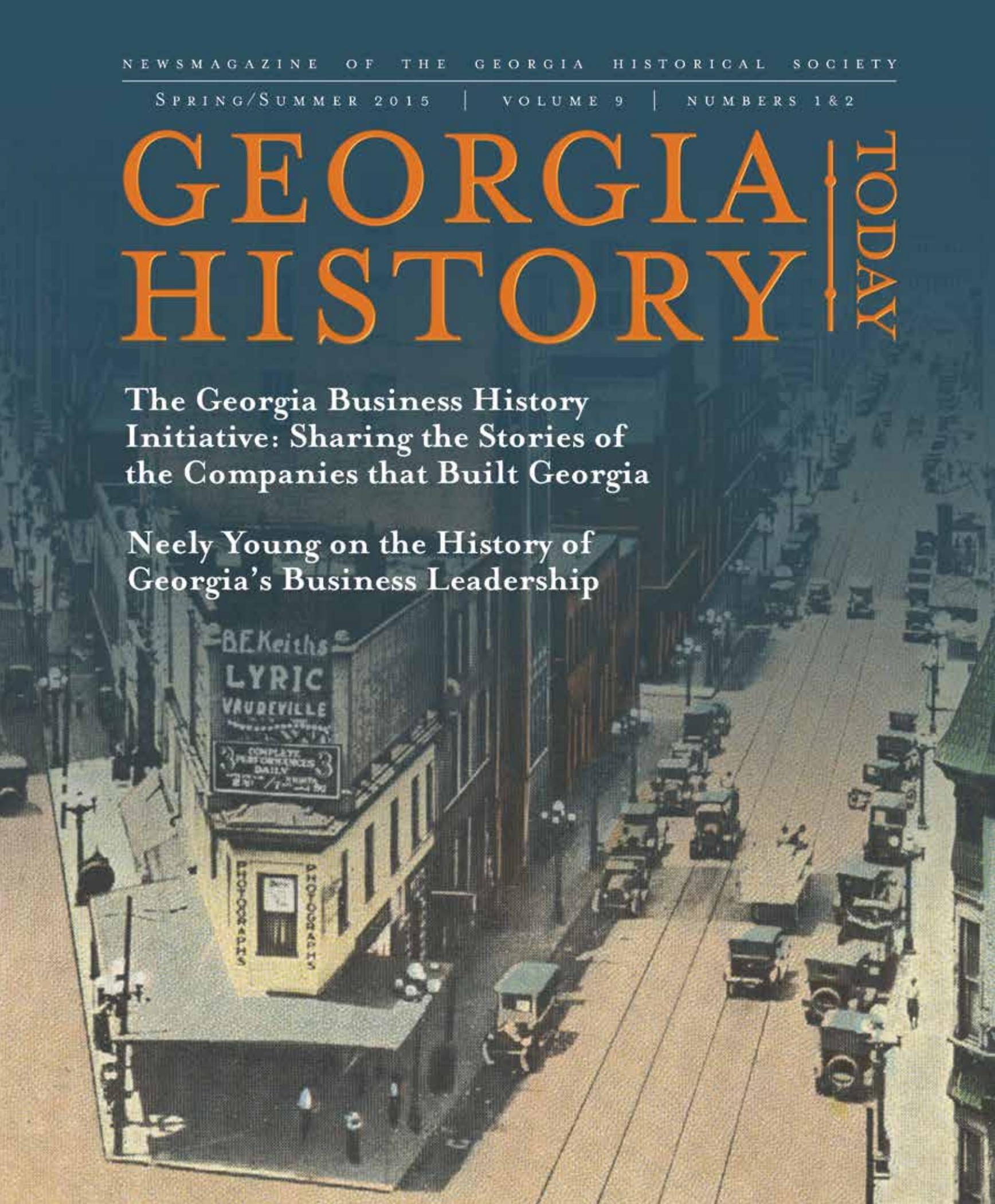


GEORGIA HISTORY | TODAY

The Georgia Business History Initiative: Sharing the Stories of the Companies that Built Georgia

Neely Young on the History of Georgia's Business Leadership



WE HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR FROM THE PAST

by W. Todd Groce, Ph.D.

A colleague recently told me about a student in Poland who wrote to him before the fall of the Iron Curtain begging for American history textbooks. This Polish student longed to read the whole story, warts and all, of how freedom had evolved in the United States.

The American approach to teaching history was very different from how he was being taught in his school, where Communist officials censored the past out of fear that open discussion might undermine their legitimacy. Only a government-approved history, one that was in no way critical of the Party or the country, was permitted. This sanitized version was called “patriotism.”

Conversely, here in the U.S. students are challenged to think critically about the past. Rather than merely memorizing government-approved facts and dates, they examine how events and people have shaped the world we live in today. Learning how and why we got here—and using that knowledge to meet the challenges of the future—requires us to look at our failures as well as our successes.

But will teaching students about “failure” undermine their patriotism? If we focus only on success do we run the risk that they will lose respect for a country that cannot look honestly at its past?

The legislatures of several states have recently criticized the new Advanced Placement American History course for public high school students, charging that the new material emphasizes “what is bad about America” and downplays “American exceptionalism.” They fear that young folks who discover our nation’s imperfections could turn into less than patriotic adults. As one critic observed, “most people” who complete the course will be “ready to sign up for ISIS.”

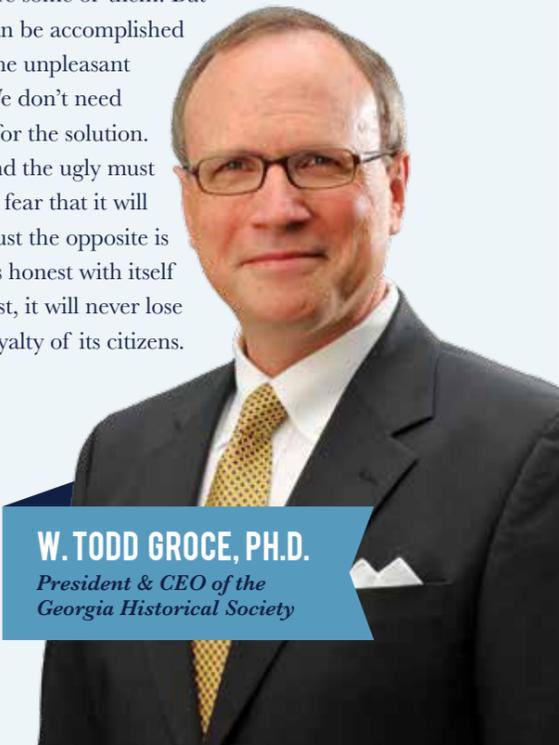
But even if it’s done with the best intentions, censorship of history is dangerous. Students are smart and any attempt to tell less than the whole story could backfire.

Already, high school students in Colorado have protested against proposed curriculum revisions that stress only “positive” aspects of American history. Carrying signs inscribed “Teach us the truth,” they demanded to learn the whole story—not so they could tear down their country, but so that they could improve it by learning from the past.

One of America’s greatest virtues is that our commitment to liberty has allowed us to grow as a nation. The Founders knew that forming “a more perfect Union” and defining what it means to be free would be an evolutionary process. It’s a measure of our strength as a people, of our patriotism, that we have the capacity for self-reflection, self-criticism, and self-improvement.

What makes America exceptional is not that we are perfect, but that when we misstep, we own up to it and keep striving toward excellence. Unlike totalitarian regimes that use sanitized history to reinforce their legitimacy, America draws its strength from open and honest debate about its past, present, and future.

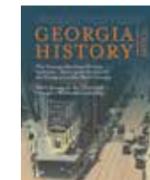
There are reasonable objections to the new curriculum, and I share some of them. But fixing the problems can be accomplished without covering up the unpleasant aspects of our past. We don’t need to turn to censorship for the solution. The good, the bad, and the ugly must all be learned without fear that it will diminish patriotism. Just the opposite is true. When a nation is honest with itself and unafraid of its past, it will never lose the admiration and loyalty of its citizens.



W. TODD GROCE, PH.D.
President & CEO of the
Georgia Historical Society

GEORGIA HISTORY TODAY

Spring/Summer 2015 | Volume 9, Numbers 1 & 2



ON THE COVER

Junction of Forsyth and Peachtree Streets, Atlanta, Georgia, early 20th Century. From the GHS Collection of Postcards, MS 1361PC.



Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr., Speaks with Demonstrators (1962 – 1970). From the Collection of Ed Jackson.

Feature Story Page 11 – Business Leadership Helped Sing the Song of Tolerance

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PERSPECTIVES

01 | **We have nothing to Fear from the Past** by W. Todd Groce, Ph.D.

PROFILES

03 | **John McMullan – A Legacy of Generosity** by Stan Deaton, Ph.D.

STATE OF HISTORY

06 | **The Delta Flight Museum, Atlanta’s Best Kept Secret** by Tiffany Meng

GEORGIA GEMS

07 | **Atlanta Gas Light Company Papers** by Sophia Sineath

INSIDE GHS

09 | **The Georgia Business History Initiative: Sharing the Stories of the Companies that Built Georgia** by Christy Crisp

FEATURE

11 | **Business Leadership Helped Sing the Song of Tolerance** by Neely Young

MILESTONES

15 | **GHS News**

HAPPENINGS

17 | **Calendar of Events**



PROFILES

JOHN MCMULLAN

A Legacy of Generosity

BY STAN DEATON, PH.D.

John McMullan's Georgia roots run deep. His ancestor of the same name arrived here from Virginia in 1795 in the aftermath of the Revolution and settled in the area that is now Hart County. John and his son Ted are deeply interested in both their own family history and that of their state. And they have invested heavily in making sure that the Georgia Historical Society will continue to fulfill its mission for years to come.

When the Georgia Historical Society purchased the structure that became the Jepson House Education Center as part of its recent *Campaign to Share Georgia History*, the McMullans seized the opportunity to help GHS



reach its goal of transforming the antebellum mansion into an elegant new home for the office of the president and the administrative and program staff.

John and Ted each pledged generous gifts to complete the renovation, and gave an additional pledge to design and furnish what became the Thomas Leverette McMullan Board Room, named in honor of John's father, who died in 1954 when John was 17. His portrait now hangs in the room that bears his name (left). Together their contributions amounted to well over a half-million dollars.

"The Jepson House Education Center is a great and worthwhile



project for the Georgia Historical Society,” John says. “The Society needed room to grow and expand its staff—and I’ve always liked Bob Jepson,” the current GHS Board chairman who, along with his wife Alice, was the main benefactor of the building. “Bob’s willingness to share his wealth is indicative of my philosophy of giving as well.”

John Francis McMullan was born in Covington and grew up in Athens, where his father worked as a district agent for the UGA Cooperative Extension Service. His parents, Thomas and Pauline, instilled in him very early a love of learning and “pride of success,” exemplified by the two degrees John earned from the University of Georgia, a business degree in 1958 and an MBA in 1960. He received the Distinguished Alumni Award from UGA’s Terry College of Business in 2009.

After earning his MBA, John worked in the early 1960s as an accountant for a short while before turning to the academy, teaching tax and accounting theory at the University of South Florida and Georgia State. By 1970, he was ready for a new direction.



“I never enjoyed having a boss, I was never a good employee!” John says. He began developing real estate in the early 1970s and is now chief executive officer of Camden Real Estate, an Atlanta-based company that he founded in 1990. His son Ted now runs the business—“I just sit back and criticize,” he says with a laugh.

It was while developing residential subdivisions that John met the man who became his philanthropic mentor, Roy D. Warren. “I served as Roy’s CPA and worked with his company, Roy D. Warren Company, and he was the most ethical man that I knew. I never saw him take advantage of anybody. The way he conducted himself and his business had a powerful influence on me. And he gave of himself generously. I learned from him.”

What motivates him to give of his time and resources? “All of the successful people that I’ve ever known have been philanthropic,” John says. “They give even when it hurts. When we see a need, it’s our responsibility to help if we can.”

John has long been a donor to the Georgia Historical Society, but when GHS received an NEH challenge grant in 2003, John stepped up his giving—and that got the attention of president and CEO Todd Groce. “It didn’t take Todd long to come see me after that!” he laughs. His support for other programs like *Profiles in Leadership* and the *Georgia History Festival* soon increased as well.

Why GHS? “I was a voracious reader of history growing up, and I believe in the power of history and education to make a difference. It goes back to what I learned from my parents. So I firmly support the goals and mission of the Georgia Historical Society to teach and inspire the next generation of leaders through history. I love the *Georgia Historical Quarterly* and look forward to every issue. But most importantly, GHS has proven to be good stewards of the money it receives. I can’t tell you how important that is.”

The McMullan “pride of success” is still evident. John believes in the benefit of hard work, and he still goes to the office every day. He and his wife Marilyn and son Ted are proud of the legacy they are leaving through their gifts to the Georgia Historical Society: “We hope that by honoring the past while looking to the future, we’ll inspire others to do the same.”

Non sibi sed allis.

Stan Deaton, Ph.D., is the Senior Historian and Dr. Elaine B. Andrews Historian at the Georgia Historical Society. Visit Stan’s blog Off the Deaton Path at deatonpath.georgiahistory.com.

Image Credits:
Thomas Leverette McMullan Board Room. Photo by Richard Leo Johnson. Thomas Leverette McMullan Portrait by Rossin, A-2594-001. Photo by Lindsay Sheldon. John and Marilyn McMullan. Photo provided by Covington Investments, Inc. Ted and John McMullan. Photo by Annie Gannon Kaufman.

STATE OF HISTORY



ATLANTA’S BEST KEPT SECRET

By Tiffany Meng

On May 23, 2015, the Delta Flight Museum celebrated its 20th anniversary. Ever heard of it? Most people have not. The Museum is one of Atlanta’s best kept secrets, featuring exhibits and aircraft telling the history of one of the largest companies in the state, Delta Air Lines.

In the late 1940s, Delta began saving items of potential company importance. Publications, ads, photos, and papers were tucked out of sight with the thought that saving them could come in handy one day. Over the years, the collections grew to the point that Delta decided to consolidate these items from the various internal departments. The Corporate Archives was officially created in the 1980s.

Around this same time, a group of Delta retirees got together with the desire to start a museum. With the current focus on history, the timing was right. Delta agreed, and what better showpiece for a museum than an airplane that changed the history of the aviation – a DC-3, the first type of plane to make passenger travel possible. After doing research on the first five Delta DC-3s, Ship 41 was found being flown as a cargo plane in San Juan, Puerto Rico. It had definitely seen better days, but with its special history, Delta agreed it was worth saving.

While the logistics of how to bring Ship 41 back to Atlanta were being worked out, the paperwork was officially filed and approved to start a new museum, the Delta Air Transport Heritage Museum, Inc. This new non-profit museum would be devoted to preserving the history and heritage of Delta and its family airlines and would be located in Historic Hangars 1 and 2 in the Delta General Offices. These hangars were the

ideal location as they were Delta’s first Atlanta maintenance hangars from the 1940s, and have since been designated a Historic Aerospace Site.

Over the course of the next seventeen years, Ship 41 was restored and flown around the country, several other planes were added to the Museum’s aircraft fleet, and the collections and exhibits grew. The public was invited to visit, but without an advertising budget, a good website, or a social media presence, most people never knew the museum existed – including Delta employees and retirees!

In October 2012, the Museum embarked on a major renovation project. The hangars were repaired, air conditioning was added, as were a catering kitchen, theater, and lobby. New exhibits were installed and items never seen before by the public were put out on display. On June 17, 2014, the newly named Delta Flight Museum reopened in celebration of Delta Air Lines’ 85th anniversary of passenger service.

Since then, we have experienced continuing interest in the Museum as a field trip destination, an event rental space, and a place to come on weekends with family and friends. We have revamped our website, grown our social media presence, and advertised in various publications. Word is getting out, so come check out the Delta Flight Museum. For directions and hours, please visit deltamuseum.org. We look forward to seeing you soon!

Tiffany Meng is the Director of Operations at the Delta Flight Museum. She can be reached at tiffany.m.meng@delta.com.

Delta Air Lines was the inaugural Flagship Partner of the Georgia Business History Initiative (see page 9).

Georgia
GEMS
ATLANTA
GAS LIGHT COMPANY
PAPERS

by
Sophia Sineath

"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.

One of the greatest war-time challenges faced by Atlanta Gas Light and chronicled in *Blue Flame News* was the sudden reduction in its workforce. In the first issue, Company President H. Carl Wolf reported that natural gas service continued to Georgia's businesses and residents despite approximately 100 of the company's 700 total workers enlisting in the armed forces. In all, nearly half of the company's workers served in the military during the war.

Blue Flame News kept readers up to date with the company's answer to the workforce shortfall – training women to do jobs formerly reserved for men. In the article "Men, Life is Getting Sweeter – Girls are to Read Gas Meter," readers were introduced to the first six women to become "regular gas men." The article, also published in the *Atlanta Constitution*, reports that company officials found their performance comparable to men and recognized their ability to deal with the physical demands of the job, which included fending off angry dogs with flashlights. Considering the newsletter's target audience was former male employees fighting abroad, it is not surprising that

the article was careful to assure readers that the "trim young thing wearing pretty blue overalls" would only be reading gas meters until men returned home from war to resume their jobs.

The post-war years marked a time of growth and success for Atlanta Gas Light, as it did for many of Georgia's businesses. When soldiers returned home from the war and started families, there was an increased demand for natural gas and related appliances. In 1949, the company's most successful year ever for sales in gas appliances, the *Blue Flame News* came back to life as a means of communication between management and the increasing number of employees. The bound copies for 1949 – 1959, housed in the collection, are a valuable resource for anyone interested in Georgia's post-WWII business history.

GHS is committed to collecting, examining, and teaching Georgia's business history because collections like the Atlanta Gas Light Company Papers, Central of Georgia Railway Records, and Great Dane Trailer Company Records are full of gems that help us better understand the economic, political, and cultural landscape of modern-day Georgia.

Sophia Sineath is Education Coordinator at the Georgia Historical Society and Editor of Georgia History Today. She can be reached at ssineath@georgiahistory.com.

Pictured right: Pages from Blue Flame News, 1942-1945 in the Atlanta Gas Light Company Papers, MS 1881.

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS IN GEORGIA

Two organizations that have entrusted GHS with their records have recently celebrated centennial anniversaries.

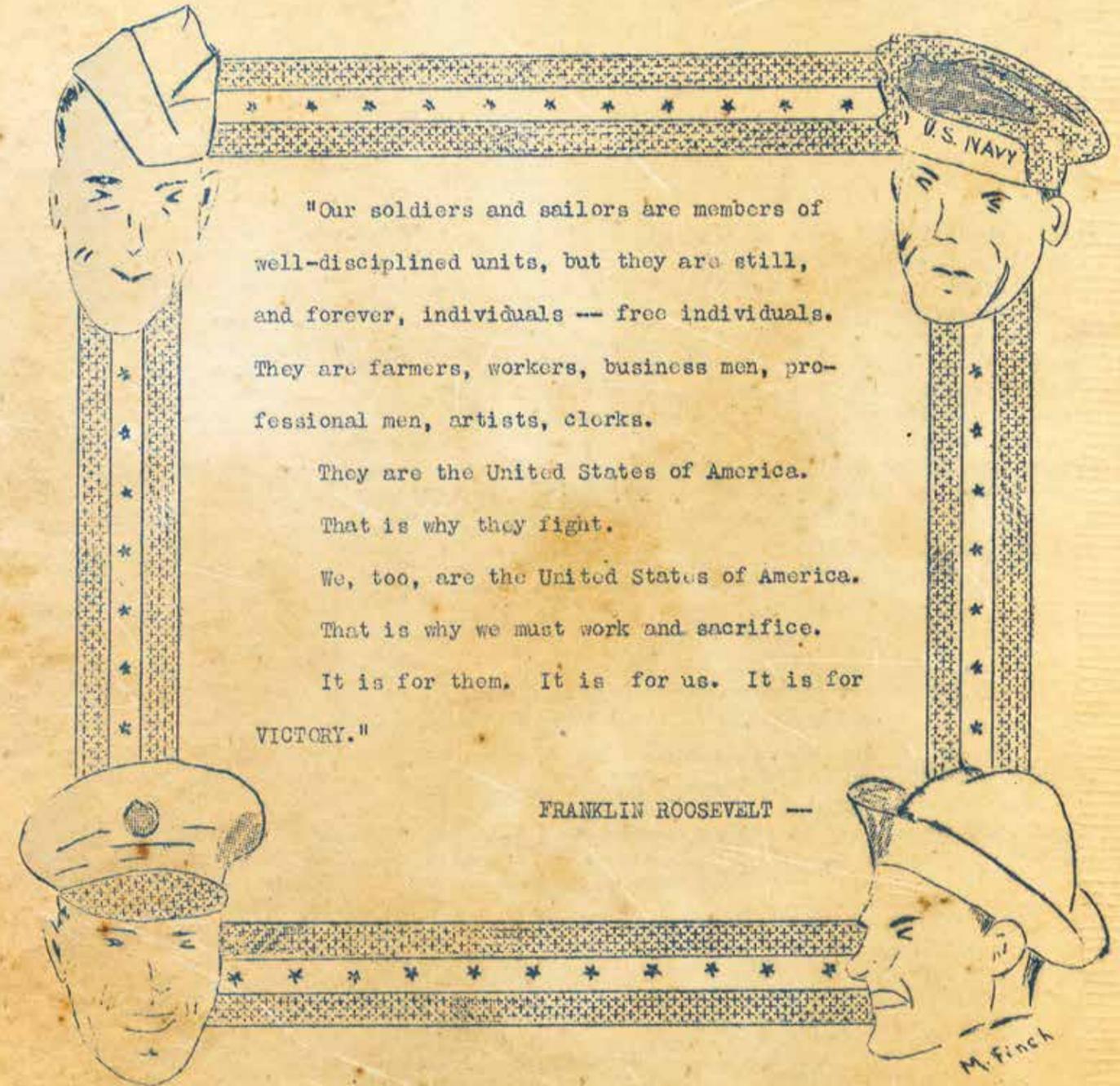
- Georgia Chamber of Commerce
- Association County Commissioners of Georgia (ACCG)

If your business or organization is interested in donating your records, please contact Research Center Director Lynette Stoudt at lstoudt@georgiahistory.com or 912-651-2125, ext. 134.

BLUE FLAME NEWS

April - May

1942



AGL380115

The Georgia Business History Initiative

Sharing the Stories of the Companies that Built Georgia

By Christy Crisp

From corporate giants like Coca-Cola, Delta Air Lines, and Home Depot, to industry leaders like Chick-fil-A, Aflac, and Gulfstream, Georgia is home to some of the most recognizable names in corporate America.

In recent years, industries as diverse as tourism, music and film, agriculture, manufacturing, and shipping have helped to create one of the most dynamic and energized economies in the country. Georgia annually contributes approximately \$450 billion to the United States gross domestic product and has been recognized as one of the best states in the nation to do business.

Recognizing the impact of business and the people who lead them on the rise of modern Georgia, GHS is pleased to announce the Georgia Business History Initiative. This new multi-platform project will identify each year a select number of iconic Georgia companies and invite them to share their stories through new educational and tourism resources developed to give broader understanding to the role these companies have played in shaping our economic, political, and cultural landscape.

Historical markers discussing the history and impact of designated Initiative members will be developed to share each company's history with a public audience. Each marker will also be included in GHS's award-winning online historical marker database that allows users not only to find historical markers on a wide variety of topics across Georgia, but also to create custom driving routes based on those markers. In addition, a new mobile app (available for iOS and Android devices) allows users to see markers near their location or to choose another Georgia location to explore historical markers while traveling. Serving as the basis for student projects and weekend excursions, Georgia's historical markers will help share the dedication, innovation, and determination that have shaped Georgia's economic landscape.



The Georgia Business History Initiative will also include the development of educational resources correlated to state and national performance standards for social studies education. These resources will be distributed in partnership with the Georgia Council on Economic Education (GCEE) through their existing teacher-training model. The GCEE serves as an invaluable resource for K-12 social studies and economic teachers across Georgia. Each year, GCEE holds over one hundred workshops across the state, serving thousands of teachers.

Further, through a partnership with *Georgia Trend*, members of GHS's Georgia Business History Initiative can receive premier exposure with customized corporate profiles in selected issues of the magazine. *Georgia Trend* is the only publication that covers the people, businesses, issues and trends that define Georgia. The magazine's more than 50,000 subscribers are the leaders who shape our state - leaders in business, politics and economic development.

The Georgia Historical Society is excited to share this new project with the people of Georgia. We are also pleased to announce that our list of distinguished Georgia businesses chosen to participate in this unique project continues to grow. Celebrating 75 years as a family-owned Georgia company in 2015, United Distributors of Atlanta recently joined Delta Air Lines, Southern Company, and Georgia Power as the newest member of the Georgia Business History Initiative. Stay tuned for more updates as we continue to expand the reach of this project, exploring more of these fascinating stories and encouraging the study of history and economics through relevant, current

case studies that highlight the impact of Georgia's leading corporations on the development of our communities.

Christy Crisp is Director of Programs at the Georgia Historical Society. She can be reached at ccrisp@georgiahistory.com

Image Credits: Delta Air Travel Service Passengers. Courtesy of the Delta Flight Museum.

Delta Air Lines Historical Marker. Photo by William Butler

The Georgia Business History Initiative Partners:

2014



2015





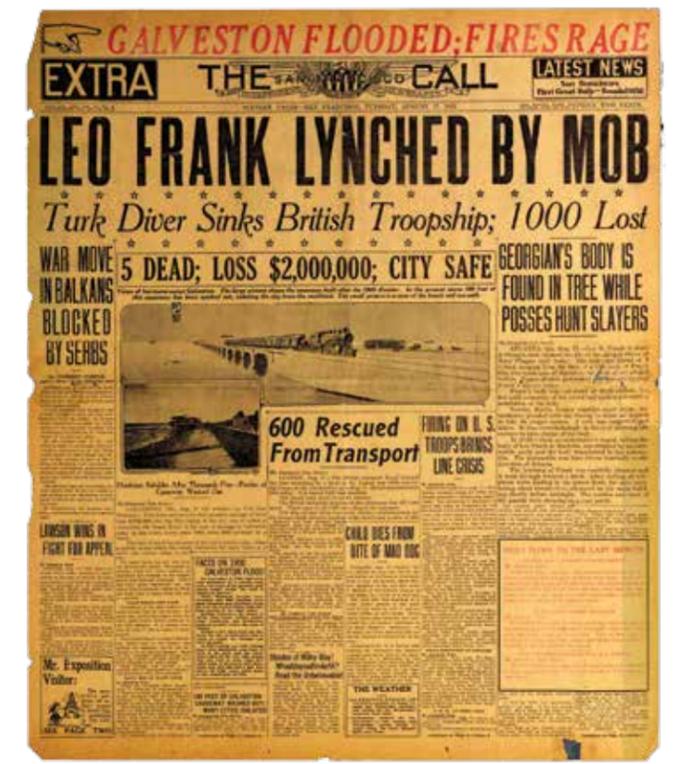
BUSINESS LEADERSHIP
HELPED
SING THE SONG OF TOLERANCE
BY NEELY YOUNG

Georgia on My Mind is our state's song and it lets people from around the world know that our state welcomes citizens from all walks of life. This attitude has been one of the main reasons we have had the strong economic growth in Georgia that has exploded over the past 60 years.

Our economic development has outstripped, by a wide margin, that of our fellow southern states. And most of the credit for our great success goes to business leaders who stepped up and took courageous actions during the Civil Rights struggles of the late 1950s and 1960s.

Georgia was not always this way. In the early part of the twentieth century, Georgia and other southern states were widely known as racist and bigoted. This image was highlighted in the 1906 Atlanta Race Riots and in 1915 by the Leo Frank case, in which a Jewish man in Atlanta was placed on trial and convicted of raping and murdering a thirteen-year-old girl named Mary Phagan. When Gov. John M. Slaton examined the evidence of Frank's guilt, he decided that it was inconclusive and that Frank's conviction was based in large part on anti-Semitism.

Slaton commuted the sentence from death to life in prison. That decision enraged people, and there were riots all over of the state. Slaton declared



martial law and called out the National Guard to keep the peace. Yet, on the night of August 16, a group of citizens from Marietta, Mary Phagan's hometown, took Leo Frank from his cell in Milledgeville, drove him to Marietta, and hanged him the next morning from a tree.

The lynching of Leo Frank was highly publicized and exposed the world to Georgia's shameful treatment of Jews, blacks, and other minorities. Soon after, there was a resurgence of racial violence and a revival of the infamous Ku Klux Klan (KKK) with its white hoods and cross burnings.

Georgia was part of this system for many years and did not alter its course until a dramatic change, spurred by a movement that brought together business and religious leadership, that began in the mid-1950s.

When other southern states were defying a Supreme Court order to integrate public schools, Georgia Gov. Ernest Vandiver took a more



moderate course. After first pledging to defy the court order in keeping with his campaign slogan, “No, Not One” (meaning no black child would be in a white school), he decided not to resist the court order. Vandiver was urged to change his early pledge by business leaders including Ivan Allen Jr. (later mayor of Atlanta), banker Mills B. Lane, Coca-Cola President Robert Woodruff, lawyer Griffin Bell, and others.

Around the same time, Alabama Gov. George Wallace was making his “stand in the schoolhouse door,” blocking any African Americans from entering the University of Alabama. Earlier that year, Birmingham presented an ugly national picture when vicious guard dogs and strong fire hoses were turned on black protesters.

Compared to Wallace and other southern governors, Vandiver took a more moderate stand when African- American students Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter entered the University of Georgia in 1961. Vandiver appointed a state commission, headed by Trust Company of Georgia banker John Sibley, to help prepare the rest of the state for court-ordered school desegregation. More than 1,800 Georgians appeared at hearings held all over the state. Most people credited the committee with convincing citizens that it was time for a change. The commission’s hearings “broke a freeze

of fear and silence” wrote Gene Patterson, then editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*. As a result of the commission’s findings, Vandiver convinced the General Assembly to repeal an earlier law banning state funding to integrated schools.

Resistance to integration began to weaken all over Georgia. In Savannah, there were nonviolent demonstrations and calls for a boycott of white merchants. Influential business and community leaders stood with African- Americans and walked together into Savannah’s segregated facilities, which soon changed their policies. Savannah was largely desegregated some eight months ahead of the federal Civil Rights Act passed during the Johnson administration.

In Albany, white activist Frances Pauley worked with black leaders in the successful Albany Movement as executive director of the Georgia Council on Human Relations. She joined forces with Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and other prominent Civil Rights leaders, including Andrew Young, who went on to become a United States congressman, ambassador to the U.N. and mayor of Atlanta. The Albany Movement was tasked with helping to focus specifically on the cooperative attempt of joining together white business and political leaders and their counterparts in the African-American community. By bringing the two groups together,

Pauley and Movement leaders helped in bringing success and, after some time, a peaceful integration of the community.

Atlanta’s Mayor Ivan Allen successfully won an election challenge from arch-segregationist Lester Maddox in 1961 in part because Atlanta voters embraced his moderate Civil Rights stance. He led a coalition of black and white business leaders, including important figures like the late African-American businessman Herman Russell.

Alabama and the city of Birmingham are different today because they have changed their attitude on Civil Rights, but the brutal treatment of blacks during that time gave the state a reputation that has been hard to overcome. In the census of 1950 Birmingham had a population of 445,000 and Atlanta had 507,000 people. Since that time Birmingham has barely grown while Metro Atlanta now has 4.5 million citizens and Georgia has grown to over 10 million citizens, almost triple its 1950 population.

Many other events over the past sixty years have propelled Georgia forward and made it the economic powerhouse that it is today, and many assets are helping keep it strong: Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, the deep water ports in Savannah and Brunswick, the presence of major league sports teams, and the legacy of hosting the 1996 Olympics.



But the willingness of Georgia’s business community, of all races, to promote social issues that include openness and tolerance has been the cornerstone of our success.

Georgia on My Mind still has the same meaning for all of our state today.

Neely Young is a member of the GHS Board of Curators and is Publisher and Editor-in Chief of Georgia Trend. Georgia Trend, the only statewide business publication in the market, is delivered to more than 50,000 subscribers.

Image credits in order of appearance:

Atlanta in the Early 1960s. From the Collection of Ed Jackson.

“Leo Frank Lynched by Mob,” The San Francisco Call, Tuesday, August 17, 1915. From the Steve Oney Papers, MS 2361.

Coca-Cola machine labeled “White customers only!” 1961. Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, Visual Materials from the NAACP Records, LC-DIG-ppmsca-08128.

Railroad Station, Manchester, Georgia. May 1938. Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, FSA/OWI Collection, LC-DIG-ppmsc-00210.

Downtown Atlanta in the 1950s. From the Collection of Ed Jackson.

MILESTONES



New Board Elected

The Georgia Historical Society elected six of Georgia's top business and philanthropic leaders to its Board of Curators at the 2015 Annual Meeting on May 28, 2015. Their commitment to GHS and its mission will impact history-based education in Georgia for generations to come.



DOLLY CHISHOLM, a native of Savannah, is a partner of the Bouhan Falligant, LLP law firm practicing in the areas of estate planning and probate, real estate law, and corporate law. She previously served as chairman of the GHS Endowment Board of Trustees and as an ex-officio member of the Board of Curators. Ms. Chisholm currently serves on the boards of Senior Citizens, Inc., Ships of the Sea Maritime Museum, the Beehive Foundation, Deep Center, Inc., and the Chatham Club.



ERROLL DAVIS, JR. is Senior Advisor at TalentQuest, a cloud-based software talent management and consulting firm in Atlanta. Mr. Davis has served as superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools and as Chancellor of the University System of Georgia. Mr. Davis currently serves on the board of directors at General Motors Company, Union Pacific Corp. and the Public Broadcasting System. The Davis Family Foundation established by Mr. Davis and his wife Elaine makes annual grants to students in need.



ROY FICKLING, a native of Macon, is President of Fickling & Company, Inc., a regional real estate development, brokerage, management, and consulting firm based in Macon. Mr. Fickling is also President of Riverside Automotive Inc. and a director and officer of various closely held operating and investment companies. Previously, he was Founding Director & Partner at Beech Street, U.K., Ltd., Founding Director of Rivoli Bank & Trust, Director of Piedmont Community Bank, and Director of Oxigene Inc.



DOUG HERTZ is President and CEO of United Distributors, Inc., a privately held beverage distribution business. He is Chairman and Founder of Camp Twin Lakes, a camping facility that serves nearly 9,000 special needs children and adults annually. He is Chairman of the Board of the Georgia Research Alliance and the Woodruff Arts Center and serves on the boards of Atlantic Capital Bank, the Holly Lane Foundation, the Marcus Foundation, the Mother Nature Network, and the Westminster Schools.



MARK SMITH is managing partner of Savannah Investors, a company primarily focused on renovating and managing hotel properties in historic districts. He is also CEO of Water Utility Management, LLC, which operates water and wastewater systems throughout Southeast Georgia. Mr. Smith is presently Chairman of the Georgia International Maritime Trade and Convention Center, a trustee of the Savannah Country Day School, and Chairman of the Board of S Bank.



DON WATERS, a native of Savannah, is Chairman, President, and CEO of Brasseler USA, a leading manufacturer and provider of dental and surgical instrumentation and services throughout North America. In 2013, Mr. Waters was appointed by Governor Nathan Deal as a member of the Board of Regents for the University System of Georgia. Previously, Mr. Waters practiced as an attorney and CPA for 20 years, as a partner with Price Waterhouse & Co. and as a partner with Hunter Maclean.

Pictured left: Members of the GHS Board of Curators at the 176th Annual Meeting. Front Row (L-R): Dr. J. David Allen, Vincent J. Dooley, W. Todd Groce, Robert S. Jepson, Jr., Jackie E. Montag, Kay T. Hightower. Second Row (L-R): Robert L. Brown, Jr., Dolly Chisholm, Neely Young, Roy H. Fickling, Erroll B. Davis, Jr. Back Row (L-R): Reed Dulany III, Don L. Waters, Howard J. Morrison, Jr., Mark V. Smith, Walter M. "Sonny" Deriso, Jr. Curators not pictured: James H. Blanchard, Clayton Boardman III, Ellen B. Bolch, W. Paul Bowers, John C. Helmken II, Douglas J. Hertz, Thomas D. Hills, Thomas M. Holder, Bill Jones III, Phil Jacobs, Don Kole, John F. McMullan, Sam Nunn, Grace Greer Phillips, Chief Justice Leah Ward Sears, John A. Wallace, Lisa L. White. Photo by Jim Holmes.

HAPPENINGS

LECTURES

Who Will Remember Me? The Importance of Preserving the Culture of African Americans in Georgia

Presentation by Dr. Ja Jahannes
 Tuesday, July 28, 6:00 P.M.
 GHS Research Center, Savannah

The Ghosts of Leo Frank: Reckoning With Georgia's Most Infamous Murders 100 Years Later

An evening with author Steve Oney and GHS Senior Historian Stan Deaton.
 Thursday, August 13, 8:00 P.M.
 Earl Smith Strand Theatre, Marietta

With support from The John and Mary Franklin Foundation, Inc.

EXPERIENCE THE NEW GEORGIA HISTORY FESTIVAL

The Georgia History Festival (GHF) is expanding from the month of February to a six-month, school-year-focused series of events. GHF is the signature K-12 educational program of the Georgia Historical Society. Beginning with the new school year in September 2015, a variety of public programs, in-school events, and educational resources will bring history to life for students of all ages and encourage Georgians to explore the richness and diversity of our state's past. The Festival will culminate in February, the founding month of the Georgia Colony, with Founding City events like the popular Colonial Faire and Muster living history program held at Wormsloe State Historic Site, Savannah's colorful Georgia Day Parade, and the annual Trustees Gala.

Learn more about how you can experience GHF by visiting the Festival's new online home: georgiahistoryfestival.org.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS (IN PROGRESS)

September 1, 2015: Constitution Day Teacher Training Program

GHS Research Center, Savannah (available online for teachers around the state.)

September 17, 2015: Constitution Day at the Georgia Historical Society

GHS Research Center, Savannah (available online for teachers around the state.)

Date TBD: GHF Keynote Address by Stan Deaton

Keynote will be in Savannah with lectures planned for various cities around the state.

October 17, 2015: National History Day Research Round-Up

GHS Research Center, Savannah

February 6-7, 2016: Colonial Faire and Muster

Wormsloe State Historic Site, Savannah

February 7, 2016: Super Museum Sunday

Various sites throughout the state.

February 13, 2016: Trustees Gala

Hyatt Regency, Savannah

February 17, 2016: Georgia Day Parade

Downtown Savannah

Editor

Sophia Sineath

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