

While we were upgrading our technology, we also eliminated the decades-old manuscript backlog. Not only are millions of documents now open for research, but new collections can be processed almost as soon as they are received, a key selling point when donors are considering GHS as a home for their personal history.

Online tools and an eliminated backlog have flung open the door to Georgia's past. This year 30,000 researchers, three times more than a decade ago, will be served. Untold more are served through educational programs and publications based on research in our archives. Unlike university libraries and special collections, which were created to serve their school's faculty and students first, the Georgia Historical Society was founded to serve the people of Georgia.

Your financial support has been, and continues to be, crucial to our success. So thank you for your generosity. Continued cuts in state funding and rising expenses have led to reduced reference hours, but the collection has never been more accessible. Because of you, Georgia's first and oldest archive is still the home for history.

W. Todd Groce, Ph.D., is President and CEO of the Georgia Historical Society.



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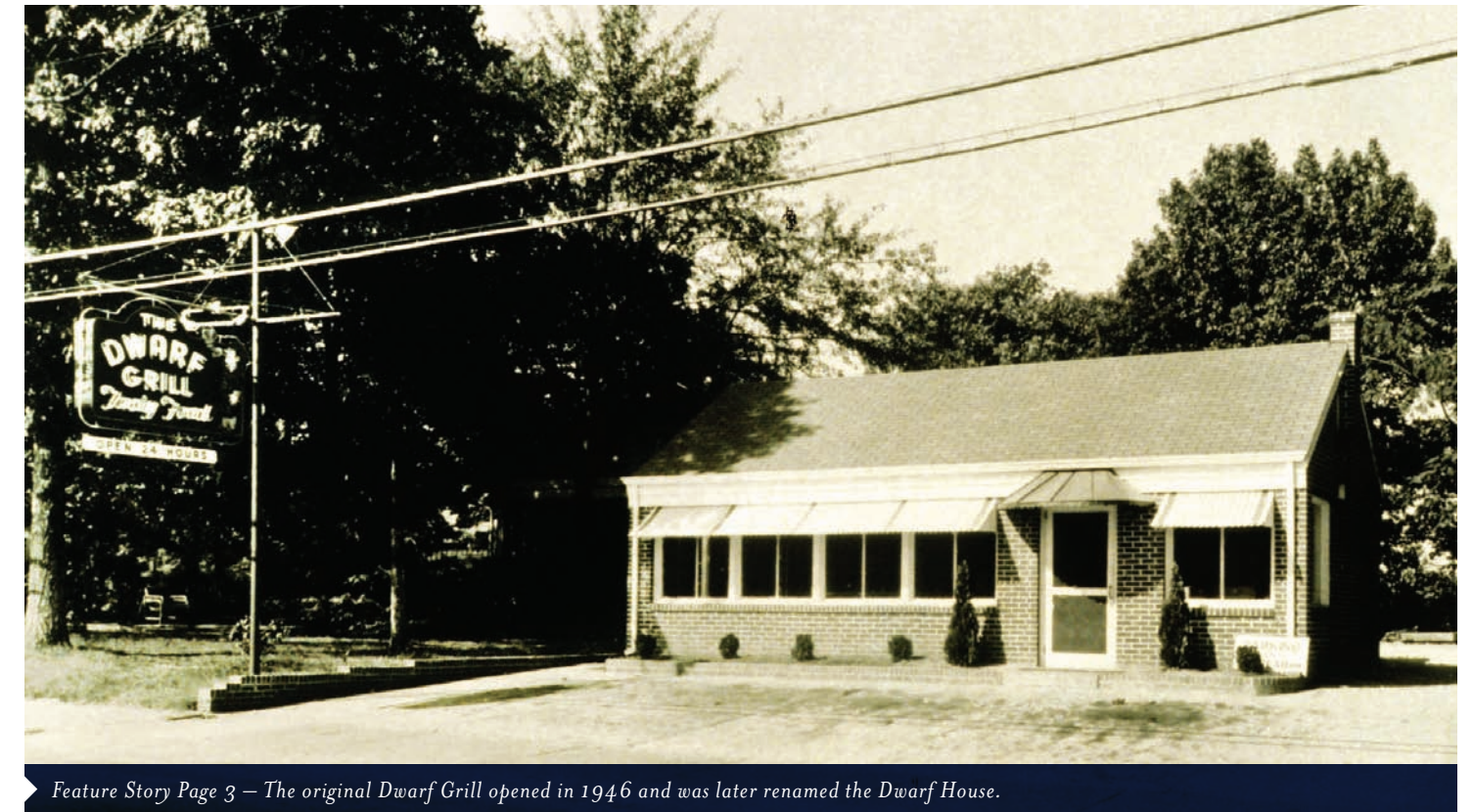
GEORGIA HISTORY TODAY

Spring/Summer 2012 | Volume 6, Numbers 1 & 2



ON THE COVER

The Varsity in the 1960s



Feature Story Page 3 – The original Dwarf Grill opened in 1946 and was later renamed the Dwarf House.

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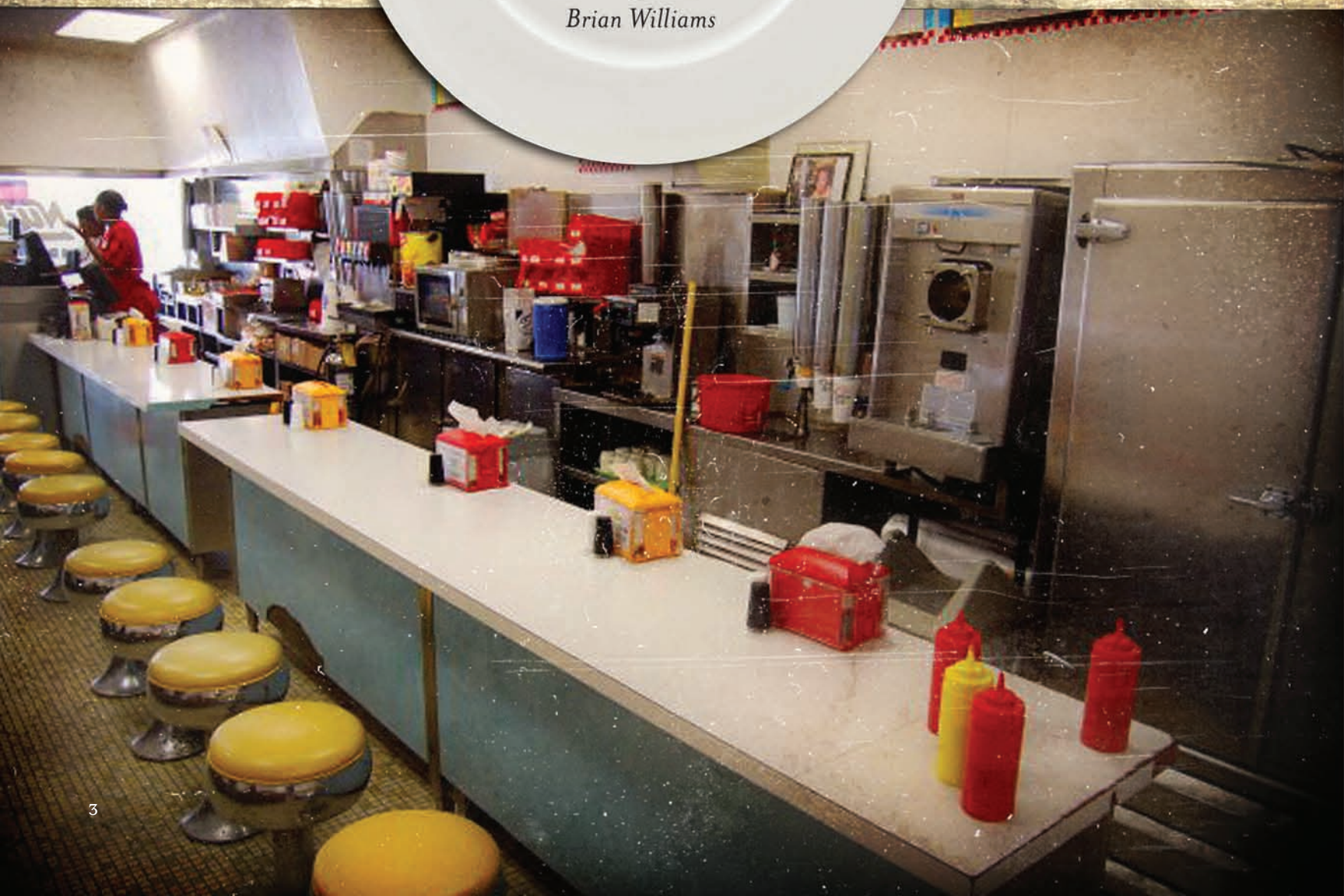
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A Slice of History: Georgia's Iconic Restaurants

by
Brian Williams



When you think about Georgia history, it is easy to conjure up images of Gen. Oglethorpe and the colonists, Civil War figures and battles, not to mention images from more recent history. But history represents more than just individuals and events that occurred in the past, it is a record of our culture. And what defines a culture more than the food we eat? This spring, in order to highlight some of our state's culinary history, GHS set out on the road to experience some of the iconic restaurants around Georgia. From the lowcountry of Savannah to the north Georgia mountains, Georgians have their favorites that have stood the test of time.

We'll begin our adventure just a few blocks away from GHS headquarters at Mrs. Wilkes' Dining Room in historic downtown Savannah. In 1943, Sema Wilkes took over a boardinghouse on Jones Street, and in the tradition of the time, served two hearty meals of local Southern fare every day. Boarders and locals alike were served in the downstairs dining room. Eventually, the meals became so popular that the boardinghouse was closed and converted to apartments so that the Wilkes' could concentrate on running a restaurant. By the 1970s, the restaurant had become famous and the well-known line out-the-door had begun. Today, diners gather around a table with strangers to share great food and good conversation. Served family style, Mrs. Wilkes' offers some of the best fried chicken I have ever had, with what must be a bowl of every vegetable imaginable served up Southern style to pass around the table. The restaurant has certainly become iconic to Savannah, drawing tourists from around the nation and world to experience the Hostess City's hospitality and gourmet cooking.

Leaving Savannah on an early spring day, a couple of my coworkers and I set out for Atlanta on GHS business. What better opportunity to experience some of Atlanta's culinary icons. Our first stop, the Varsity of course! Founded in 1928 by Frank Gordy, the Varsity has become the largest drive-in fast food restaurant in the world. Originally called "The Yellow Jacket," the restaurant catered to Georgia Tech students. Gordy changed the name to "The Varsity" in an effort to be able to open stores near other colleges, such as the location in Athens to serve the University of Georgia. The Varsity has developed a culture of its own, with its well-known



left: Nu-Way Weiners in Macon.

top: The Varsity has been an Atlanta icon since 1928.

bottom: A meal served family style at Mrs. Wilkes' in Savannah.

ordering slang such as "walk a dog" for a hot dog to go, and the catchy yet somewhat abrupt welcome, "what'll ya have, what'll ya have?"

The restaurant is exactly what you would expect of a 1950s style drive-in, and the food is the same: burgers, fries, onion rings, chili-dogs, and don't forget the F.O. (frosted orange shake for those who have yet to experience). We went traditional and ordered burgers (nobody can eat just one!) and fries. And while it may not be the best food you ever have, it certainly hits the



top: The 'dwarf' entrance to the Dwarf House in Hapeville.
 middle: Fresh Air Barbecue in Jackson has been called the best barbecue in Georgia.
 bottom: A pulled pork sandwich and Brunswick stew at Fresh Air Barbecue.

spot! The Varsity now operates seven locations in the metro-Atlanta and Athens areas, and is a staple for anyone wanting to experience Georgia's dining past.

Our next stop was the Dwarf House in Hapeville, popularly known as the original Chick-fil-A. Having never been to the Dwarf House, I was particularly excited about this visit. Who doesn't like Chick-fil-A? Truett Cathy opened the Dwarf Grill-later renamed the Dwarf House-in Hapeville in 1946. He developed a pressure-cooked chicken sandwich there that led to the creation of the Chick-fil-A chain. But the Dwarf House is not just another Chick-fil-A. Here you can choose from sit down service, a walk-up counter, and drive-thru. The menu is different as well; you can actually order a burger! Aside from the beef, the restaurant has all the markings of a Chick-fil-A restaurant, except for the tiny dwarf-sized door at the entrance that actually works. Being more of a child's size entry, we just peeked through. After soaking in the excitement of seeing the location of the beginning of the chicken sandwich, we were southbound on I-75.

Being a native Texan, and accustomed to beef barbecue, I will tread lightly around our next subject. We rolled in to Jackson, Ga., listening to what else, but "Jackson" by Johnny and June Carter Cash. Our destination? What has often been called the best barbecue in Georgia, Fresh Air Barbecue. I had heard a lot about this place, that it was simple; serving only pulled pork on a sandwich or plate, Brunswick stew, and slaw. The restaurant was founded in 1929 by a Jackson veterinarian, Dr. Joel Watkins. In the 1940s, Fresh Air was leased to George W. "Toots" Caston, who upon the death of Dr. Watkins in 1952, purchased the restaurant and managed it until his death in 1996. Fresh Air has been a stopping off point between Macon and Atlanta long before the creation of I-75, and throughout this time, the restaurant has remained virtually unchanged, except for an addition to house overflow and larger dining parties.

Upon our approach, I could tell that this was going to be good. Smoke was billowing from the stack, and I could already smell the hint of slow-cooked meat and hickory in the air. Barbecue is simple; slow-cooked meat

(pork or beef, I won't start that discussion here) with one of the various style sauces found throughout the South, either on a bun or without. This kind of food requires the same type of simple setting. Fresh Air fits the bill. The place looks just like you would imagine a building from that era would be; wood-paneled walls inside and sawdust scattered on the floor of the front porch. Already stuffed from that mornings excursion to Waffle House (a restaurant that could easily warrant an article of its own), I ordered a barbecue sandwich, a cup of Brunswick Stew and sweet tea. It is my belief that good barbecue doesn't require too much sauce, and the amount provided on my sandwich was perfect; I should have ordered two. The stew had just the right amount of smoky flavor, and was certainly the best I have ever had. The main dining room has long tables for everyone to sit around, and we enjoyed taking in the conversations of locals on their lunch breaks.

Moaning our way back to Savannah on full stomachs, we made one final stop in Macon at Nu-Way Weiners. I knew nothing about this place before we arrived, other than it served Macon's best hot dog. Nestled downtown on Cotton Avenue, Nu-Way has been serving hot dogs since 1916, when founder James Mallis first opened the stand. Known for its chili dog, with its secret formula chili sauce and private label weiners, Nu-Way has been declared "'king' of the slaw dog 'hill'" by the New York Times. The restaurant is easy to locate with its vintage neon sign hanging out front, and we made our way in and watched as our order was cooked on the grill located up front. It was a great hot dog, the pinkest one I have ever had, and we all shared a chocolate malt. It was classic food in an equally classic setting. We left Macon completely gorged after our research was complete, swearing we'd never eat again!

We received many suggestions on iconic restaurants to include in our next survey: The Dillard House in Dillard, the Blue Willow Inn in Social Circle, Sprayberry's Barbecue in Newnan, among many others. I'm sure there will be disagreements about who deserves a title of "Iconic Georgia Restaurant," so please, let me know your thoughts. Who knows, maybe there will be a round two?



top: The Nu-Way Weiner Stand has been on Cotton Avenue in Macon since 1916.
 bottom: Hot pink hot dogs at Nu-Way.

Brian Williams is Communications Coordinator at the Georgia Historical Society and Editor of Georgia History Today. He can be reached at bwilliams@georgiahistory.com.



INSIDE GHS

African-American History & Culture in the Georgia Lowcountry

by William Vollono

This summer marks the fourth year that the Georgia Historical Society will host “African-American History & Culture in the Georgia Lowcountry: Savannah & the Coastal Islands, 1750 – 1950” for community college faculty from across the country. This workshop is part of the National Endowment for the Humanities’ (NEH) Landmarks in American History and Culture grant program and is a unique opportunity for GHS on many levels. The Society has the mission of not just collecting and examining Georgia history, but teaching it as well. Because the vast majority of Africans brought to the new world entered along the Georgia-South Carolina coast, the lowcountry is the Ellis Island for black Americans. It’s therefore the nation’s premier location to explore African-American history, life, and culture.

“This was one of the most enlightening and valuable experiences I have undertaken in my academic career.”

Based on guidelines established by the NEH, the program has been tailored so that two different groups of twenty-five community college teachers from across the country may participate, each for one week. Key components of the workshop are visiting Savannah’s Historic Landmark District, Ossabaw Island, and Sapelo Island, where the teachers examine the centrality of place in the African-American experience.

GHS Senior Historian Stan Deaton serves as the Project Director and the principal faculty for the program, and he couldn’t be more proud of GHS’s execution. “Our summer scholars teach in a wide variety of the humanities, not just history, and they make great students because they truly want to be here. We have refined the workshop over the past five years to better meet the teaching needs of participants from diverse backgrounds.”

Deaton makes the visiting professors aware of the significance their week will hold.

“The narrative of slavery and race in American history and culture is a story that is ugly, unpleasant, and often shameful. But much of it is heroic as well, and thinking about it and trying to understand it, is central to gaining a better understanding of who we are as 21st-century Americans. We are certainly providing a great opportunity for professional development for a large community of scholars.”

It can sometimes be difficult for community college professors to find time for professional development. The Society has specifically created an environment to foster such learning.

The visiting teachers are housed together in downtown Savannah and in addition to the visits to the landmark sites where they hear from local community members, they attend lectures by four of the nation’s leading scholars of African-American history. Participants also conduct research in GHS’s Library and Archives, engage in both organized and informal group discussion, and have free time to explore and enjoy historical Savannah.

The lowcountry’s urban and rural environments present the perfect platforms to gain a better understanding of African-American history. A visit to the Beach Institute and a guided walking tour about urban slavery and freedom by local author and educator Vaughnette Goode-Walker gives participants the opportunity to see Savannah squares, streets, monuments, markers, architecture, cemeteries, shops, and restaurants from a perspective few tourists receive.

While visiting Sapelo and Ossabaw islands the groups learn about plantation economies, the freedmen communities, explore slave cabins and archaeological sites, and absorb the narratives of direct descendants of enslaved West Africans.

Just as GHS was hoping, the impact on teachers is profound. As one teacher explained, “the experience gave me a strong sense of historical background that enhanced my professional development. It will unquestionably increase my teaching effectiveness in integrating the African-American cultural dynamic into the political science and social science courses that I instruct.”

Others agreed: “This was one of the most enlightening and valuable experiences I have undertaken in my academic career.”

The NEH’s Landmarks program for community college faculty is coming to an end this year, but GHS has reformatted the workshop at the NEH’s suggestion and applied for an NEH Summer Institute grant for 2013. Grant opportunities from organizations like the NEH are vital to the development of programs to increase teacher content knowledge of Georgia and American history. These programs allow GHS to reach generations of students by bringing together educators from various stages of their careers (many with decades before them in the classroom and others with years of experience to share with other teachers) and from every corner of our nation to learn how the stories of Georgia’s past fit into the larger context of American history. These teachers will be on the front lines of helping to shape America’s future.

William Vollono is a Contributor to Georgia History Today. He can be reached at wmvollono@gmail.com.

top: View from the Moon River of the Varn Oyster Factory at Pin Point.

left: Plantation tabby cabins on Ossabaw Island.

right: Vaughnette Goode-Walker leads workshop participants on a tour of downtown Savannah.



PROFILES

BEVERLY M. DUBOSE III

John Macpherson Berrien Award Winner

By Brandy Mai

“Fact is more interesting than fiction.”

As the man behind the largest (and most comprehensive) private Civil War collection, Beverly M. DuBose III’s life work has led to the exploration of fact and proven to be greater than fiction. And while his collections, personality and name are larger than life, he is known, simply, as “Bo.”

A pioneer for history with such organizations as the Gettysburg Foundation, the Civil War Trust, the American Civil War Center at Tredegar, the American Revolution Center, the Atlanta History Center, and Georgia Historical Society, Bo has recently been named as the recipient of the GHS 2012 John Macpherson Berrien Award. Created in memory of the Society’s first president, the award recognizes lifetime achievements in history.

“He has a remarkable record of leadership when it comes to history and public history institutions – not just in Georgia, but on a national level. That makes him a natural for this award,” said Dr. W. Todd Groce, GHS President and Chief Executive Officer. “Bo has devoted considerable time and resources to advancing our understanding of the past.”

“I was surprised at being named for this award, but it truly puts a capstone on 66 years of involvement and effort – which all began when I was just six years old,” he said.

On a crisp evening in March, friends and colleagues joined Bo to view parts of his vast collection at the Atlanta History Center. Artifacts that molded and shaped our nation were on display for all to see in the upstairs exhibit, while even more pieces were housed in the building’s underbelly. Weapons, uniforms and flags told stories of battles, while playing cards and dominoes told the stories of the soldiers who fought them.

“The DuBose Civil War Collection is the core of the most comprehensive Civil War collection under one roof in the world,” explained Gordon Jones, military historian for the Atlanta History Center. Along with pieces from the George Wray Confederate collection and the impressive artillery collection of Tom Dickey, the size and magnitude of this collection is substantial, with no other Civil War exhibit being comparable.

As they stood in awe, guests slowly realized that the greatest feat before them was not in physically amassing the artifacts on display. The greatest part of this story was that it all began with a little boy spending time with his father.

“The more you know, the more interesting life is’ was something my father always said to me,” said Bo as he voiced belled to those in attendance. He held a captive audience as he explained how he

and his father began assembling the vast collection in 1946. He told stories of following his father to various battlefields to collect those artifacts and eventually using metal detectors to do so. Sharing those experiences with his father, Bo began to understand what it took to be a soldier in the conflict – bravery, courage and commitment – which made his interest grow even further.

Eventually, father and son began adding to their collection by purchasing items not found on the battlefield. From gun shows to auctions to catalogues, the DuBose collection grew in various ways over the years.

“My mother had a hard and fast rule that all Civil War items



*top: DuBose maintains the largest private collection of Civil War artifacts.
bottom: Civil War belt buckles and buttons on display in DuBose’s personal collection at his home in Atlanta.*



photo: DuBose looks over a Civil War journal with Gordon Jones (left) of the Atlanta History Center and Vince Dooley (right).

stayed downstairs,” echoed his words on the tour, proving that even when you own the largest collection of something in the world, moms still make the rule. Nine rooms were built under his parents’ home to house the collection until it was gifted to the history center. “It was my father’s desire that the collection remain in Atlanta,” he said. “When we approached the history center in the beginning, I remember telling them that it would forever change who they were and what they did.”

A graduate of Washington and Lee University and a Navy veteran, Bo’s indications about changing AHC were accurate. The process of gifting the collection to them began in the mid-1980s, and the DuBose’s educational vision came to life in 1996 with the creation of the Civil War exhibit guests see today, which opened nearly 10 years, to the day, following the death of Bo’s father. “This collection put AHC on the map and helped put Georgia there too. The family could have sold their collection and made a fortune, but instead they put it where it could really do some good for the future,” said Jones.

As the sun began to tuck behind the horizon, the tour of the history center ended, but Bo’s Southern hospitality extended with an invitation to his home. Nestled in the hills of Buckhead and overlooking a winding spread of the Chattahoochee River, a walk through Bo’s home confirmed he was a collector.

The gracious host and his wife greeted guests at the door of their home while cocktails and appetizers were lying in wait just a few feet inside. Guests walked the halls of his home with nothing off limits, while Bo engaged each person in jovial conversation, making them feel like individual guests on the tour of a lifetime. Copper collections lined the halls near the kitchen while another collection of Chinese-export armorial porcelain — which is thought to be the best of its kind — filled another room. A room upstairs yielded hundreds of hanging photographs that showcased

his life and private family moments. Room after room peeled away different layers to this man whose laughter and Navy stories could be heard throughout the house, but he really began to shine when he and his guests entered the room of dug relics.

Built under his study on the south side of his estate, the dug relics are kept in a climate-controlled room. Walls of belt buckles and buckets of minie balls fill the room and help paint a more accurate view of the Civil War. The relics in that room are among the most prized by Bo, because they were found by spending hours with his father on various battlefields.

Among his vast collection, the piece that means the most to Bo is a Confederate belt buckle he found wrapped around a cartridge box. “It was a rainy day, and I remember it very clearly,” he said. “It’s such a value to me because for every 100 Union belt buckles, we would find one, single Confederate buckle. They just didn’t have the materials to make them.”

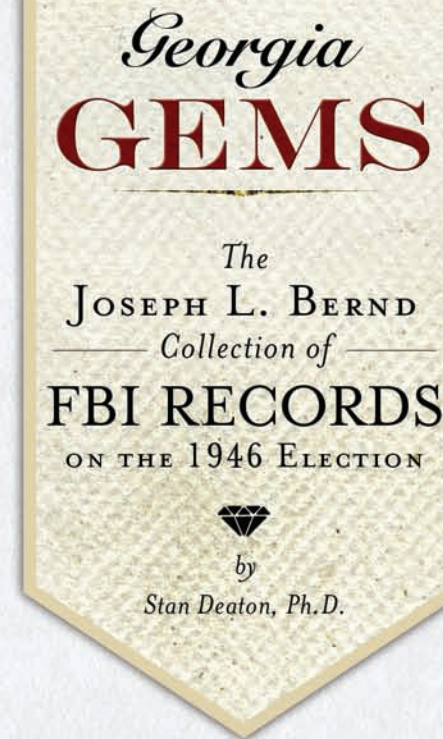
His guests walked around the dug relic basement and spent what seemed like hours poring over items similar to that one and asking questions: about the items, about how he found them and about the soldiers who used them. Not only a collector of artifacts, Bo knew his history and details of almost each relic and was happy to answer any questions his guests pitched. He truly enjoyed that there were others who valued his collection. His seemingly photographic memory and knack for details helped everyone learn of the relics and the hours he spent finding them all.

Guests mingled and found their way upstairs to the study. Bo took a seat and the pine walls enveloped the few remaining guests as the evening took on a quaint and personal air. Bo spoke of the original Cornwallis painting that hung above the mantle. Guests remarked of the 1782 original glass and frame of the painting while the British General himself gazed down from atop the fireplace, offering an almost stamp of approval on the company kept within the walls.

More stories ensued and dialogues exchanged inside that room as minutes turned to hours. Too soon, the wine glasses emptied, rocks glasses dried and relics were returned to their shelves. Bo said goodbye to his guests while the stories of war, soldiers and bygones tucked themselves away for another night.

Although the evening ended, the history Bo holds inside that estate never will. Oh, if only those walls could talk ... imagine the stories they could tell.

Brandy Mai is Director of Communications at the Georgia Historical Society. She can be reached at bmai@georgiahistory.com.



Georgia’s gubernatorial election in 1946 was one of our state’s most controversial, leading to the “Three Governors” episode, one of the most bizarre stories in Georgia history. Eugene Talmadge was elected governor for the fourth time that November, but died in late December before taking office. The General Assembly elected Talmadge’s son, Herman, to serve his father’s term.

The problem? Newly elected Lieutenant Governor Melvin Thompson claimed the office as well, and outgoing Governor Ellis Arnall refused to leave. The controversy played out over the next 18 months amid rising tempers: fistfights broke out among the claimants’ supporters and Talmadge seized control of the governor’s office and changed the locks. The Georgia Supreme Court finally declared Melvin Thompson temporary governor until voters settled the matter in a special election in September 1948, which Talmadge won easily.

Despite the comical nature of the controversy, there was nothing funny about the tactics used to suppress voting by African-Americans in the 1946 Democratic primary. Georgia’s white primary had been invalidated by the Federal courts shortly before the election. Eugene Talmadge railed against the decision as a threat to white supremacy and segregation, and campaigned to restore the white primary and keep black voters from the polls. He carried out his promise, as one of the Georgia Historical Society’s recently processed collections makes clear.

GHS has opened for research the Joseph L. Bernd Collection of Federal Bureau of Investigation Records on the 1946 election (MS5920). The collection is a gold mine of information, detailing cases of intimidation, fraud and violence carried out by white Talmadge supporters against black voters. After receiving numerous complaints from black Georgia voters, Assistant Attorney General Lamar Caudle contacted the FBI and launched a comprehensive investigation that stretched across 90 Georgia counties from Floyd in northwest Georgia to Camden in the southeast.

The collection contains interviews with complainants, vote challengers and members of county Board of Registrars, as well as speeches, memos and diagrams of attacks on the homes of African-Americans. Voters complained about club-wielding picketers outside polling places in Manchester, a fiery cross burning in Greenville, where 52 registered voters were kept from the polls, and armed masked vigilantes who threatened black leaders and voters in Cairo. In Meriwether County, the Board of Registrars disqualified 400 of 700 black voters registered since 1944.

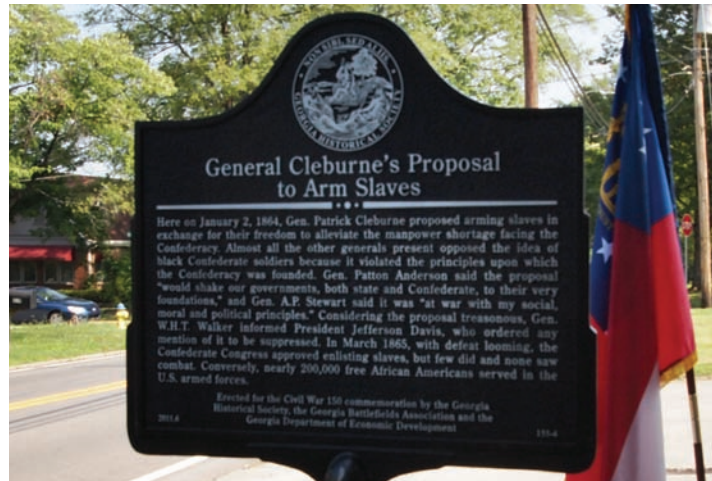
Suppressing the black rural vote was crucial: anti-Talmadge candidate James V. Carmichael won the popular vote in the primary, but Talmadge won the nomination on the strength of white support in rural areas and obtained a majority of the county unit votes, which governed statewide elections and favored candidates whose support came from rural counties. The collection’s donor, Joseph L. Bernd, was a political science professor who obtained copies of the FBI files through the Freedom of Information Act as a part of his research on Georgia politics and elections. His article, “White Supremacy and the Disfranchisement of Blacks in Georgia, 1946” appeared in the Winter 1982 issue of the *Georgia Historical Quarterly*. He donated the files to the Georgia Historical Society in 1984. In 2011, Senior Archivist Lynette Stoudt obtained permission from the FBI in Washington to process the material and make it available to the public.

The current controversy over Georgia’s new voter ID law has brought voting into the spotlight again. As this collection makes clear, the right to vote has always been a problematic issue with a long—and sometimes bloody—history.

Stan Deaton, Ph.D., is Senior Historian at the Georgia Historical Society.

Editor’s note: For a detailed description of the collection please visit the online catalog at georgiahistory.com.

STATE OF HISTORY
DALTON CIVIL WAR
 150th Commission
 by Jim Burran, Ph.D.



The Dalton area is home to a rich Civil War heritage. This area felt the war's impact almost from the beginning, thanks largely to the Western & Atlantic Railroad. When the conflict erupted in 1861, Dalton was transformed into an important center of activity serving the Confederacy until Union occupation came in 1864.

Along the way, Dalton experienced the Great Locomotive Chase, served as a Confederate hospital community, hosted the Army of Tennessee in winter quarters, and witnessed the opening engagements of Sherman's Atlanta Campaign. Toward the end of the war, Dalton became the only Georgia community in which Union African-American soldiers engaged Confederate forces in combat.

The Dalton Civil War 150th Commission was created to bring these and other important stories back to life. Organized in 2009, the Commission operates under the auspices of the Dalton Area Convention and Visitors Bureau. The group's membership includes almost 40 volunteers representing 18 local, regional and state-level organizations dedicated to Civil War history, heritage tourism and historic preservation.

The Commission's program of work includes commemorative events and activities, lectures and presentations, a Dalton150th.com website, a self-guided "War Comes to Dalton" driving tour, an article series for the Dalton Citizen that will run throughout the Sesquicentennial and other related efforts.

With generous assistance provided by the Dalton Area CVB, the Whitfield-Murray Historical Society, the Bandy Heritage Center for Northwest Georgia at Dalton State College, and other key partners, the Dalton Civil War 150th Commission launched its first commemorative event in November 2010. During 2011, more activities were added. Along the way, two new Georgia Historical Society markers appeared.

For 2012, the Commission's headline events began with a "Georgia in 1862" lecture series followed by an April driving tour of local area Great Locomotive Chase sites. This fall, a series of events commemorating the Dalton area's role as a Confederate Medical Service hospital site will take place. In 2013, activities will center around civilian life in wartime Dalton, as well as the unexpected arrival of the Confederate Army of Tennessee, encamped in winter quarters, following the Battle of Missionary Ridge.

Sherman's Atlanta Campaign will serve as the focal point for 2014. Later in the year, commemorative events will be devoted to the Union garrison at Fort Hill involving the 14th and the 44th USCI regiments. Finally, in 2015 the Commission will feature Dalton's postwar fortunes, as well as the beginnings of the "Memorial Era," during which Civil War veteran organizations launched an effort to create the physical legacy of this tragic conflict that surrounds us today.

The Dalton Civil War 150th Commission hopes that its efforts will increase awareness of the area's importance during the war, enhance the impact of heritage tourism on the local economy and help define the Dalton area as the "Gateway to Civil War Georgia."

Jim Burran is President Emeritus at Dalton State College and chairman of the Dalton Civil War 150th Commission. He can be reached at jburran@daltonstate.edu.

Editor's Note: The Dalton Civil War 150th Commission was awarded the Georgia Historical Society's Roger K. Warlick Affiliate of the Year Award for 2012.

Photo: The Commission was instrumental in erecting two of GHS's CW150 historical markers.

MILESTONES

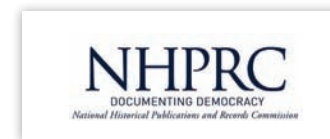
2012 Georgia History Festival



The Georgia Historical Society commemorated the anniversary of the founding of Georgia with its annual *Georgia History Festival*, held February 2-18, 2012. Events included the Kickoff Event lecture on 2012 Honoree Juliette Gordon Low, the Colonial Faire & Muster at Wormsloe Historic Site,

Super Museum Sunday, the annual Georgia Day Parade, and the induction of the 2012 Georgia Trustees Tom Cousins and Andrew Young at the Trustees Gala in Savannah. The Society's fundraiser, the GHF raised over \$600,000 for programs and services such as the library and archives, the historical marker program, and the Georgia Historical Quarterly.

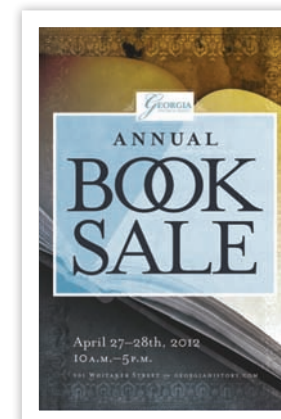
National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grant



The Georgia Historical Society, in partnership with the Atlanta History Center, the Digital Library of Georgia, and the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library at the University

of Georgia, will digitize more than 81,000 documents related to the Civil War through a collaborative project entitled, "America's Turning Point: Documenting the Civil War Experience in Georgia." The National Historical Publications and Records Commission has awarded a \$74,831 grant in support of the collaborative effort.

Book Sale Poster Design Contest Winner



Congratulations to Tom Kenkel, winner of GHS's 2012 Book Sale Poster Design Contest! Tom received a \$40 gift card to Green Truck Pub, \$25 to Leopold's Ice Cream and an 1891 Bird's Eye View Print of Savannah from GHS.



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HAPPENINGS

173rd ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING & GARDEN PARTY
Beverly "Bo" DuBose III, *John Macpherson Berrien Lifetime Achievement Winner*
Edwin L. Jackson, *Sarah Nichols Pinckney Volunteer of the Year Award*
Rickey Bevington, *History in the Media Award*
Special recognition of Robert S. and Alice Jepson, Jr.
Thursday, May 17, 2012
Savannah, Ga.

NEH LANDMARKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY
Two week-long workshops for community college educators
June 10-16 and June 17-23, 2012

HISTORICAL MARKER DEDICATION
Glenwood Elementary and High School
June 16, 2012, 11 a.m.
Winder, Ga.

Nuclear Ship Savannah
August 23, 2012, 5 p.m.
Savannah, Ga.



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