

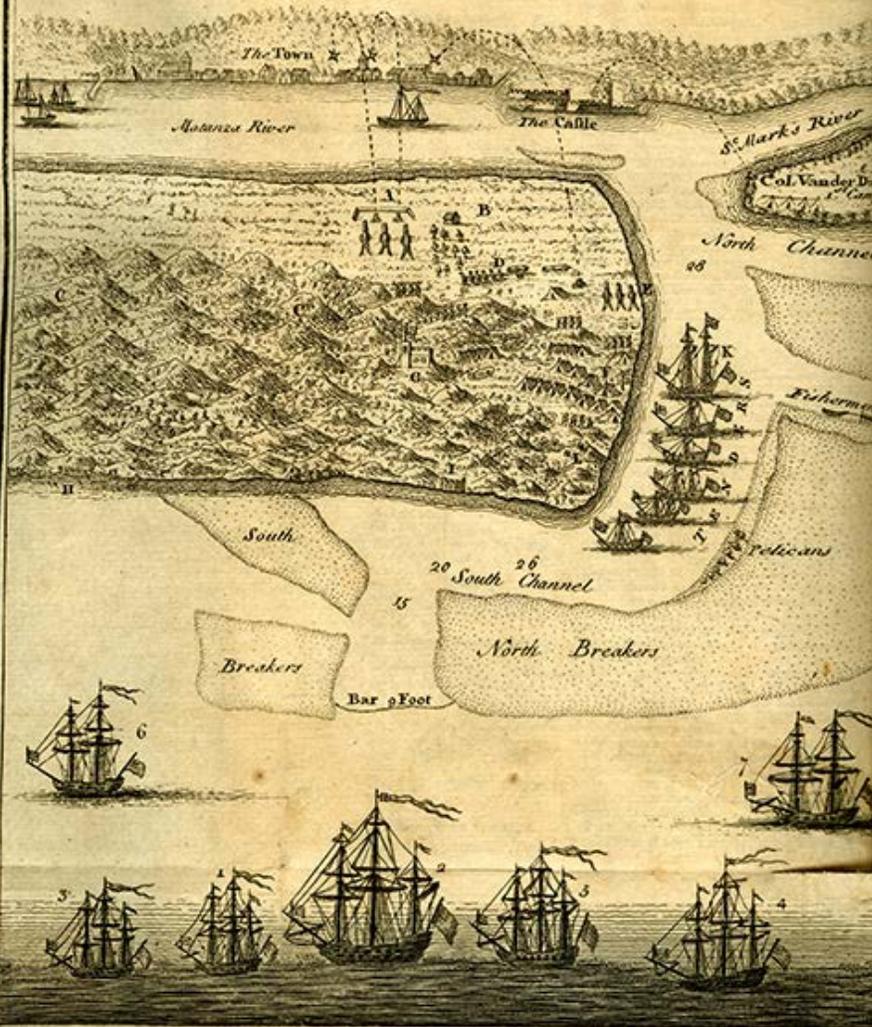
Excerpt from Sweet, Julie A. "War of Jenkins' Ear."  
*New Georgia Encyclopedia.*

"Throughout the 1730s, diplomatic attempts between England and Spain occurred in Europe and America, but they only served to increase the animosity that led to war in late 1739.

General James Oglethorpe made several passes into Florida in January 1740 and seized two Spanish forts, Fort Picolata and Fort San Francisco de Pupo, west of St. Augustine, Florida, along the St. Johns River. He began a strike against the fort at St. Augustine in May 1740, but the campaign was a failure. Oglethorpe wanted to seize the fort before Spanish supplies or reinforcements could arrive, but problems with multiple commanders and diverse forces resulted in disorganization, spoiling his advantage of surprise. Oglethorpe settled for a traditional siege of the fort but failed to coordinate his land and naval forces. By early July he discontinued the attack, retreated to Fort Frederica, and waited for a Spanish invasion."

SECONDARY SOURCE

AVIEW of the TOWN and CASTLE of ST AUGUSTINE  
and the ENGLISH CAMP before it June 20 1740. by THO<sup>S</sup> SILVER



A. The English South Trench  $13 \times 18$  & 2 small Mortars  
 B. A Marsh from whence we play with 20 Cohorns  
 C. Eufatia Island, which is chiefly Sand & Bushes  
 D. Sailors handling Cannon in reach of the Castle  
 E. A North Trench  $3 \times 8$  & a Mortar of  $24 \times 16$  n.  
 F. Gen<sup>l</sup> Oglethorpe's Soldiers, Indians & Sailors Tents  
 G. A Look-out taken there of June  
 H. Soldiers and Sailors landing June the 11<sup>th</sup>  
 I. A Land Battery quited at our Approach  
 K. Cap<sup>l</sup> Warren Commander over the Sailors hoisting  
 the Union Flag on board a Schooner  
 L. The Sailors wells to Water the Shipping  
 Ships { 1. Flamborough 2. Hector 3. Squirrel  
       4. Tartar 5. Phoenix  
 Ships 16 Wolf 7. Spence  
 Employ'd in this Expedition about 200 Seamen  
 100 Soldiers and 300 Indians  
 Forces of the Spaniards 1000 besides a Strong  
 Castle and 4 Fortified Barks and a Shallow  
 River hindring our Shippings Playing on them.

An Account of the Siege of St. Augustine in a Letter from on Board the  
 Flamborough, Cap<sup>l</sup> Pearce, the Phoenix, Cap<sup>l</sup> Penhew, the Tartar,  
 Cap<sup>l</sup> Woodhead, and the Squirrel, Capt<sup>l</sup> Warren of 20 Guns each, be-  
 sides the Spence Ship Cap<sup>l</sup> Laws, and the Wolf, Cap<sup>l</sup> Standrige,  
 on the 20<sup>th</sup> of Col<sup>l</sup> Vander Dusen with 300 Carolina Soldiers arriv'd  
 to the North of the Town, on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Oglethorpe came by  
 Sea with 300 Soldiers and 300 Indians from Georgia, on the  
 21<sup>st</sup> they were carried ashore in the Men of War's Boats under  
 the cover of the small Ships Guns They landed on the Island  
 Eufatia without Opposition and took the Look-out at G.  
 The 27<sup>th</sup> Cap<sup>l</sup> Warren in a Schooner and other Armed Ships and  
 Passengers anchored in their Starboard, just out of Cannon shot till  
 the 28<sup>th</sup> when the Sailors were employ'd in landing Ordnance and  
 other Stores within Reach of the Enemy's Cannon, on which Occasion  
 they discover'd a surprising Spirit and Intrepidity, the same night  
 Batteries were rais'd, but too far off.  
 The 27<sup>th</sup> the General summon'd the Governour to surrender, who sent  
 word he should be glad to shake hands with him in his Castle, this language  
 by answer was occasion'd by a dear-bought Victory, which 300 Spaniards  
 had obtain'd over 80 Englishmen, 50 of whom were slain, but did like  
 Heroes killing three times their number.  
 The 28<sup>th</sup> bad Weather oblig'd the men of War to putt sea, out of which  
 but one man had been kill'd. Since upon the Ships was rais'd.

"A view of the Town and Castle of St. Augustine and the English Camp before June 20, 1740 by Tho Silver." Gentleman's Magazine. Georgia Historical Society Serials Collection.

PRIMARY SOURCE

Excerpt from Sweet, Julie Anne. "Bearing Feathers of the Eagle: Tomochichi's Trip to England." *The Georgia Historical Quarterly* 86, no. 3 (2002): 339-71.

"In April 1734, Tomochichi, the elderly chief of the Yamacraw Indians, set sail for England with several of his family members and fellow tribesmen with the intention of bringing requests for education and fair trade directly to the attention of the king and the Trustees for the colony of Georgia.

On the third of July, the Trustees met with the Indians to discuss their needs and requests. Tomochichi addressed the gathering in formal speech that was translated by an accompanying interpreter, John Musgrove...

Noted British painter William Verelst commemorated this historic meeting between the Trustees and the native assembly with a sizeable mural. The image shows all twenty-four Trustees bedecked in powdered wigs and proper gentry English clothing of formal, matching coats, waistcoats, and breeches...The Indians, on the other hand, include only nine and stand on the floor clad in buckskin moccasins and typical native robes."

**SECONDARY SOURCE**



Audience Given by the Trustees of Georgia to a Delegation of Creek Indians by William Verelst, gift of Henry Francis du Pont, 1956, Courtesy, Winterthur Museum.

PRIMARY SOURCE

Excerpt from "Struggles of the Late 19th Century"  
Georgia Historical Society *Three Centuries of Georgia  
History* Online Exhibit.

"Spanish-American War (War of 1898)

On February 15, 1898, the United States' warship *Maine* was blown up during a peaceable mission in Havana, Cuba...The United States declared war against Spain and President William McKinley called for volunteers to go to Cuba. Over 3,000 Georgians volunteered and training camps were set up at several locations in Georgia, including Athens, Augusta, Columbus, Griffin and Macon.

William Washington Gordon, II (1834-1912) was a graduate of Yale University, a cotton factor and commission merchant in Savannah. He fought in the Civil War under General Stuart. After the war, he served in the Georgia House of Representatives. Gordon entered the Spanish-American War as Brigadier General of the United States Volunteers. In 1857, he married Eleanor "Nelly" Lytle Kinzie (1835-1917), of Chicago. During the Spanish-American War, Nelly tended to sick and wounded soldiers being sent home by train from a camp in Fernandina, Florida, where they were overwhelmed with typhoid fever. When one of the young volunteers, Private Charles Perry, died on the train, Nelly brought his body to her home in Savannah, had him embalmed and sent properly on to his family in Indiana. Her benevolence was noted in the newspapers, and acknowledged by the boy's family and pastor."

SECONDARY SOURCE

Copy.

Mrs William W. Gordon.  
Savannah Ga.

My Dear Madam,

Please allow me in this way to express to you my appreciation of your kindness shown to the sick soldier boys on their way home to our city; and especially the kindness shown to Mr Perry in his moment of sorrow caused by the death of his brother. They are "our" boys—and in as much as you have done it unto them, you have done it unto us. You are praised by all the good people of Goshen who will ever hold you in kindest remembrance. Would that the whole world were filled with such "Angels of Mercy"!

May God bless and keep you through many years of happy service for God and humanity!

Yours very sincerely,

B. B Royer

Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church,

Goshen, Ind.

Aug 25<sup>th</sup> 1898.

Letter from Pastor B. B. Royer to Eleanor "Nelly" Kinzie Gordon, August 25th, 1898. From the Gordon Family Papers, MS 318.

PRIMARY SOURCE

Excerpt From Sparrow, Bartholomew H. *From the Outside In: World War II and the American State*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1996.

“The war loan campaigns called for an exhaustive effort on the part of the Treasury Department in order to attract the many individual and institutional buyers needed to fund the war. The loan drives had several components. One was the planning of the campaigns, done through the War Finance Division’s Publicity and Promotion Division...

An example of the cooperation of private individuals with the war effort and of the popular touch used to sell the war was the Treasury’s use of Theodore T. S. Geisel’s (Dr. Seuss’s) Squander Bug; Geisel, then a U.S. Army captain, donated the Squander Bug to the Treasury (see Figure 4.1). According to the Treasury’s press release, “The Squander Bug can be shown feeding greedily on dollar bills, encouraging extravagance, or discouraging thrift, but he should not be pictured as merely amusing, harmless little animal. He is the rapacious pilferer of pocketbooks, household allowances, and checking accounts. Whatever he consumes means so much less put aside in War Bonds.”

SECONDARY SOURCE

War Savings Help Check Inflation



DON'T LET THIS BUG  
GET *Your* MONEY  
*INVEST WHERE IT IS SAFE!*  
STARVE THE **SQUANDER BUG**  
**BUY WAR BONDS**

Squander Bug Cartoon in "Georgia Schools at War," War Finance Committee, 1944. From the Georgia Historical Society Collection of World War II Papers, and Other Materials, MS 1548.

PRIMARY SOURCE

Excerpt From Quattlebaum, Julian K. *The Great Savannah Races*. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1983.

"The Savannah Automobile Club planned to hold a contest on a Savannah course to demonstrate to the commission that a major race of several hundred miles could be staged in Savannah without the difficulties encountered on Long Island.

After much planning two events were scheduled for the opening day...The Southern High-powered Cup that afternoon proved even less of a race than the opening event. This ten-lap race was announced as the first race between six-cylinder cars even held and the crowd expectantly awaited quite a dual. The "Flyer" driven by George Salsman started first, followed two minutes later by the Stearns driven by F.W. Leland...Interest mounted as the two cars sped by the stands and into the second lap...Somewhat tardily the announcement came that the Stearns had broken a connecting rod halfway through the second lap and was unable to continue. Salsman sped on, however, and was applauded each time he passed the stands. He finished in 3 hours, 2 minutes, and 25 seconds, reaching speeds as high as 85 miles per hour on some of the stretches."

**SECONDARY SOURCE**



Photograph of the Savannah High Power Cup Race, 1908.  
From the Julian Quattlebaum Collection, MS 2168.

PRIMARY SOURCE



Turpentine Cup. From the Georgia Historical Society Collection of Objects, A-1361-374.

PRIMARY SOURCE

Excerpt from Reed, Germaine M. "Charles Herty  
(1867-1938) *New Georgia Encyclopedia*.

"Charles Herty, an internationally recognized chemist, revolutionized the southern forestry and naval stores industry. During his years at the University of Georgia (UGA), he also contributed to the development of collegiate athletics.

In 1902 Herty left UGA over a dispute with Henry Clay White, the chair of the Chemistry Department, and accepted a position with the U.S. Bureau of Forestry. In an effort to preserve the rapidly dying turpentine industry of his native region, Herty devised and patented a workable and inexpensive cup-and-gutter system of gum collection. Besides producing greater quantities and better-quality turpentine, Herty's method extended the productive life of the trees and made them usable at maturity as saw timber. By the late 1920s, some form of Herty's cup-and-gutter system was employed throughout the turpentine region of the South."

SECONDARY SOURCE



Charles Pipp's World War I Gas Mask. From the Georgia Historical Society Collection of Objects, A-2394-006.

PRIMARY SOURCE

Excerpt From Ede, Andrew, "The Natural Defense of a Scientific People: The Public Debate over Chemical Warfare in Post-WWI America. *Bulletin for the History of Chemistry*, Volume 21, no. 2 (2002).

"On April 22, 1915 the German army released 168 tons of chlorine gas from 5,730 cylinders that had been laboriously transported to the front at Ypres (1). There were 15,000 injuries and 5,000 deaths. The German army pushed through a wide hole created in the front line, only to have their attack falter because of heroic resistance and a lack of reserves (2). The attack set off a race on all sides to produce protective measures and more potent chemical agents....

The 'chemists' war' was the first conflict in which it was popularly believed that science would have a significant effect on the outcome of the struggle. On June 25, 1918 President Wilson authorized the creation of the Chemical Warfare Service (CWS), and the Service came into being as an independent branch of the military by War Department General Order 82, on June 28, 1918 (4... some 1,294 scientists and engineers were officers in the CWS (6). These men were granted significant resources for research and development of both defensive and offensive equipment, tactics and training."

**SECONDARY SOURCE**





*The Lights Have Come on Again*

Dear Fellow Employees:

As we approach the Christmas Season this year the comforting thought is uppermost in our minds and hearts that the lights have come on again. And with that thought is the steadfast hope that we can keep them on, for all time, for all the world.

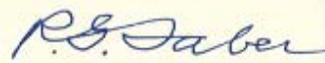
Some of you are not home yet and must spend another Christmas Season far away from those nearest and dearest to you. But you will be home—we know that now. And with that happy thought these greetings go out to find you. Have a Merry Christmas, wherever you are, and let's all look forward to gathering together next Christmas for a real old fashioned Yuletide celebration in our Gas Company family.

But some went from our ranks who will not return, and they are very much in my thoughts as I send this Christmas message to you. You will want to join with me, I know, in paying reverent tribute to their memories.

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Joseph S. Bartlett      | Emmel L. Mundy   |
| Harvey W. Criswell, Jr. | W. L. McVay, Jr. |
| Lee B. Gibson           | James F. Pierce  |
| William J. Lowe         | Brooks Sheldon   |

As I write their names here it is with the consciousness that even though their span of years may have been less than ours, they ended them gloriously and have left to us the challenge to follow where they led. To insure for all mankind, for all time, freedom from oppression.

In the spirit of the season,

Sincerely yours,  
  
 President.



AGL 380439

Page from the *Blue Flame News*, 1942-1945 in the Atlanta Gas Light Company Papers, MS 1881. Courtesy of the Georgia Historical Society

PRIMARY SOURCE

Excerpt From Sineath, Sophia, "Georgia Gems: Atlanta Gas Light Company Papers," *Georgia History Today*, Volume 21, no. 2 (2002).

"These are serious times." O.C. Waters, an employee of Atlanta Gas Light Company, used these words to open and close his article in the first issue of Blue Flame News dated February 1942. The newsletter was established by Atlanta Gas Light to keep employees in the armed services "informed of what is going on back home" and offer some humor during such serious times.

The Georgia Historical Society's Atlanta Gas Light Company Papers, MS 1881, includes bound copies of Blue Flame News from 1942-1946 and 1949-1959. With articles about women in the workforce, rationing, soldiers' experiences, and more, Blue Flame News provides a case study on the Georgia home front with a tone ranging from somber and patriotic to sarcastic and silly."

SECONDARY SOURCE



"Girls Scouts, Savannah, with their founder, Juliette Low." From the Walter John Hoxie Collection MS 403-01-01-008.

PRIMARY SOURCE

Excerpt from Sims, Anastasia. "Juliette Gordon Low: 1860-1927." *New Georgia Encyclopedia*.

"In 1911 Low met Sir Robert Baden-Powell, a war hero and the founder of the Boy Scouts. The two shared common interests and quickly became friends. She admired the scouting movement and soon began working with the Girl Guides, the Boy Scouts' sister organization in Great Britain. With Baden-Powell's help and encouragement, she made plans to start a similar association for American girls. She returned to Georgia early in 1912 and formed several troops in Savannah in March.

Low previously had tended to embrace new projects enthusiastically, only to abandon them when her interest flagged. Scouting, however, was different; at age fifty-one she had found her life's work. She devoted the next fifteen years to building the organization, which would become the largest voluntary association for women and girls in the United States. She enlisted friends and family in the cause and traveled throughout the nation recruiting leaders and members. She drafted the Girl Scout laws, supervised the writing of the first handbook in 1913, and provided most of the financial support for the organization during its early years."

**SECONDARY SOURCE**



The grapeshot that killed Casimir Pulaski, mounted on silver candlestick, engraved "Grapeshot which mortally wounded Count Casimir Pulaski, Oct. 9, 1779, extracted from his body by Dr. James Lynnah, ancestor of the present owner, James Lynnah, Esq." From the Georgia Historical Society Collection of Objects, A-0509-002.

PRIMARY SOURCE

Excerpt from Wyrwal, Joseph A. "Memorials to General Casimir Pulaski in the United States." *The Georgia Historical Quarterly* 44, no. 3 (1960): 245-62.

"While leading the combined American and French forces against the enemy [the British] at the siege of Savannah, Georgia, on October 9, 1779, General Casimir Pulaski received his death wound. As he was borne from the field, he gave his last command to Light Horse Henry Lee, "Follow my lancers, to whom I have given my order of attack." Two days later, on board the *Wasp*, he died and his remains were consigned to a watery grave, off the mouth of the Savannah River."

**SECONDARY SOURCE**