

# GEORGIA HISTORY TODAY

NEWSMAGAZINE OF THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
FALL 2010 VOLUME 4 NUMBER 3

## HAPPENINGS

### GEORGIA HISTORICAL MARKER DEDICATIONS

#### CIVIL WAR 150 MARKER DEDICATION

*African-American Soldiers in Combat*  
October 6, 2010, 10:30 a.m.  
Fort Hill School, Dalton

*The Battles of Atlanta*  
Friday, October 22, 2010, 9 a.m.  
Carter Center, Atlanta

*Civil War Slave Conspiracy*  
November 22, 2010, 2 p.m.  
Quitman City Hall, Quitman

*Georgia Secession Convention*  
January 19, 2011  
Milledgeville

### AFFILIATE AWARDS PRESENTATION CEREMONIES

2010 ROGER K. WARLICK LOCAL HISTORY ACHIEVEMENT AWARD  
*Presented to Legacy Museum on Main & Troup County Historical Society*  
November 2, 2010, 12 p.m.

LaGrange Country Club, LaGrange

#### AFFILIATE OF THE YEAR AWARD

*Presented to Historic Augusta, Inc.*  
November 4, 2010, 5:30 p.m.

The Wallace House at the Augusta Country Club, Augusta

### GEORGIA HISTORY FESTIVAL

#### 2011 KICKOFF

*Featuring Gary E. Moulton, editor of The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*

February 3, 2011, 7 p.m.

Trinity United Methodist Church, Savannah

#### COLONIAL FAIRE & MUSTER

February 5-6, 2011, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.  
Wormsloe State Historic Site, Savannah

#### SUPER MUSEUM SUNDAY

February 6, 2011, noon-4 p.m.  
Over 40 cultural institutions around the state

#### GEORGIA DAY PARADE

February 11, 2011, 10:30 a.m.  
Forsyth Park, Savannah

#### 2011 TRUSTEES GALA

*Honoring Vince Dooley and Sam Nunn*  
February 12, 2011, 7 p.m.  
Hyatt Regency Savannah

#### PROGRAMS

AN EVENING WITH LEAH WARD SEARS  
September 2, 6 p.m.  
Lucas Theatre, Savannah

#### BOOK SIGNING: CROSSROADS OF CONFLICT

*GHS hosts Barry L. Brown and Gordon R. Elwell*  
Monday, November 8, 2010, 2-4 p.m.

Georgia Historical Society, 501 Whitaker St., Savannah

#### 172<sup>ND</sup> ANNUAL GHS MEMBERSHIP AND GARDEN PARTY

April 14, 2011  
More details to come

#### EXHIBIT

A CIVIL WAR 150 EVENT  
*Conquered Banners: Georgia's Civil War Flags*  
December 7, 2010-December 30, 2011  
Hodgson Hall, Savannah





# Perspectives

*A Belated Tale of Unsung Valor*

by W. Todd Groce, Ph.D.

ON OCTOBER 6, 2010 AS PART OF THE CIVIL WAR 150 Historical Marker Project the Georgia Historical Society, the Georgia Department of Economic Development, and the Georgia Battlefields Association dedicated a historical marker in Dalton telling a little known but important story of the war in Georgia. The keynote speaker was former UN ambassador, Atlanta mayor, and Martin Luther King lieutenant Andrew Young.

It was a beautiful fall day as the nearly 500 who attended the event gathered on the side of a hill where the U. S. Army had built a fort to protect the Western and Atlantic Railroad, General Sherman's supply line during the Atlanta campaign. In early 1864, Sherman had been reinforced with a number of newly formed black regiments, but he had a low opinion of their fighting quality. So as he advanced on Atlanta with the main army, the general left his black soldiers behind to guard the rail line.

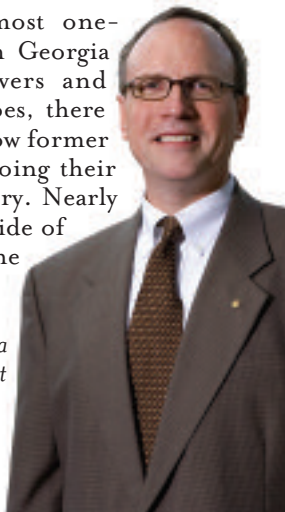
Two regiments, the 14th and 44th United States Colored Troops, were posted as a part of the garrison at Dalton. Most of the enlisted men were from the area, former slaves who joined up to defeat the Confederacy and secure their freedom. Their chance finally came on August 15, 1864, when they repelled a Confederate cavalry raid to cut the railroad near Dalton.

Two months later, on October 13, the entire Confederate Army of Tennessee showed up near the town. Faced with overwhelming numbers and with the massacre at Fort Pillow fresh in his memory, the garrison commander, Colonel Lewis Johnson of the 44th USCT, decided to surrender. The white officers were paroled and released. But in accordance with Confederate policy, the black enlisted men were not treated as soldiers. They were sold back into slavery.

As the only instances of black troops fighting in Georgia during the war, these little known episodes are important. During the next four years the nation will not only commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Civil War but also the 150th anniversary of emancipation. Along with the preservation of the United States, emancipation was the most important outcome of the war.

The black men who fought at Dalton were instrumental in that result. It took the pen of Abraham Lincoln and the bayonets of the soldiers, white and black, of the Army of the United States to destroy slavery. The men of the 14th and 44th USCT struck a blow against human bondage that was as necessary as Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

It's good to know that of the almost one-thousand Civil War historical markers in Georgia describing intricate battlefield maneuvers and extolling the virtues of Confederate heroes, there will now be at least one to tell the tale of how former slaves became soldiers of the Republic, doing their part to preserve our nation and end slavery. Nearly 150 years after their stand on the hill outside of Dalton, these men are finally getting the credit they have always deserved. *g*



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

# GEORGIA HISTORY TODAY

Volume 4, Number 3 Fall 2010

*The mission of the Georgia Historical Society is to collect, preserve, and share Georgia and American history.*

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On the cover:  
The 2011 Trustees, legendary UGA football coach Vince Dooley and former U.S. Senator and global policy maker Sam Nunn. Both will be in attendance at the 2011 GHS Trustees Gala in February to accept this honor.

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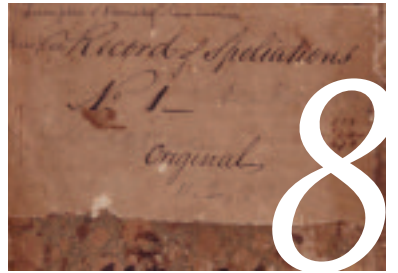


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# FEATURE

## Remembering Georgia's Native People

by Edwin L. Jackson

LONG BEFORE THE SPANISH ARRIVED TO EXPLORE THE "NEW world," people roamed the coasts, piedmont and mountains of the region that would one day become Georgia. In fact, prehistoric Indians inhabited this area for 12,000 or more years before the arrival of the first explorers in the 16th century.

Though archaeologists debate how humans initially arrived in North America, most believe that the ancestors of Georgia's first inhabitants were nomads from Asia who migrated across the Bering Strait in search of game during the last Ice Age. For centuries, they slowly drifted southward in search of food and warmer climates, eventually arriving in the Southeast around 11,000 years ago.

Archaeologists labeled these ancestral humans "Paleo-Indians." They lived in nomadic bands of 20 or so adults and children and were in constant search of game. They never stayed long in any one place, which means little evidence of their lives can be found, except for their distinctive

spearheads known as "Clovis" points.

The major food sources for Paleo-Indians were giant bison, mastodons, giant sloths, and other large animals, which they supplemented with berries, fruit, and other wild plants. The bow and arrow had not yet been invented so Paleo-Indian hunters used spears to hunt, creeping up to their game to jab the animal at close range. These hunters may have been responsible for eventually developing the atlatl—a device that served as an extension of the arm and allowed a spear to be thrown a greater distance and with much more force.

As the mastodons, giant sloths, and other large mammals were killed off and the climate warmed, a new culture known as "Archaic Indians" developed from 8000 to 1000 B.C. For food, they depended on hunting, fishing, and gathering berries and wild plants. They also learned to eat the shrimp, oysters, and mussels found along the coast and in the rivers of Georgia's interior, as evidenced by large heaps of shells still visible today.

Archaic Indians became quite proficient at using the atlatl for killing deer, which meant they spent less time following game herds. Over time they abandoned their nomadic ways and began building wooden shelters and living more settled lives. Among other skills, Archaic Indians learned to make pottery from clay, inspiring more advanced methods of cooking food. Archaeologists have discovered numerous sites of Archaic settlements across Georgia containing artifacts such as projectile points and pottery shards.

By around 1000 B.C., the Archaic tradition had been replaced by a new culture referred to as "Woodland Indians."

Mound A at the Etowah Indian Mounds State Historic Site near Cartersville, Ga. Mound A is the largest of the six mounds in the complex and rises over sixty feet in height.



One of the two marble effigies found during the excavation of Mound C and on display at the visitors center of the Etowah Indian Mounds State Historic Site. Although the exact purpose of the two figures is not known, they remain as visual evidence of advanced culture of Mississippian Indians who built the mounds.

One important achievement of the people living in this era was the invention of the bow and arrow, leading to even more efficiency in hunting. With the combination of their hunting and agriculture advancements, people began living in villages, clustering their living spaces, and cooperating to grow food for the first time. They also developed artistic skills, creating pottery, jewelry, and figurines that they traded with other Indians throughout the Southeast. Woodland Indians also became the first mound builders: Archaeologists have found Woodland mounds in many areas of Georgia; the Kolomoki Mounds in Early County and the Rock Eagle effigy mound in Putnam County are two well-known sites.

By 1000 A.D., a new Native American tradition found its way to the Southeast. Because it had developed several centuries earlier along the Mississippi River, the new culture has been identified by that name. Mississippian Indians continued to hunt and fish but relied more and more on farming, particularly the cultivation of corn and beans. They settled near rivers and built large villages. At some of these settlements, Mississippian Indians built large, flat-topped earthen mounds. Though some mounds were used for burial purposes, the largest had temples or other buildings built for chiefs and/or used in religious ceremonies. Georgia's largest Mississippian mounds are the Etowah Mounds near Cartersville and the Ocmulgee Mounds in Macon.

At the time of the arrival of the first Spanish explorers in the 16th century, what is now present-day Georgia was heavily inhabited by Mississippian Indians. It is believed that more than 100,000 Native

Americans lived in a dozen or so large chiefdoms along Georgia's coast and inland to the Coosa and Chattahoochee Rivers and beyond.

Hernando de Soto's expedition across Georgia in 1540 encountered a number of Mississippian chiefdoms. Unfortunately, his visit left a tragic legacy. Some of the 600 Spaniards in his party brought European diseases such as smallpox, measles, and chicken pox. The Indians had little or no immune resistance to these diseases, and the native population of the Southeast—some estimate as much as 95%—perished as a result.

After the first European contact, the era of Georgia's prehistoric Indians ended quickly. However, a few managed to survive, and their descendants, along with other indigenous people who migrated into Georgia, would become the Creeks, Cherokees, and other Indian tribes that existed when General James Oglethorpe arrived in Savannah in 1733.

The Creeks (sometimes known as Muscogees) were not a single tribe or nation but rather a confederation of tribes and chiefdoms. The Upper Creeks lived in northern Alabama, while the Lower Creeks lived in southern Alabama, western Georgia, and northern Florida. The Creeks claimed much of Georgia, from the Atlantic coast northward to the Cherokee boundary in north Georgia. Additionally, a small branch of the Creeks known as the Seminoles lived in extreme southwest Georgia, eventually moving entirely into Florida.

The first Creek cession of land occurred shortly after Oglethorpe's arrival in 1733, when Tomochichi persuaded other Creek chiefs to sign a treaty giving English colonists



Life-sized model of Sequoyah in Cherokee dress found in the visitors center of the New Echota State Historical Site near Calhoun, Georgia.



the right to settle along the coast. After the American Revolution, first Georgia and then the United States pressured the Creeks to give up more and more land. By 1827, the Creeks no longer claimed any land in Georgia, and most were forcibly removed to what would become the Muscogee Nation in Oklahoma.

By 1800, most Cherokees lived in northern Georgia, although there were settlements in Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Unlike the Creeks, the Cherokee made a concerted effort to adapt to white culture. Many married whites, learned to read and speak English, adopted Christianity, and became farmers, innkeepers, lawyers, mill owners, and other titles not associated with native culture. They also adopted a written script based on their spoken language thanks to the Cherokee syllabary, created by Sequoyah, who will be honored at the 2011 *Georgia History Festival*.

While the Cherokees ceded some lands to Georgia, by the 1820s many leaders decided to not to give up any more. In 1827, they adopted a constitution and formed the Cherokee Nation, which included areas of Georgia and three other states. New Echota, near present-day Calhoun, was designated as the capital of the new nation.

*Life-sized iron statue of Sequoyah found at the intersection of U.S. 41 and Ga. 225, just north of Calhoun, Georgia. It was erected in the 1920s by the Calhoun Woman's Club. A similar statue of Sequoyah is located in front of the Calhoun-Gordon County Library in downtown Calhoun.*

The Cherokee Nation continued its progress in becoming a "civilized" nation that would be acceptable to whites and enable them to hold onto their land until a fateful finding in 1828 doomed their struggle: Gold was discovered on Cherokee lands near Dahlonega. This led to a gold rush that put pressure on Georgia's political leaders to seize Cherokee lands and distribute them through a lottery to whites. Finally, in 1835, a faction of Cherokees met at New Echota and signed a treaty with the United States to give up their lands and move west for five million dollars. Three years later, the tragedy known as the Trail of Tears completed the Cherokee removal from Georgia.

Though they are gone, Georgia's native people left a story that can be found in the multitude of historic sites, heritage museums and collections dedicated to preserving their legacy as well as thousands of prehistoric Indian sites across the state. (Sadly, some of these are lost each year as new streets, sewer lines, apartments and commercial developments are built to accommodate an ever-expanding population.)

Those interested in Native American history can traverse the state and walk in the footsteps of the prehistoric Indians as well as explore what remains of 19th-century Cherokee culture. The truly adventurous can even become involved in excavating prehistoric Indian sites through the Society for Georgia Archaeology, which allows a limited number of volunteers to join them in their projects. (For more information, check [thesga.org](http://thesga.org).) The history of the place we call "Georgia" began long before the arrival of General Oglethorpe. *G*



#### A FEW PLACES TO EXPLORE GEORGIA'S NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Rossville: John Ross Home                                  | 12. Whitesburg: McIntosh Reserve   |
| 2. Spring Place: Chief Vann House                             | 13. Flovilla: Indian Springs State Park  |
| 3. Murray County: Fort Mountain State Park                    | 14. Putnam County: Rock Eagle Effigy   |
| 4. Union County: Track Rock Gap                               | 15. Augusta: Augusta Museum of History   |
| 5. White County: Nacoochee Mound                              | 16. Macon: Ocmulgee National Monument  |
| 6. Calhoun: New Echota State Historical Site, Sequoyah Statue | 17. Columbus: Columbus Museum of Arts and Sciences   |
| 7. Waleska: Funk Heritage Center                              | 18. Early County: Kolomoki Mounds Historic Park  |
| 8. Rome: Chieftains Museum                                    | 19. Savannah: Georgia Historical Society, Savannah History Museum, Massey School, Tomochichi's Grave |
| 9. Cartersville: Etowah Indian Mounds Historical Site         | 20. Darien: Fort King George Historic Site   |
| 10. Atlanta: Georgia Capitol Museum                           | 21. Cumberland Island: Cumberland Island Museum  |
| 11. DeKalb County: Fernbank Museum                            |  |

*In addition to these sites, there are a number of Indian cultural events in Georgia—such as the Chehaw Native American Festival in Albany—and smaller museums with Indian artifacts.*



INSIDE GHS

## The 2011 Georgia History Festival: Honoring Sequoyah and Georgia's 2011 Trustees

by Stan Deaton, Ph.D.



HERE AT THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, THE ATMOSPHERE IS CHARGED AS WE BEGIN TO PREPARE FOR THE 2011 *Georgia History Festival*. Formerly known as "Georgia Days," this two-week commemoration of the founding of the Georgia colony will take place February 1-12, 2011, with events and educational activities across the state.

Each year, GHS chooses a Georgia historical figure to honor and the 2011 *Georgia History Festival* honoree is Sequoyah, the Native American credited with creating the legendary Cherokee syllabary. Sequoyah's life and accomplishments will be featured in this year's banner competition, in the curriculum resources made available to teachers, and in the kickoff event with Dr. Gary Moulton on February 3, 2011.

In addition to the historical honoree, the Office of the Governor and GHS also select and recognize two Georgia Trustees, citizens who through their public service and personal achievements exemplify the highest ideals of Georgia's founders. The 2011 Georgia Trustees are U.S. Senator and global policy maker Sam Nunn and longtime University of Georgia head football coach and athletics director Vince Dooley. Senator Nunn and Coach Dooley will be inducted as Georgia Trustees at the Society's Trustees Gala in Savannah on February 12, 2011. (Please see their profiles on pages 10 and 12.)

"The Georgia Historical Society is proud to honor these two outstanding Georgians throughout the *Georgia History Festival*," says Dr. Todd Groce, GHS President and CEO. "We're also excited to present opportunities for folks to explore Georgia's Cherokee history through Sequoyah and his efforts to bring written language to the Cherokee people."

### **The Life of Sequoyah**

As the inventor of the Cherokee syllabary, Sequoyah's contributions to the Cherokee Nation and to American history have earned great respect and recognition. As an adult, he became intrigued by the idea of communication through writing. After more than a decade of work, Sequoyah designed approximately 86 characters representative of the syllables or sounds of the spoken Cherokee language.

Convinced of the value of a written language, he spent years of extensive travel trying to persuade the Cherokee (already scattered from North Carolina to Texas) of its importance. He conducted many demonstrations, often using his own children to show how the written language allowed ideas to be easily transmitted between people, even over great distances. By 1825 the Cherokee Nation had adopted his writing system. From 1828-1834 the newspaper of the Cherokee Nation, the *Cherokee Phoenix* (produced at the Cherokee capital of New Echota, Georgia), printed articles in English and Cherokee using his syllabary.

Sequoyah is credited by the Cherokee Nation as having gifted them with the ability to communicate across long distances and throughout the ages by preserving the tribe's history, culture, and spiritual practices through the written word.

Sequoyah will be the subject of a curriculum guide and other educational resources, as well as the free kick-off program on February 3 featuring renowned scholar Dr. Gary Moulton, University of Nebraska professor and author of the definitive historical resource *Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*.


### **GHS Gala Honors Dooley and Nunn as 2011 Georgia Trustees**

The Georgia Historical Society's premier annual fund-raising event and the exciting finale of the *Georgia History Festival* is the annual Trustees Gala. Each year, this elegant and much-anticipated event draws Georgia's top business and civic leaders to honor and pay tribute to the best our state has produced.

This year, GHS's two-week commemoration of Georgia history culminates in a lavish banquet with the theme "Georgia Blues Juke Joint." Guests will enjoy cocktails in a juke joint atmosphere before entering into an elegantly appointed ballroom for a sublime evening of dining and entertainment courtesy of Grammy award-winning blues artist John Lee Hooker, Jr.

The highlight of the Trustees Gala is the induction of the Georgia Trustees by the Office of the Governor. The 2011 Trustees, Vince Dooley and Sam Nunn, will be in attendance to receive this honor in recognition of a lifetime of excellence in their work and philanthropic accomplishments. Following the presentations, the Trustees will engage in a moderated conversation, featuring questions on topics ranging from business to philanthropy to history and their life philosophies.

"Last year's Gala was a night to remember, and 'Georgia Blues' will be an equally historic and romantic way to start Valentine's weekend," says Laura Garcia-Culler, GHS Executive Vice President and COO. "We're thrilled to have Senator Nunn and Coach Dooley join us for the program and are excited that the after party will include live blues with John Lee Hooker, Jr."

The complete schedule for the 2011 *Georgia History Festival*, including how to reserve your seats for the Trustees Gala, is available at [georgiahistory.com](http://georgiahistory.com). To reserve your seats today, call 912.651.2125, ext. 20. 

Stan Deaton is Senior Historian at the Georgia Historical Society. He can be reached at [sdeaton@georgiahistory.com](mailto:sdeaton@georgiahistory.com).



# Georgia Gems

by John Dickinson

THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY IS HOME TO PERHAPS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT COLLECTION OF RECORDS DEALING with the story of Native Americans in Georgia, in particular a remarkable group of papers documenting the story of the Cherokee Nation.

In November 1785, a burgeoning United States entered into its first treaty with the Cherokee Nation. The Treaty of Hopewell settled issues stemming from the recent American Revolution, including the exchange of war prisoners and the return of seized property. Additionally, that agreement established the sovereignty of the Cherokee Nation in the eyes of the United States and outlined the boundaries of Cherokee territory. Unfortunately for the Cherokee, those boundaries would be encroached upon time and time again.

Over the next fifty years, the U.S. government and the Cherokee Nation entered into twelve more treaties, most of which outlined land ceded by the Cherokee to the United States. In December 1835, the U.S. and the Cherokee entered into their fourteenth treaty, the Treaty of New Echota, which would ultimately force the Cherokee nation out of their homes and onto lands in the west.

The Treaty of New Echota allowed for a number of things, including the sale of all Cherokee lands east of the Mississippi River to the United States government in exchange for five million dollars. In preparation for the land purchase, all the members of the Cherokee Nation were to relocate to a reservation further west, in present-day Oklahoma. The U.S. agreed to provide sufficient "steamboats and baggagewagons" so that the relocation could be carried out with comfort and ease. The Cherokee were also to be compensated for the livelihoods they were leaving behind; improvements to their property, such as housing and working farms, were to be inventoried and from that, reparations to individuals would be made. Former Georgia governor Wilson Lumpkin, who pressured Congress for Cherokee removal, and his colleague John Kennedy were appointed to conduct the survey of Cherokee homes and farms. A record of their work, housed in the Georgia Historical Society, contains correspondence about the Cherokee removal as well as Volume I of their "Record of Spoliations." (MS927, *Cherokee Indians Relocation Papers*, 1815-1838.)

The Cherokee people were understandably frustrated with the Treaty of New Echota. After fifty years of ceding land to the United States government, they saw this treaty as a final betrayal. Under each of the previous thirteen treaties, language promised that their nation was to be sovereign and protected by the United States, the remaining lands to be held by the Cherokee "in perpetuity." The "perpetuity" lasted an average of four years before the next treaty annexed yet more of Cherokee land.

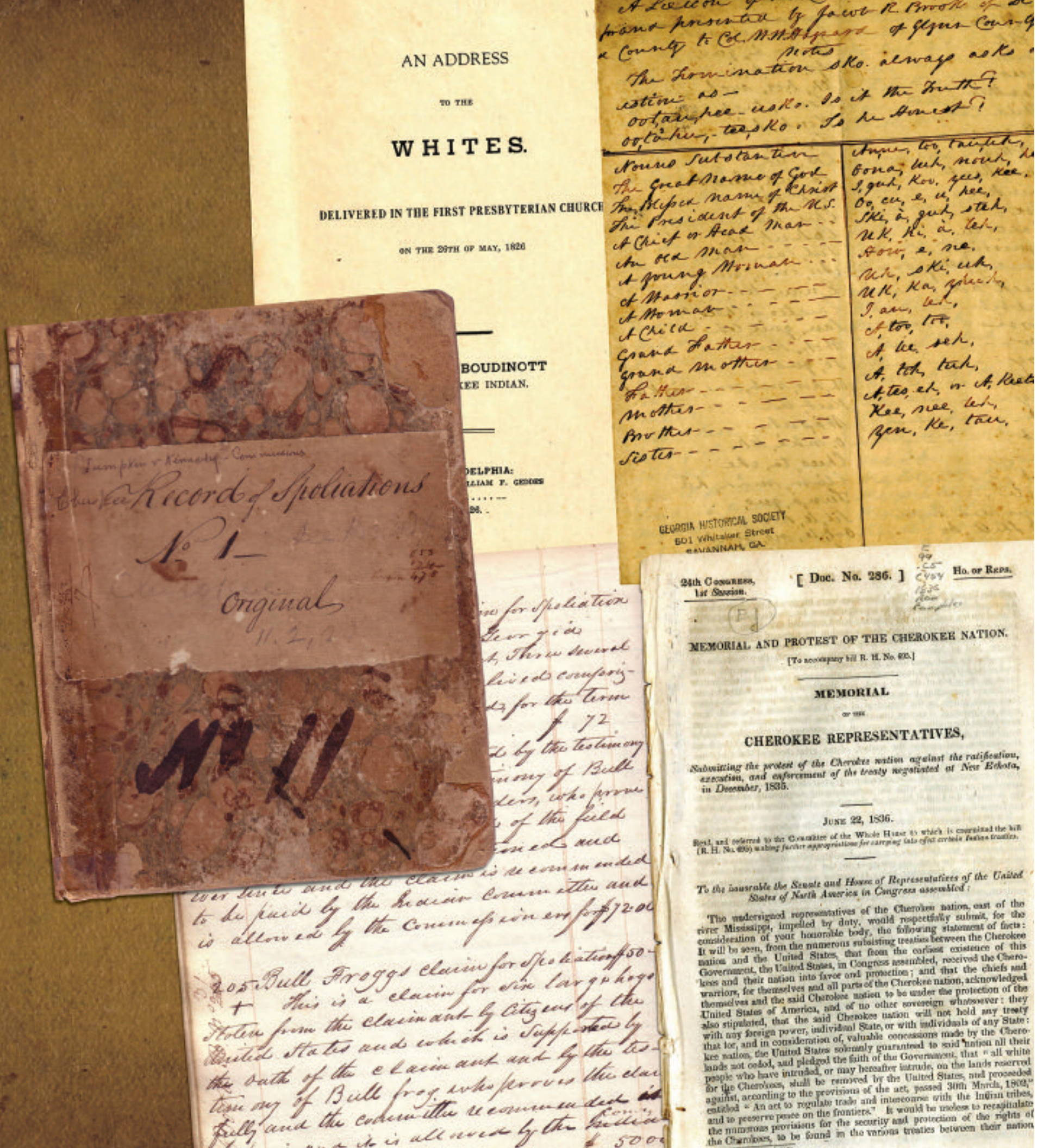
Resistance to the Treaty of New Echota took many forms, and the Cherokee admirably still attempted to use the United States legislative system to seek justice for their cause. In their 1836 appeal to Congress, the Cherokee cited President Jefferson's 1793 comment that "the Indians have the full, undivided, and independent sovereignty as long as they choose to keep it, and that this may be forever." This quote appears in a pamphlet *Memorial and Protest of the Cherokee Nation* (1836), also housed in the GHS archives. President Jefferson's admonishments notwithstanding, Cherokee sovereignty appeared to be something that could be revoked any time it was inconvenient for the desires of the U.S. government.

The Cherokee didn't just use the legislature in their attempts to repeal the Treaty of New Echota. They had worked hard to assimilate into white culture for decades and had the written word and the printing press at their disposal. Elias Boudinott, Cherokee Indian and publisher of the *Cherokee Phoenix* (available in the GHS newspaper collection), published *An Address to the Whites* (GHS rare book collection) in 1826, citing the development of the Cherokee people in all the areas the whites seemed to value. He pointed out that the Cherokee had developed a system of writing, translated the New Testament into their own language, and set up a system of government within their nation. The Georgia Historical Society holds in its archives a Cherokee lexicon (MS 93, Jacob R. Brooks Cherokee language lexicon, ca. 1840-1848).

In spite of their appeals to Congress and the people of the United States as well as their laudable efforts to assimilate into white society, the Cherokee people were forcibly removed from their lands to the reservation designated by the U.S. government in 1838. The "comfort and ease" for the move promised them by the New Echota Treaty never appeared, and the eviction of the Cherokee people from the Southeast resulted in over 4,000 deaths along what will forever be known as the Trail of Tears.

The story of the Cherokees' struggle to maintain their lands in Georgia is just one facet of the fascinating history of Georgia preserved for our nation by the Georgia Historical Society. To explore this and other publications, portraits, maps, and artifacts in the GHS collection, go to [www.georgiahistory.com](http://www.georgiahistory.com).

The cataloging of materials is made possible by the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), 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.







Profiles

THE 2011  
GEORGIA TRUSTEE:  
Vince Dooley

By Jessica Leigh Lebos  
and Summer Teal Simpson

IN 2009, THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN PARTNERSHIP with the Office of the Governor, established the Georgia Trustees to recognize those Georgians whose accomplishments emulate the leadership and commitment to service of the original Trustees.

"Being named as a Georgia Trustee is the highest honor the state can confer upon a citizen," explains GHS President and CEO Dr. W. Todd Groce. "They are the best and brightest from our state, influencing the nation and world with their leadership and service."

The 2011 Trustees, Vince Dooley and Senator Sam Nunn, will be inducted at the Trustees Gala on February 12 in Savannah.

2011 TRUSTEE VINCE DOOLEY "the rich history of the original Trustees is being kept alive."

No doubt about it, Georgia knows Vince Dooley. He's long been a source of pride for the state thanks to his victories on the University of Georgia football field. His philanthropic pursuits are just as legendary. But everyone might not be aware just how well Vince Dooley knows Georgia—from its history to its native plants.

Hired as head football coach for the Georgia Bulldogs in 1964, Coach Dooley racked up over 200 victories and 20 bowl game appearances, leading six teams to SEC championships and one to the national championship in 1980. He was named NCAA Coach of the Year twice and recognized by the College Sports Hall of Fame in 1994. Under his command as athletics director beginning in 1979, UGA teams garnered 23 national championships and the athletics program grew into one of the finest in the country.

Coach Dooley served in the Marine Corps and as an assistant coach at Auburn University before moving to Georgia. Throughout his career, Coach Dooley cultivated an interest in all eras of Southern and American history, earning his graduate degree from Auburn. Since retiring in 2003, he has written several books, most recently *Vince Dooley's Garden: A Horticultural Journey of a Football Coach*, a full-color tour of the spectacular garden he's raised at the Athens home he has shared with his wife Barbara for over 40 years.

These days, Coach Dooley still runs at full steam, auditing the occasional UGA class and lending his time to numerous organizations, including the Georgia Easter Seals Society, Salvation Army, the Order of Malta and the GHS Board of Curators. *GHT* caught up with him between book signings and board meetings to ask a few questions:

WHEN DID YOU REALIZE THAT YOU WANTED TO PURSUE A CAREER IN ATHLETICS?

Athletics provided me the opportunity to go to college. I came from a family where I had good parents that gave me a lot of great values but neither one of them had actually finished grammar school. We were very modest so there was no way to send me off to college; thanks to athletics I got an opportunity to go. But even with that I wasn't sure I wanted to work in athletics. I even took business management at Auburn and got a degree in that. I was in the Marine Corps for a few years and then when I got out I had to make a decision of what to do next. I was offered a job to go into banking but Auburn offered me an opportunity to come back to coach. That opportunity more than anything else was the reason I went back to pursue athletics," and here I've dedicated my entire life to it.

HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU BECAME INTERESTED IN HISTORY? I was eight or nine, growing up in Mobile, Alabama, and I distinctly remember when Pearl Harbor was attacked. I had gone over to the drugstore to get a Coke before church, and a group of elderly men were talking about it. From then on I

followed the war every night on the radio, hearing about [B-17 bomber pilot] Colin P. Kelly—who was shot down but saved his whole crew—and remembering him as an American hero. I took a great interest in the world from then on.

HOW DID YOU MAINTAIN YOUR SCHOLARLY PURSUITS DURING THE PEAK OF YOUR COACHING CAREER?

I always took as many history classes as I could in college and graduate school. It took a while for me to earn my Masters' in history, but I received some good advice that it doesn't matter how long earning a degree takes; if you enjoy it, then it's worth it. It was a fun journey.

I did manage to take courses at UGA each year while I was coaching, many in military history so I could learn about the great leaders and get inspired for the next football season.

DURING THE HEIGHT OF YOUR CAREER YOU COULD HAVE RELOCATED ANYWHERE. WHY DID YOU AND YOUR FAMILY CHOOSE TO STAY AND MAKE GEORGIA YOUR LONGTERM HOME?

Of all the 25 years that I coached there were only two such occasions that I considered as opportunities to leave Georgia. One was Oklahoma, shortly after I'd arrived, in my second year and Oklahoma was one of the great programs in the country. I admired their coach. They offered me a job but [UGA] had genuine interest in me staying so I decided to stay. After the 1980 season, Auburn — my alma mater — offered me a position as head coach and athletic director. There was a lot of emotional appeal there. But in my final analysis my roots here were deeper and more recent. I was too embedded in Georgia to consider leaving. In the end it turned out to be a great program, not just the football program but the total athletic program and the university itself, and I was part of that rise. I had the privilege of being here during the tenure of five presidents.

WHAT HISTORICAL BOOKS DO YOU READ?

I guess I'm kind of on a Civil War kick right now because of the upcoming Sesquicentennial. The mayor of Dallas, Georgia recently gave me *The Battles of New Hope Church* by Russell Blount, Jr., which talks about how Sherman's troops were stopped in Paulding County on his March to the Sea. These weren't big battles, but it's a little-known fact that the Confederacy won two out of the three. Right now I'm reading *Amongst Immortals Raging* by Marshall Conyers, which begins at the third day of the Battle of Gettysburg. It's written from the soldiers' point of view in prose form, very interesting.

WHAT VALUE DO YOU PLACE ON THE WORK GHS DOES?

I've always held a deep appreciation for the work that's done by Todd and the staff to preserve Georgia's history and make it available for everyone. I enjoy participating on the Board of Curators, and of course, I donated my personal papers to GHS in 2007. Whenever I'm in Savannah, I like to stop by Hodgson Hall to do research for upcoming speaking engagements and for my personal knowledge.

YOU HAVE BEEN AWARDED A GREAT MANY DISTINGUISHED HONORS. HOW DOES BEING INDUCTED AS A GEORGIA TRUSTEE COMPARE?

Let's just say it's good to be in such special company with the other Trustees, past and present. It's a tremendous privilege to be named with Senator Nunn—he has done so many great things for this state and our nation. What's also wonderful is that the rich history of the original Trustees is being kept alive. These were great men of enormous moral character. The concept is a great honor.

OF ALL YOUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS, WHAT HAVE YOU ENJOYED THE MOST?

You certainly want to pursue fortune and fame — not that I have





## Profiles

### THE 2011 GEORGIA TRUSTEE: Sam Nunn

By Jessica Leigh Lebos

accomplished a great deal in any one – but what becomes increasingly important is the good feeling that you have in service and the relationship with your players that you’ve had the honor of coaching. The thrill of the championships, victories, and great teams are not lessened over time but the service and being able to get to know and impact your players has become increasingly more important to me.

#### 2011 TRUSTEE SAM NUNN

All of us work to protect our homes and families, but Senator Sam Nunn has taken that charge to a global level. The chairman and CEO of the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) travels the globe to meet with world leaders, working to curb the threats associated with the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weaponry, and to ensure a safe future for the world. At 72, he continues to be motivated by this mission he calls “a race between cooperation and catastrophe.”

Hailing from middle Georgia, Senator Nunn attended Georgia Tech and Emory Law School and served in the United States Coast Guard before being elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1968. His passion for public service led him to the U.S. Senate in 1972, where he spearheaded several pieces of important legislation, including the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, earning a reputation for working on both sides of the aisle.

After representing the state of Georgia on Capitol Hill for 24 years, he returned to Georgia to practice law, teach public policy and influence the future of nuclear energy and materials through NTI. His gift for combining economic clarity with diplomacy has inspired Warren Buffett and Ted Turner to direct funding to the cause. In 2010 NTI produced *Nuclear Tipping Point*, a full-length documentary that argues the case for the elimination of nuclear-weapons. Senator Nunn also serves on various corporate boards, including the Chevron Corporation, the Coca-Cola Company, General Electric and Dell.

A voracious reader, the senator makes good use of his electronic Kindle, reading non-fiction like Andrew Ross Sorkin’s *Too Big to Fail* and *American Prometheus* by Kai Bird and Martin J. Sherwin. Between his travels, Senator Nunn always finds time to indulge his love of golf, hunting and spending time with his grandchildren.

#### WHEN WERE YOU FIRST ATTRACTED TO PUBLIC SERVICE?

I was in love with the sports world until I was in college, but I got interested in government affairs when I was in law school. My father was mayor of Perry, Georgia, from the time I was born until I was eight years old. And my great uncle, Carl Vinson, was in Congress for 25 terms—50 years—and until recently he had the record for continuous service in one legislative body. So I was around politics growing up and I probably absorbed more than I intended to.

#### YOU TRAVEL ALL AROUND THE WORLD BUT ALWAYS RETURN TO YOUR HOME STATE. WHAT MAKES GEORGIA A SPECIAL PLACE TO YOU?

I was born, bred and educated in Georgia. I’ve lived here, worked here and vacationed here, so when I retired from the Senate I wanted to come home. Georgia is my home and I love the people and I love the state. You have all the diversity you could possibly want in terms of its geography and its people. I still run a foundation dealing with nuclear, chemical, and biological matters so most of the expertise as well as my staff and my office are in Washington, but we live in Atlanta. We also have a house down in Glynn County which is our official residence now and we also have a very small house on the farm in Perry.

#### WHAT IS THE VALUE OF PRESERVING AND TEACHING HISTORY, PARTICULARLY THE WORK OF THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY?

The importance of our young people learning about Georgia history is enormous, and the more people we have moving into Georgia, the more important is it to preserve our heritage and our history as best we can while accommodating the new and looking forward. I had a dear friend by the name of Laurie Abbott who was very involved with the Georgia Historical Society. I also have several friends on the board, Jimmy Blanchard, Bill Jones, Taylor Glover and a number of others, and I have great respect for the people involved in it and its mission. Understanding the past is absolutely key in a democracy. We need the American people to tune in and understand that the common interests that face many of the countries of the world greatly exceed their differences.

#### HOW DOES BEING INDUCTED AS A GEORGIA TRUSTEE COMPARE WITH BEING CONSIDERED FOR A NOBEL PEACE PRIZE?

I’ve been nominated for the Peace Prize several times but I’ve never really taken my chances seriously with so many worthy people in the world who have done so much. This is much more of a reality to me, and frankly, I don’t think there’s any greater compliment than being honored by the home folks. They’re the people who know you best.

#### WHAT CONTINUES TO DRIVE YOUR WORK WITH NTI?

I think I’ll be active in NTI as long as I’m able physically and mentally because it’s a mission that will continue as long as we have nuclear power and people in the world who want to make weapons. We’re going to have to be vigilant in protecting materials and weapons and work to safeguard every link in the nuclear chain, whether it’s civil power or nuclear medicine or weapon-grade materials. I think nuclear power has and will continue to play a big role in terms of energy of the world, and as long as you have dangerous materials that are attendant to developing the peaceful uses of nuclear power, we’re going to have to work together with the other countries of the world.

#### WHAT CAN AMERICANS DO TO HELP ENSURE A SAFE FUTURE FOR OURSELVES AND THE REST OF THE WORLD?

I think talking to your congressman and senators about these issues, making sure they’re front and center on their lists. We have to have cooperation from other countries; you cannot protect nuclear materials with tanks and airplanes and ships, as important as our military is. You’ve got to do this through diplomacy, through cooperation and trust and building relationships. We’ve got to be intense in our education and our understanding about other countries.

#### OF ALL YOUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS, WHAT HAVE YOU ENJOYED MOST?

I loved being in the United States Senate and representing Georgia. On the private side, working with my wife to raise a family—it’s not easy for family life in Congress. I think with tremendous help from my wife, Colleen, we were able to raise our children, Michelle and Brian, and see them grow up as happy and normal human beings.

#### WHAT GIVES YOU THE MOST HOPE FOR THE FUTURE?

I would say our system of government gives me hope. That and the young people. Every time I’m around young people, I get inspired. My old crowd, my contemporaries, we’ve been around long enough to see all the problems. Young people, they see the opportunities. I always want to be around some young people as long as I live. ☺





## THE STATE OF HISTORY

### Making History Fun at the Thomaston-Upson Archives and Upson Historical Society

by Penny Cliff

IN 1968, THE UPSON HISTORICAL SOCIETY (UHS) BEGAN COLLECTING, PRESERVING AND ARCHIVING ITEMS OF LOCAL history in a small room in the courthouse. Before long, the demand for records outgrew the room. In 1994, the Society, with the cooperation and funding assistance of the City of Thomaston, the County of Upson and the Thomaston-Upson Board of Education, established the Thomaston-Upson Archives in the former R. E. Lee Library.

Since that time, the Archives and Society have jointly applied for and received many grants and awards. We are proud of our most recent award, the Roger K. Warlick Local History Achievement Award from the Georgia Historical Society, bestowed upon both the Archives and Society for the program, "History Radio Spots." For the program, we researched local history for fun and interesting tidbits and then created short radio spots with the help of Bill Bailey, program director of our local station FUN101. The spots also featured an archaic "Word of the Week," whose meaning was revealed on Friday with the last history spot. The program was a great deal of fun and promoted the community's history as well as the archives and the Upson Historical Society.

With the help of a myriad of committed volunteers, other joint projects of the Archives and UHS include downtown walking and driving tours that coincide with other city events. Historic tours were led by docents in period costume in conjunction with the Flint River Fallfest, Georgia Cities Week, and other celebrations. When the courthouse celebrated its centennial in 2008, the Society and Archives jointly coordinated a free driving tour of the community. The Society and Archives continue to partner with the Board of Education to give interactive tours and presentations for both teachers and students.

The Upson Historical Society's programs are held at the archives and are free to the public. Special programs are featured throughout the year, including a lecture by Mr. Theodore van Kirk, navigator of the WWII bomber Enola Gay, who spoke about his life experiences. Visitors from all over Georgia came to hear the free presentation and local veterans joined Mr. Van Kirk at lunch in their honor, sponsored by Colony City Bank at the historic Woodall House. Another special program, annual Artifact Day, invited a group of archeologists come to the archives and identify Creek artifacts and share information with the public.

Here at Thomaston-Upson Archives and Upson Historical Society we not only preserve and promote our history, we take the stand that, yes, history is fun!

*Penny Cliff has been the Director/Archivist/Records Manager of the Thomaston-Upson Archives for 11 years. She has a Master of Arts degree in History with a concentration in Archives from Georgia College and State University.*

*The Thomaston-Upson Archives and Upson Historical Society were presented with the Roger K. Warlick Award this year for outstanding achievement by an affiliate in the field of local history by the Georgia Historical Society in 2009.*

## MILESTONES



### A Evening with Chief Justice Leah Ward Sears

On September 2, 2010, GHS Senior Historian Dr. Stan Deaton (right) moderated a lively question-and-answer session with former Supreme Court Chief Justice Leah Ward Sears (center with GHS President and CEO Dr. Todd Groce, left) at the historic Lucas Theatre in Savannah. Justice Sears held captive an audience of all ages with stories of her early inspiration, her passion for the law, and advice for young people. The event was sponsored by Atlanta Gas Light and the City of Savannah.



### Dalton Marker Dedication Draws Record Crowd

GHS unveiled a new Civil War marker honoring African-American soldiers in combat to a record crowd of over 400 on October 6 in Dalton. Former United Nations ambassador Andrew Young (left) served as keynote speaker, followed by appearances by community leaders and GHS President and CEO Dr. W. Todd Groce (right). The event was part the CW150 program in partnership with the Georgia Department of Economic Development and the Georgia Battlefields Association.



### Jackie Montag Announced as New Board Member

The Georgia Historical Society is pleased to introduce Jackie Montag as the newest member of the Board of Curators. Ms. Montag oversees business development for the investment firm A. Montag and Associates. Former board chair of the Atlanta History Center, Ms. Montag is active in numerous Atlanta organizations including the Children's Healthcare of Atlanta Foundation Board, the Friends of Trinity School Board, the Advisory Board of the Atlanta Girls School, and the Board of Anti-Defamation League.

### NEH Grants Funding for more Landmarks Workshops

GHS was recently awarded a grant of nearly \$160,000 by National Endowment for the Humanities, one of only two institutions in Georgia to receive NEH funding in this cycle. The grant enables GHS to once again implement its popular Landmarks in American History program, "African-American History and Culture in the Georgia Lowcountry." Teachers from community colleges around the country apply for the week-long program presented in June 2011. This is the fifth NEH grant awarded to GHS in three years and the third grant for the program.

### NEH Online Educational Materials Complete

The Education and Outreach section of the GHS website has new resources to complement "The American Civil War at 150: New Approaches," a seminar hosted by GHS in June 2010 and funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The online exhibit includes podcasts of scholarly lectures, digital images from field excursions accompanied by detailed descriptions, and materials for K-12 teachers that correlate with Georgia Department of Education Performance Standards.

### GHS Collections Digitized and Ready for Your Online Search

All 21 volumes of *The Collections of the Georgia Historical Society*, which include original manuscripts and other Colonial-era documents, have been digitized and uploaded by GHS staff.

The volumes can be read and searched as full-text documents online or downloaded in a variety of formats, including PDF files as well as to e-readers like Kindles or iPads. This exciting project was made possible through the LYRASIS Mass Digitization Collaborative, a Sloan Foundation grant-subsidized program that has made digitization easy and affordable for libraries and cultural institutions across the country. The volumes are available at [archive.org/details/georgiahistoricalsociety](http://archive.org/details/georgiahistoricalsociety).

### IMLS

The GHS technology project entitled *Expanding Audiences for History: Access for a New Century* includes Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) grant-funded activities for cataloging for GHS's artifacts, portraits, maps, and rare and non-rare monographs. To date, project staff has catalogued 722 maps, 176 books, 68 portraits, and 707 artifacts. Images of portraits and artifacts are searchable on the GHS Image Catalog at [www.georgiahistory.com](http://www.georgiahistory.com); monograph and map holdings can be searched through the GHS Online Catalog. The Institute of Museum and Library Services is the primary source for 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 the information and ideas.

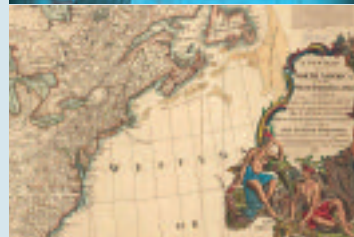


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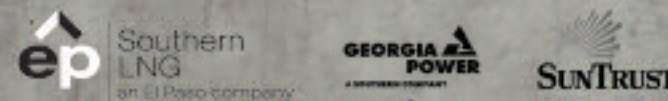
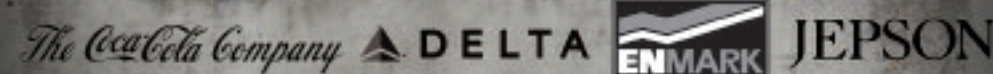
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