

GEORGIA HISTORY

TODAY

NEWSMAGAZINE OF THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SUMMER 2010

VOLUME 4 NUMBER 2



Perspectives

Georgia Kicks Off the Civil War 150
by W. Todd Groce, Ph.D.

THE SIX-MONTH KICK OFF OF GEORGIA'S CIVIL WAR Sesquicentennial began in May when the Georgia Historical Society dedicated the first of ten new historical markers dealing with the Civil War. Subsequent dedications will take place at the rate of about two per month. Funded by the Department of Economic Development with additional support provided by the Georgia Department of Labor and the Georgia Battlefields Association, this initiative is designed to promote tourism to Georgia and prepare the state to participate in the 150th anniversary of the war.

These new markers cover a wide variety of topics that offer a more comprehensive picture of Georgia at war than has previously emerged through historical markers. Subjects range from the 1864 bread riots in Columbus, the explosion of a munitions factory in Augusta, the only documented instance of African-American soldiers in Georgia fighting in a pitched battle, the mass desertion of Confederate soldiers in north Georgia, and the meeting in Savannah of federal officials with 20 African-American leaders to discuss the fate of freedmen across the South.

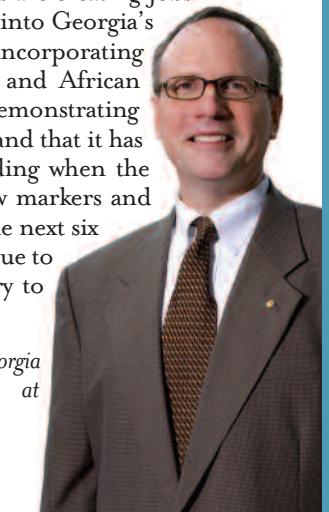
The first new marker dedication took place on May 25 in Effingham County near Ebenezer Creek. There on December 9, 1864, hundreds of fugitive slaves following Sherman's army as it approached Savannah drowned when the pontoon bridges were taken up after the troops crossed. This little-known tragedy led directly to the issuance of Field Order No. 15 that confiscated 400,000 acres of land on the southern coast and redistributed it in 40-acre plots to freed slaves.

In addition to new markers, the project will repair and replace damaged and missing existing Civil War markers, nearly 1,000 of which have been installed since the 1950s. Although current funding allowed for only seven to be repaired this year, those selected all deal with Sherman's March to the Sea (a popular tourist attraction) so that now the entire route will be marked once again.

One of the most exciting aspects of the project is its boost to tourism. Tourists can visit the GHS web site, select which of the 1,000 Civil War markers they'd like to see, and then create their own custom-designed driving tour. The directions can be downloaded into a GPS device or printed out. The web site also offers additional information about other historical sites to visit in the area, as well as places to stay and eat. Depending on future funding, iPhone applications such as full color maps and additional historical background will also be developed to supplement the marker text.

By investing in an existing state government asset, the Georgia Historical Society and its partners are creating jobs by pumping badly needed tourism dollars into Georgia's rural counties. Just as important, we are incorporating the stories of women, the home front, and African Americans into the saga of the Civil War, demonstrating that war is more than just military action, and that it has meaning for all Georgians. Far from ending when the Civil War 150 finishes in 2015, these new markers and the older ones that will be repaired over the next six months are a legacy project that will continue to tell their stories and draw lovers of history to Georgia for generations to come.

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 2 Summer 2010

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

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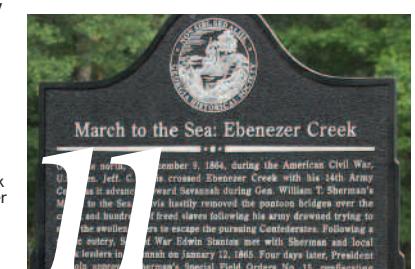


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"Colonial (Cemetery) Park." Savannah, Ga.

FEATURE

Georgia's Cities of the Dead

Part Two

by Edwin L. Jackson

Editor's note: This is the second of a two-part series on historic cemeteries in Georgia.

CEMETERIES CAN BE TREASURE TROVES FOR GENEALOGISTS AND armchair historians. In historic graveyards, skyscrapers of marble and granite rise adorned with fascinating symbols and romantic inscriptions and epitaphs giving a clue to wealth and status in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In Georgia, there are thousands of church, city, veterans, non-profit, for-profit, and small family cemeteries.

Georgia's prehistoric Indians did not have cemeteries as such and disposed of the dead in a variety of ways. Mississippian Indians built mounds across the southeast. Those at Etowah and Ocmulgee included several types of mounds, but one at each site served as a burial mound. The dead were buried along with personal items such as jewelry and pottery. At Ocmulgee, the remains of over 100 Indians have been found in its burial mound; at Etowah, archaeologists completely excavated the burial mound and found the remains of 350 bodies. But most Mississippian mounds were built for other purposes, such as platforms for temples and homes for chieftains.

In the mid-16th century, Spanish missionaries were active along Georgia's coast in attempting to convert the Guale Indians to Christianity. Their most successful efforts were at Mission Santa Catalina on St. Catherines Island. There, next to the church, archaeologists have found the remains of a cemetery where 400-450 converted Indians were buried. The mission was active between 1576 and 1680, and eventually the cemetery ran out of space. Because Indian converts were buried in shrouds rather than coffins, missionaries eventually resorted to reusing

old grave pits, meaning several bodies might occupy the same site.

For centuries, most burials in England took place in parish church cemeteries found in every town and village. In some cases, space became so limited that some coffins were stacked several deep or interred vertically in the ground. More important parishioners sometimes were buried inside the church. Indeed, Georgia founder James Oglethorpe's remains lie beneath the chancel floor at the front of Parish Church of All Saints in Cranham, England.

Shortly after Oglethorpe and the first Georgia colonists arrived at Yamacraw Bluff in 1733, some type of cemetery likely was set aside. Mortality during the first year was high, with one out of every four colonists dying. Some type of burial arrangements had to be made for the deceased. Initially, Savannah had no parish priest or church, so likely a plot of land at the rear of the settlement was used as the colony's first cemetery. Georgia's first cemetery with headstones was established in Savannah in 1750. Known as Colonial Park Cemetery, it remains a popular site for tourists and those interested in Georgia's early history.

In the years following the American Revolution, Georgia's backcountry attracted more and more settlers. As the number of churches grew, more and more burials took place in church cemeteries—though into the early antebellum era, some conservative Protestants opposed the idea of church cemeteries because of their Catholic and Anglican origins. Some opponents also objected to allowing a priest to determine who could be buried in the parish cemetery. In time, Protestant opposition to church cemeteries faded, and a significant percentage of both white and African-American churches in rural areas had cemeteries. In cities, many church cemeteries eventually filled up, with no room to expand. This, plus the realization that not all people attended church, led to the need for public cemeteries to serve town residents.

Today, new church cemeteries are rare, in part because of the cost of land, zoning regulations, neighborhood opposition, and the availability of burial sites in traditional and perpetual care cemeteries.

Based on trends in Europe, a "rural cemetery" movement became popular in America in the mid-19th century. Rural

cemeteries were built near towns but outside the city limits. Cemetery planners employed landscaping, formal gardens, paths, and benches to transform an otherwise melancholy setting into a public park to be visited and enjoyed. On weekends, cemeteries became popular venues for walks, picnics, concerts, family reunions, and other outdoor events.

While embalming traces back to ancient Egypt or earlier, in America it only became commonplace during the Civil War in order to preserve a dead soldier's body for shipment back home for burial. However, most soldiers killed in battle received a hasty burial in a shallow grave dug near where they had fallen. After the war, many of the bodies of both Confederate and Union soldiers were removed from their temporary graves and returned home or reinterred in memorial cemeteries, such as the Marietta Confederate Cemetery and the Marietta National Cemetery. However, the majority of Georgia Confederate veterans are buried in special sections of historic city cemeteries, with the largest number found in Atlanta's Oakland Cemetery.

In 1971, Gov. Jimmy Carter signed an executive order assigning responsibility for upkeep of Georgia's six state-administered Confederate cemeteries to the Georgia Building Authority. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs has responsibility for maintenance of Georgia's three national cemeteries.

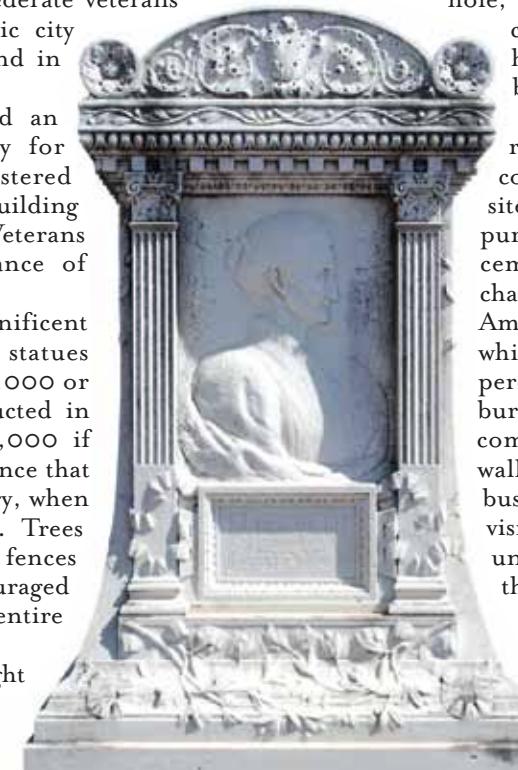
In today's dollars, many of the magnificent obelisks and elaborate pedestals and statues erected over a century ago would cost \$20,000 or more. Some ornate mausoleums constructed in the Victorian period would exceed \$50,000 if built today. It was an era of funerary elegance that largely ended in the early twentieth century, when "lawn-park" cemeteries became popular. Trees and gardens were used sparingly, and fences around individual burial lots were discouraged so that cemetery staff could keep the entire grounds uniformly mowed.

By the mid-20th century, most upright

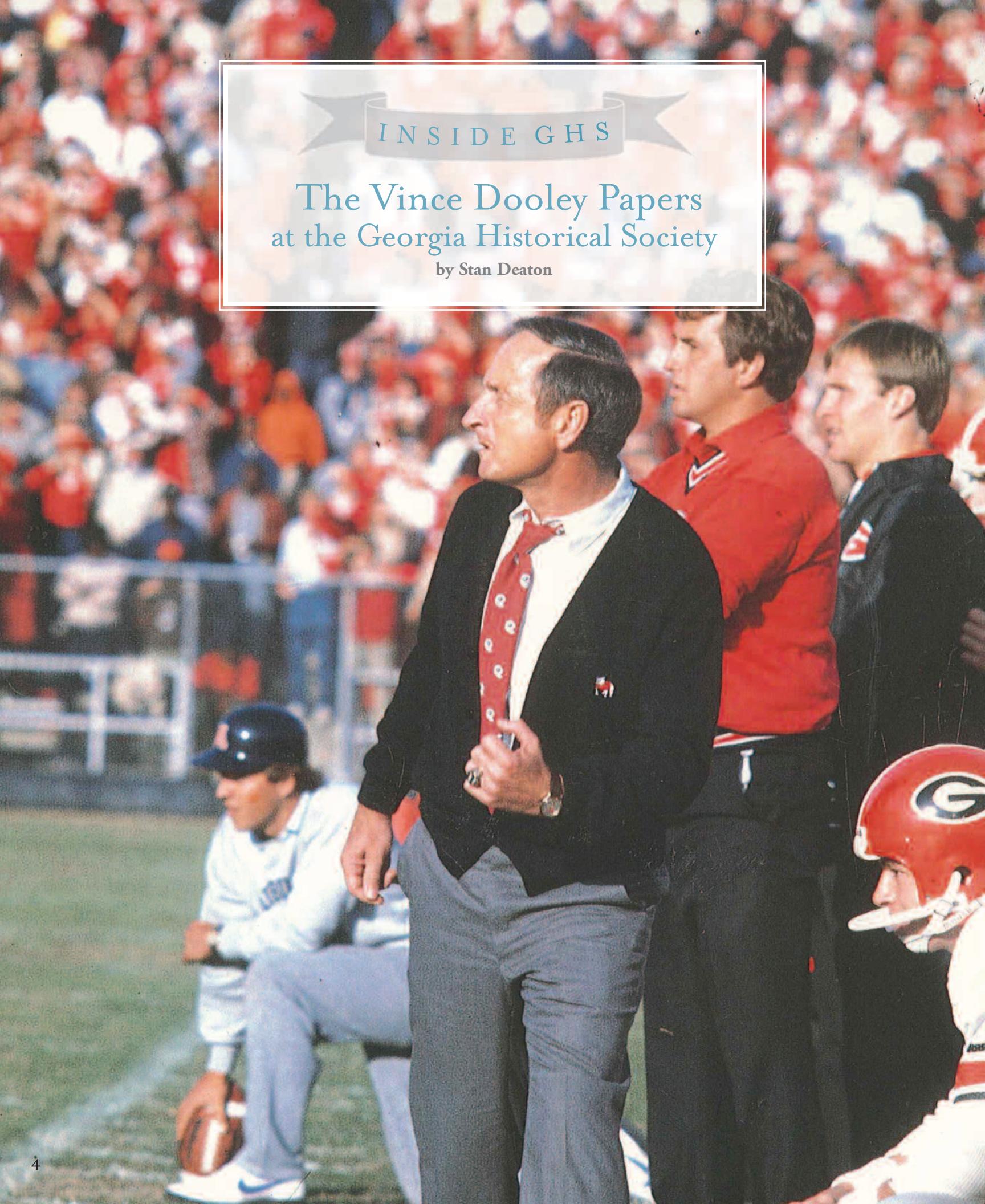
gravestones did not exceed three or four feet in height, and in many cases were prohibited, with graves marked by small brass plaques in the ground with an opening for the stems of artificial flowers. The impact on genealogy is that modern cemetery lots often contain little more than names and the year of birth and death.

Some genealogists are worried about a recent funeral alternative—the so-called "green burial" or "natural burial." In this ecologically motivated practice, a body is allowed to decompose naturally in the earth. No chemicals or preservative techniques are used, and the body is wrapped in a shroud or placed in a biodegradable coffin for burial. If the family wants to mark the grave, live bushes or trees may be planted in lieu of a headstone or plaque. Total cost for a green burial is less than \$2,000, but some providers offer further savings by allowing family members to dig the grave, place the body in the excavated hole, and then refill with dirt. Unlike regular cemeteries, mowing, pesticides, and herbicides are prohibited in certified natural burial cemeteries.

In Georgia, natural burial sites are regulated by local ordinances and must have a conservation agreement that guarantees that the site will never be developed or used for other purposes. Currently, there are only two green cemeteries in Georgia, but this is likely to change. One 2008 poll found that 43 percent of Americans were interested in natural burial, while a recent AARP poll found that only 26 percent of respondents preferred a traditional burial or cremation. If green cemeteries become commonplace, a visit to the cemetery may mean walking across an unmowed field of weeds, bushes, trees, and fire ant mounds—with no visible human cultural features and only a GPS unit and coordinates to locate the burial site of the deceased. *G*



Gravemarker for Elizabeth Grisham Brown in Oakland Cemetery, Atlanta.



INSIDE GHS

The Vince Dooley Papers at the Georgia Historical Society

by Stan Deaton

THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT IT HAS acquired through donation the papers of Vince Dooley, who served as the legendary head football coach at the University of Georgia from 1964 to 1988, and as athletics director there from 1979 to 2003. As noted in the *New Georgia Encyclopedia*, there is arguably no other person more identified with the University of Georgia than Vince Dooley.

Coach Dooley is passionate about history and has served on the Georgia Historical Society's Board of Curators since 2007. "As a youngster growing up I always enjoyed history. That interest over time grew into a great appreciation for the value of history in all aspects of life. That appreciation and passion has served me well in my role as a Curator of the Georgia Historical Society."

One of the winningest coaches in the history of college football and a member of the College Football Hall of Fame since 1994, Dooley led the Bulldogs to the 1980 national championship title and six SEC championships. Twice he was honored as NCAA National Coach of the Year. The Mobile, Alabama native coached the Georgia Bulldogs to 201 victories during his 25 years as head coach, taking Bulldog teams to 20 bowl games. Coach Dooley was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in 1994 and is also a member of the Georgia Sports Hall of Fame and Alabama's Hall of Fame.

During Coach Dooley's years as athletics director, UGA sports teams won eighteen national championships and seventy-five SEC championships. He also oversaw the expansion of the athletics program to twenty-one sports for men and women and led the athletic association's donation of \$2 million to UGA for student recruitment and building expansion on the UGA campus.

The Vincent J. Dooley Collection is inclusive for the years 1957-2003 and covers all aspects of Coach Dooley's career, from his early years as an assistant on Coach Shug Jordan's staff at Auburn, to his hiring as UGA's head football coach at the age of 31, through his years as athletics director, administrator, educator, writer, and philanthropist. The collection, when processed, will confirm his legacy as one of the most influential Georgians of the twentieth century.

His collection contains a voluminous correspondence covering almost fifty years, with people from all walks of life. "When I was a child," Dooley notes, "I wrote [baseball player] Stan Musial a letter and didn't get a response. He was one of my first heroes, and while I later understood that perhaps it wasn't practical for him to have responded, nevertheless I vowed that if I was ever in a position to do so, I would answer every letter I got, and throughout my career I did so, whether the letter was from a fan wishing me well or offering advice, or from a coaching peer or the president." His collection bears the weight of that fulfilled promise.

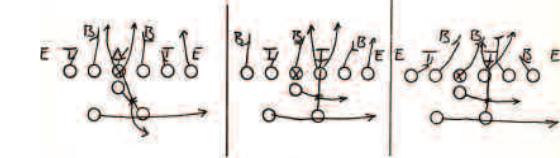
Coach Dooley made this donation in 2007. The collection contains approximately 111 cubic feet of material. "The Georgia Historical Society expressed a genuine early interest in my papers," Dooley says. "After subsequent discussions and being convinced by the Society of the potential research value of my correspondence, I was pleased to present my files for safe keeping."

Once processed and made available for research, the Dooley Collection will, along with the recently acquired Griffin Bell Collection, significantly enhance the Society's holdings of material from the second half of the twentieth century. They will be accessed for generations to come by scholars, teachers, writers, journalists, and historians who seek a greater understanding of the man who played a seminal role in the rise of twentieth-century collegiate athletics at the state's flagship university. It will also be a resource to examine the role Coach Dooley has played over a 50-year career in shaping the lives of thousands of our state's young people, many of whom went on to become some of our state's most influential leaders.

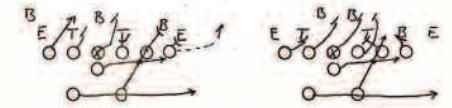
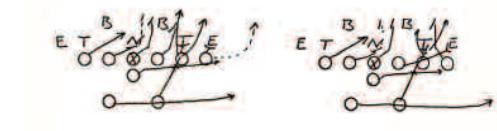
The proper care and processing of the Vincent J. Dooley Papers at the Georgia Historical Society will ensure that this important collection can be opened to the public in a timely manner, thus having the full impact on future scholarship that its subject deserves and to cement Coach Dooley as one of the seminal figures in twentieth-century Georgia history. If you are interested in making a donation to help process the Dooley Papers or are interested in donating materials to the Georgia Historical Society, please contact us at 912-651-2125. *G*

Stan Deaton is Senior Historian at the Georgia Historical Society. He can be reached at sdeaton@georgiahistory.com.

In our base offense, we will run an inside and an outside called hand-off. On our inside handoff, we will block 0-1-2 inside and offside and our back will run off the first down defensive linemen from the center inside. The ball carrier must read the defensive alignment to know where his cut is going to be and the QB must meet him with the ball as deep as possible. This will enable the ball carrier to make the quick cut. This is very important against a 50 defense because the back may have to make a backside cut.



On our outside called handle, the ball carrier will run off the outside tackle's block. We will play with one back, one end, and one outside linemen will block inside our guard. We will run this play to and away from the tight end and the end will block or release the tight end. This is based on what the defensive line has been doing. We will also pull our outside guard against certain defenses to give us a change up in our blocking scheme.



Georgia Gems

by John Dickinson

THE GRAND TOUR WAS THE TRADITIONAL JOURNEY OF YOUNG MEN IN EUROPE AS THEY ENTERED adulthood. Often when they completed their education, the Grand Tour was a transition period between their years at school and their chosen professions. The tour often took the young men through Italy and France, exposing them to the classical arts and culture developed during the Renaissance. The tradition began in the mid-1600s and continued until the early 1800s. When steamships and rail transit became popular modes of travel in the late 1800s, the rite of passage witnessed a renewed popularity and young men from the United States began to participate as well. In 1934, Fred A. Birchmore, an Athens, Georgia native, finished his law degree at the University of Georgia and began a trek that would take him on a grand tour of his own.

Filled with wanderlust from an early age, Birchmore tried to satisfy his desire to travel by taking on smaller adventures. His first two outings almost cured him of his need to wander. At the age of two, he set off on his first trek around the globe, but once he realized he could no longer see home he ran back to his mother's arms. At the age of ten, his first overnight adventure was spent sleepless in a tent, afraid of the screech owls, crickets, and other dangerous wild life stalking outside his canvas walls. Fortunately, this disastrous outing did not end his desire to explore the world. Until he finished college, Birchmore satisfied his wish to travel with reading travelogues, *National Geographic*, and adventure books like *Treasure Island*. But secondhand accounts of spirited adventure simply were not enough.

Every explorer needs a faithful companion, and Birchmore had Bucephalus, his bicycle. Named for the famed horse of Alexander the Great, Bucephalus carried Birchmore over 15,000 miles over desert, through jungle, and over rocky mountain slopes. Today, Bucephalus sits in the Smithsonian beside the companions of other great adventurers like Charles Lindbergh's *Spirit of St. Louis* and Admiral Byrd's *Floyd Bennett*, being cared for and resting comfortably. With Bucephalus as his only companion, Birchmore hopped on a ship across the Atlantic and set out from Cologne, Germany on his grand tour of the world.

His only expenses were food, film for his camera, visas, and other incidentals, and Birchmore found ways to barter for what he needed whenever possible. While traveling across the Mediterranean on the *Vesta*, he struck a deal with a milkman who was transporting cows. Birchmore would help feed and care for the livestock in exchange for all the milk he could drink. The milkman regretted what he thought was a good deal when he discovered Birchmore could drink more than a gallon of milk per day.

Birchmore also spent time exploring the cities he passed through on his journey. While in Afghanistan he explored Herat, an ancient city once described by Herodotus as the "bread basket of Central Asia." Herat's exact age is unknown, but it pre-dates 500 BC. Birchmore could not ask for a more exciting place to travel and explore. As he wandered the city, Birchmore found himself immersed in a very old world. From the prison to the catacombs, he walked along the streets, ducked into holes in walls, and found himself exploring bazaars and underground lakes.

With a whole world to explore at his leisure, Birchmore had finally found a way to slake his thirst for adventure. The Georgia Historical Society is fortunate to have the Fred A. Birchmore Papers (MS 1616), which offer a unique look into his travels around the world. The collection consists of letters Birchmore sent home during his time abroad and gives researchers a personal glimpse into the thoughts and experiences of this traveler. While Birchmore recounts his adventure in his book *Around the World on a Bicycle*, this collection is truly a unique treasure for anyone who wants to know more about the story and live vicariously through the adventures of a great Georgia explorer.

The Fred A. Birchmore Papers were recently processed and cataloged as a part of the Georgia Historical Society's *Reclaiming the Past: Creating Access to Hidden Collections* project, an effort to create access to inaccessible collections hidden within the Society's archival backlog. In August 2008, GHS was awarded a \$75,000 grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) to undertake the basic processing of half of the archival backlog. Recipients of NHPRC awards are required to meet a 100% resource match obligation for their projects; in total GHS must raise \$75,263 to meet the project match. To learn more about *Reclaiming the Past*, or to make a donation in support of the effort, please contact the Georgia Historical Society toll free at 1-877-424-4789 or via e-mail at ghs@georgiahistory.com.

About the National Historical Publications and Records Commission

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), a statutory body affiliated with the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), promotes the preservation and use of America's documentary heritage essential to understanding our democracy, history, and culture. For more information visit: <http://www.archives.gov/nhprc/>.





Profiles

2009- 2010
JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN
AWARD HONOREES:
Don and Kay Kole
By Jim Battin

"WE WERE VERY SURPRISED AND PLEASED TO RECEIVE such wonderful recognition," says Kaye Kole when asked how she and her husband, Savannah businessman and community leader Don Kole, reacted to being named winners of the Georgia Historical Society's 2009-2010 John Macpherson Berrien Award.

Given in memory of the Society's first president, the Berrien award recognizes a lifetime of achievement in the field of history and significant contribution toward the Society's mission to collect, preserve and share Georgia and American history.

Just the second married couple to receive the award—the estimable Emma and Lee Adler were the first—the Koles joined a distinguished group of Berrien honorees that also includes Malcolm Bell, Jr., Ed Jackson, Ed Cashin, Tom Watson Brown, Senator George Hooks, W. W. Abbot, Craig Barrow III, and Bradley Hale.

"Being put in the same category as those folks is living pretty high," adds Don. "Kaye and I enjoy the work we have done with the Society over the years, but the other winners have exceptional, more deserving, historical credentials."

Characteristic modesty on Don's part. Few have played so large a role in the Society over the years as the Koles.

Don is a previous treasurer, vice chairman and chairman of the Society's Board of Curators. He has been a member of strategic planning committees and was responsible, with search committee co-chair Howard Morrison, for bringing President and CEO W. Todd Groce to the Society 15 years ago.

Kaye served on the Society's Board of Curators "years ago, back when it was an old boys' club and the president called meetings to order by rapping the table with his knuckles and exclaiming 'gentlemen, gentlemen,' while the very few women present wondered whether they were chopped liver."

Today Kaye, an author, former librarian, and certified genealogist, is more involved in the Society than ever as creator of the Savannah Jewish Archives, a treasured collection of papers, photographs and other items documenting the city's long and storied Jewish heritage. Now sponsored by the Savannah Jewish Federation, Kaye began organizing the archives in the early 1970s at the behest of the Atlanta-based Southern Jewish Historical Society. The large and still-growing historic trove is housed at the Georgia Historical Society and managed by Kaye, a dedicated group of volunteers and a part-time professional archivist.

The Koles' immense contributions to Savannah and the state go well beyond GHS. Don, founder of a real estate investment and management company, is a long-time contributor of time, talent and resources to Hospice Savannah, Union Mission and Jewish organizations. Kaye served on the board of the public library and was an early advocate of establishing the

Live Oak Public Library Foundation, a fundraising organization she credits with having improved the main branch of the library and, indeed, ensuring that the truly remarkable facility remains at its historic Bull Street location. She is also a speaker and author or co-author of well-regarded books on genealogical and Jewish community historical topics.

"The Koles' contributions to the Georgia Historical Society, together and individually, have been particularly significant. The Society simply would not be where it is today without them," says Dr. Groce.

"We are proud to recognize Don and Kaye for their vision, leadership and generosity over many years in guiding the growth of history, archival, genealogical, and community service organizations in Savannah and across the state, all of which have benefited immensely from their indefatigable support and participation as board members, strategists, fundraisers, and cheerleaders."

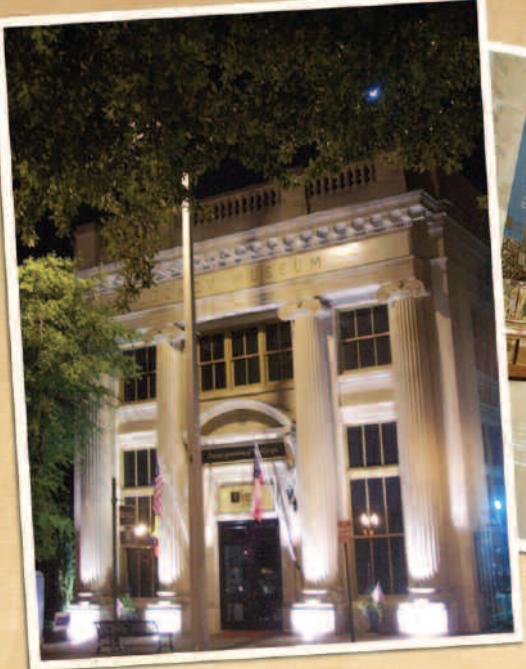
What about the future? Not surprisingly, Don offers insights that are as pointed as they are practical.

"Right now all non-profits are going through very, very difficult times, not necessarily with the private sector but with decreased governmental support," he says. "Organizational demands are greater than they've ever been and there will be some weeding out. Strong organizations that stay true to their mission and deliver value to their communities and publics will prevail. Focusing on key strategies is vital. Programs and services are being impacted, but good organizations can't and won't lose sight of growth."

"Todd and the GHS board have stayed focused on critical objectives and are doing a wonderful job. Establishing a presence in Atlanta by opening a small Society office there is a good example. Atlanta is very competitive but an important philanthropic, historic and governmental center that the Society simply can't ignore. Being there is a thoughtful, growth-oriented investment to take advantage of wider opportunities."

It's this combination of passion for the past and focus on the future that makes Kaye and Don Kole absolutely on par with previous Berrien Award Honorees—though they might be too modest to ever admit it. *G*

The Koles accepted the John Macpherson Berrien Award at the Georgia Historical Society's 171st Annual Meeting on April 15, 2010.



THE STATE OF HISTORY

LaGrange's Latest Legacy

by Laurie A. Sedicino

IN HISTORIC DOWNTOWN LAGRANGE, THE LEGACY MUSEUM ON MAIN AND TROUP COUNTY ARCHIVES UNDERWENT major renovations in 2007-2008. Located in a landmark building at 136 Main St., the building now showcases a completely renovated first floor exhibit area and rotating exhibit gallery. The permanent exhibit features the history and development of the region from Native American settlements to present and focuses on stories and artifacts of the people of West Georgia. Audio wands, rare artifacts, documents and photographs help bring alive the people who explored, settled and transformed the region. A Native American bowl, 1820s land deeds and a mid-nineteenth century cornerstone box are among the objects on display that tell the history of the area, as well as a bale of cotton ginned in 1870 believed to be the oldest existing cotton bale in the world.

The Charter Bank Rotating Gallery features exhibits from private collections and nationally-recognized sources such as the Smithsonian's *Covered Bridges: Spanning the American Landscape*. A look at cotton farming and the cotton industry's impact on the lives of residents of West Georgia from the antebellum era to the twentieth century is featured in this gallery from May until mid-August. Following the cotton exhibit is a rare display of knives and swords entitled, *The Elegance of Malice: Weapons of the Moro and Filipino Peoples*. The exhibit looks at the weapons not only as pieces of art but how they were used as spiritual representations and served as an integral part of personal identities. The weapons—some over two hundred years old—are from a private collection and have never before been publicly showcased. The exhibit will be on display through mid-October.

In addition to the museum, the library and research rooms of the Troup County Archives are located on the second floor. The Archives has extensive genealogical, historical and manuscript collections relating to West Georgia along with a bookshop selling publications by local historians and collectible postcards.

The museum is free and open to the public weekdays from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and Saturday 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The Troup County Archives are open weekdays from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. as well as 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on the first and third Saturday of each month. You can find us on the web at www.legacymuseumonmain.org and www.trouparchives.org. Whether you are looking for a new experience, seeking more information about your family or area history or just "passing through" LaGrange, we invite you to include a stop at the Legacy Museum on Main and the Troup County Archives on your next visit! *G*

Ms. Sedicino is the Curator of the Legacy Museum on Main in historic LaGrange, GA.. She can be reached at laurie@legacymuseumonmain.org. The Legacy Museum on Main and the Troup County Archives were presented the Roger K. Warlick Award this year for outstanding achievement by affiliate chapters in the field of local history by the Georgia Historical Society.

MILESTONES



From left to right: Rep. Ann Purcell, Sen. Jack Hill, Labor Commissioner Michael Thurmond, GHS president W. Todd Groce, First African Baptist Reverend Thurmond Tillman, and Rep. Jon Burns.

Marker Dedication at Ebenezer Creek Kicks Off Civil War 150 Events

On May 25, 2010, the Georgia Historical Society unveiled a new marker to commemorate the tragic events of Dec. 9, 1864 near Ebenezer Creek. The marker is the first of ten new markers to be dedicated this year (along with the rededication of seven more) as part of the Civil War Sesquicentennial. State Labor Commissioner and GHS board member Michael Thurmond served as keynote speaker to an audience that included Sen. Jack Hill, Rep. Jon Burns, Rep. Ann Purcell and local officials. For more about the GHS historical marker project and to plan a custom-designed driving route based on markers around the state, go to www.georgiahistory.com.

GHS Awarded IMLS Grant to Create Online Access to Map, Artifact, and Portrait Collections

The Georgia Historical Society is pleased to announce a recent grant award of \$100,172 given by the Institute of Museums and Library Services (IMLS) Museums for America program in support of the creation of online access to the Society's extensive collection of artifacts, portraits, and maps. A component of GHS's current Expanding Audiences for History: Access for a New Century technology initiative, this project effort will result in the creation of online access to catalog records for over 790 historic maps, 955 artifacts, and 53 portraits. In addition, digital images of artifacts and portraits will be made searchable via the Internet.

Recipients of IMLS awards are required to meet a 100% resource match obligation for their projects; in total GHS must raise \$100,183 to meet the project match. To learn more about the Expanding Audiences for History technology initiative or to make a donation in support of the effort, please contact the Georgia Historical Society toll free at 1-877-424-4789 or via e-mail at ghs@georgiahistory.com.

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



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NEW MEMBERS OF THE GHS BOARD OF CURATORS



Reed Dulany, III is the chairman and chief executive officer of Dulany Industries, Inc. and the owner of Local II Ten restaurant in downtown Savannah. He also serves on the Board of Trustees for the Telfair Museum of Art, the Endowment Board of the Davenport House Museum, and the Chatham Club. He is a past board member of the Nature Conservancy's Georgia corporate council and was selected as one of Georgia Trend's "40 under 40" in 2002. He is a graduate of the University of Georgia with a degree in History.



Mr. Thomas M. Holder was elected to the GHS board at the annual meeting in April. He has served as the Chairman and CEO of Holder Construction Company in Atlanta since 1997. A graduate of the Georgia Institute of Technology, he began at Holder in 1976 and held various operations and management positions before being promoted to President and CEO in 1989. His clients include the Coca-Cola Company, the University of Georgia, AT&T and Cox Enterprises.



Archibald Hilliard Davis has been on the GHS Board of Curators on three separate occasions. Georgia has been Archie's home since 1966, when he joined Citizens and Southern National Bank in Atlanta after earning an MBA at Harvard. After a successful career with C&SNB in Atlanta and Savannah, Mr. Davis became founding director of The Savannah Bank and The Savannah Bancorp in 1989. As a business and community leader he has helped build a bank, strengthen dozens of local businesses and non-profit organizations, and make Savannah a better place to live and work.

Mr. Davis has served as chairman of the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation, treasurer of the Atlanta Historical Society and the Mighty Eighth Air Force Heritage Museum and Foundation, and as a board member of the Historic Savannah Foundation. His community involvement beyond history includes chairman of the Raptor Center at Georgia Southern, Savannah Technical College Foundation, Atlanta Downtown Development Authority, and the Savannah Area Chamber of Commerce. He has also been treasurer of Candler Hospital and the St. Joseph's/Candler Health System and has served on the boards of Salem Academy and College, Savannah Port Authority (now

SEDA), the UNC Alumni Board, and the UNC Arts and Sciences Foundation. Mr. Davis and his wife, Sally, reside in Savannah. The couple has a son, a daughter and three grandchildren.

Distinguished Service Award in 1994, and the President's Medal in 2002. In 1996, the Beta Gamma Sigma Honor Society awarded him the Medallion for Entrepreneurship. In 2008, The National Leadership Honor Society of Omicron Delta Kappa presented him with their Laurel Crowned Circle Award. He has also been awarded honorary degrees by eight other American institutions of higher education.

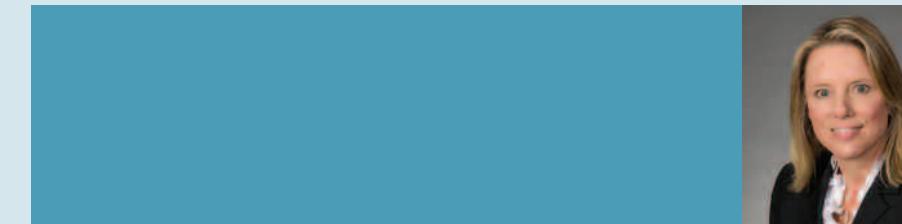
Mr. Jepson currently serves on the Boards of Dominion Resources, Inc., Richmond, Virginia, and is a member of the Dominion Audit Committee and Corporate Governance & Nominating Committee. He also serves on the Board of the Georgia Ports Authority in Savannah, Georgia, where he is Chairman of their Audit Committee and a member of their Ad Hoc-Health Insurance and Ad Hoc-Retirement Plan Committees. In addition, he is Chairman of the Board of Visitors of the Savannah College of Art and Design as well as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Lucas Theatre for the Arts. Mr. Jepson holds an airline transport pilot's license and is an instrument-rated pilot and a certified diver. He and his wife, Alice, have two sons and five grandsons and live in Savannah.



John Francis McMullan joined the GHS board in Augusta this past June. He earned bachelor's and master's degrees in accounting from the University of Georgia in 1958 and 1960, respectively. In 1970 he founded McMullan & Company, an accounting firm that he eventually sold to his partners in 1986. He is currently president of Camden Real Estate Company, but continues to practice accounting on a limited basis and maintains professional affiliations in the American Institute of CPAs, the Georgia Society of CPAs and the National Conference of CPA Practitioners, of which he is a founding member and former chairman. He also serves on the board of Life Care Centers of America, a \$2 billion a year health care facilities company for which he has been a financial consultant since the mid-1970s. He is past President and current Treasurer for the Touchdown Club of Atlanta.

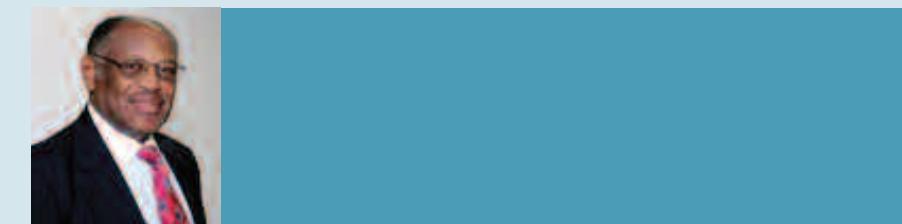
A loyal "Dawg," John makes the trek to

Athens several times a year, both as a football fan and as an active trustee for UGA's Arch Foundation. He is also a former emeritus trustee of the University of Georgia Foundation, and his wife, Marilyn, serves on the board for the Georgia Museum of Art. John's business partner and son, Ted McMullan, graduated from and serves on the Alumni Board of UGA's flagship business school, the Terry College of Business. Mr. McMullan has a keen interest in genealogy and has traced his family's roots in America as far back as the 1760s.



Suzanne Sitherwood was named Senior Vice President of Southern Operations at Atlanta Gas Light Resources in November 2004. Her primary responsibility is executive oversight of the three utilities in AGL Resources' Southern region—Atlanta Gas Light, Chattanooga Gas and Florida City Gas. Ms. Sitherwood joined Atlanta Gas Light more than 28 years ago as a co-op student in the cathodic protection group. During her career at AGL Resources, she has held a variety of positions including vice president of engineering, environmental, and construction; chief engineer; director of competition planning; director of rates and regulatory affairs and director of residential markets.

A graduate of Southern College of Technology with a bachelor's degree in industrial engineering technology, Ms. Sitherwood also holds a master's degree in business administration from Brenau University. She is the past chair of the chamber's Environment & Energy Committee and general co-chair of its GA Initiative. She serves on the Governor's Energy Policy Council, the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District Governing Board and the Children's Health Care of Atlanta, where she chairs the Children's Wellness & Legislative Board Committee. She is a 2006 graduate of Leadership Atlanta and 2009 YWCA Salute to Women of Achievement. Ms. Sitherwood believes strongly in giving back to the community and is involved in many volunteer activities such as the Atlanta AIDS Walk, Habitat for Humanity, March of Dimes, Relay for Life, United Way and numerous other organizations. Ms. Sitherwood lives in Atlanta with her husband.



Felker W. Ward, Jr., was elected to the GHS Board of Curators at its annual meeting in April. Mr. Ward is a principal in the investment advisory firm of Pinnacle Investment Advisors, LLC, Chairman of Ward and Associates, Inc. and Pinnacle Investment Advisors, LLC, companies engaged in providing financial services, including municipal bond underwriting and institutional money management. Ward retired from the Army in 1974 in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel after 20 years service. Most of his military career was spent as a pilot, logistics officer and public affairs officer. After graduating from Emory University Law School, he started his legal career immediately as a partner in the law firm of Kutak Rock & Campbell in Atlanta for ten years. In 1988, Mr. Ward formed Ward and Associates, Inc. (later renamed Ward Bradford and Co., L.P.) and later, Pinnacle Investment Advisors in 1991.

Ward has received many awards and recognition for his accomplishments both during his military and business careers. Included in his military awards are the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry and the Legion of Merit. He is also a former member of the Advisory Board to U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee and a recipient of the Rotary Club of Atlanta Service Above Self Award. He and his wife, Mary, have four children and make their home in Atlanta, where he was born and raised.

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Former Georgia Supreme Court Chief Justice

Thursday, September 2, 6:00 p.m.

Lucas Theater, 31 Abercorn St., Savannah

GOVERNOR WILLIAM YATES ATKINSON MARKER DEDICATION

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October 2010
Athens, GA
see website for details

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